Can
P

# SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 10

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1919

12-4207
29/1/20

VOLUME LIV.

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE

# SESSIONAL PAPERS

OF THE

## PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

SECOND SESSION, THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT, 1919.


**A**

Abattoir and Cold Storage facilities at Halifax.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 287
Adulterated Maple Syrup—relating to prosecutions in connection with.. .. 159
Adulterated Maple Sugar—relating to prosecutions in connection with.. .. 158
Advertising, *re* amounts expended on by Govt. since beginning of War.. .. .. 177
Aerodromes, Airships, etc., Documents relating to.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 224
Aetna-Chemical Co., Documents *re*.. .. 191
Agriculture, Report of Minister of, year ended March 31, 1919.. .. .. .. .. 15
Agricultural Implements imported into Canada, year 1914, and last fiscal year available.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 199
Agricultural Implements, Order in Council respecting.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 119
Agricultural Instruction Act.. .. .. .. 15*a*
Archives, Public Copies of Order in Council relating to.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 113
Armistice, Terms of, concluded between Allies and Germany, Austria, and Turkey.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 81*c*
Armistice, Copy of letter *re* papers issued by Allies prolonging same.. .. .. .. 81*b*
Armistice, Copy of Terms with Turkey and Austria-Hungary.. .. .. .. .. .. 81*a*
Armistice, Copy Paper containing conditions of, etc., with Germany.. .. .. .. 81
Attorneys, Number of, in Montreal, employed by Govt. during 1918-19.. .. .. 282
Auditor-General, Report of year 1918, Vol. 1, Vol. 2, Vol. 3 and Vol. 4.. .. .. 1

**B**

Bank Mergers in Canada, Documents *re*. 182
Belgium, Communication from Senate of, to Parliament of Canada.. .. .. .. .. 236
Bell, Lt.-Col. McKelvey, Correspondence *re* resignation of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 303
Bill, E. G., Papers connected with proposed appointment of, to Justice Department.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 133

**B**

Bishop Budka, of Winnipeg, *re* Charges of Sedition against.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 172
Bolshevism in Russia, Report *re*, by Imperial Government of Great Britain. 222
Bonds and Securities, Detailed Statement of, since last Return, 1918.. .. .. .. .. 151
Boundary Waters Reference, Report of Commission on Pollution of Waters.. 102
Brigadier-Generals, Names, numbers of, created since the War.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 259
British War Graves in France, Agreement between British Govt. and French Government, *re*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 229
Brook Village Postmaster, Relating to charges against.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 292

**C**

Canadian Pacific Ry Co.:—
Documents relating to lands sold, year ending December, 1917.. .. .. .. .. .. 115
Censor's Department, Documents *re*.. 179
Civil Service:—
Names of last 300 appointees to, etc... 192
*Re* increase of salaries of, in County of Dorchester, 1917, etc.. .. .. .. .. .. 183
*Re* number of appointments made to, by Civil Service Commission since Act of 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 169
Commission, Regulations of.. .. .. .. .. 109*a*
Commission, Copies of Orders in Council respecting.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 109
Civil Service of Canada, Order in Council respecting salaries, etc., of. 103
Civil Service Insurance Act, Statement respecting.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 84
Civil Service List of Canada for 1918. 30
Report of Civil Service Commission in Reclassification of Service.. .. .. .. .. 294
French Report of Civil Service Commission in Reclassification of Service.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 294
Report of Civil Service Commission for 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 31
Cablegrams, Amounts paid for by Government, etc.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 211

**C**

Cacouna East, Report *re* Wharf at.. .. 302
Canada, Registration Board, Copy of Order in Council establishing.. .. .. 170
Canada Food Board, Report of 1918.. 60
*Canada*, H.M.C.S., *re* repairs, supplies, etc., 1918-1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 295
Canadian Government Railways Magazine, Documents *re*.. .. .. .. .. .. 215
Canadian Naval Vessels, Documents *re*. 197
Canadian Trade Commission, List of British Import Restrictions.. .. .. .. 106
Canadian Trade Mission in London .. 75
Canadian Northern Railway, Documents *re* value of Stock of.. .. .. .. .. .. 195
Canadian Northern Railway *re* Letters by Graham Bell on.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 195*a*
Canadian Press Association, Amount paid by Government to, 1918.. .. .. 262
Canadian Expeditionary Force, Copies of Routine Orders of, from January, 1918, to February, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. 47
Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Ltd., Amount paid to, by Government for Internment Camp.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 296
Canals of Canada, Amount of expenditure on each, since Confederation, etc.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 153
Canals Statistics of Canada, 1918.. .. 20*a*
Coal, Documents *re* seizure of two cars of, by Fuel Controller of Thorold, Ont. 237
Commissions granted to Canadian Officers during War.. .. .. .. .. .. 157
Commissions, Number of, created since 1911, names of Presidents, members of, and amounts expended on.. .. .. 138
Commissions, Number of, and names of, created since Elections, 1911, etc... 138*a*
Commissions, Number of, and names of, created since Elections, 1911 (Supplementary.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 138*b*
Cooke, Mr., Documents *re* his connection with Department of Immigration.. .. 189
Conservation, Commission of, Report of. 123
Conscientious Objectors, *re* number of, still in prison.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 307
Costa Rica, Communication from Congresss of Republic of, to Government. 41
Crerar, Hon. T. A., Letter of resignation of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 281
Customs, Order in Council affecting Department of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 124
Customs, Order in Council *re* Amalgamation of, with Inland Revenue.. .. 77
Customs, Shipping, Report of, year 1918. 11*a*
Customs Trade, Report of, year 1918.. .. 11
Customs and Excise Duties, Amounts paid to Provinces as subsidies, etc., since 1867.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 322

**D**

Debentures, Names of, authorized by Government to issue same, since Order in Council passed.. .. .. .. .. .. 128*a*
Debentures, Names of Provincial Govts., Municipalities, etc., issuing same.. .. 128
Debentures, *re* sale of, under Order in Council of December 22, 1917.. .. .. 128*b*
Demobilization Questions, and Industrial Labour Conditions.. .. .. .. .. .. 73
Desjardins, Chas., alias Ti-Noir, Papers *re* release of, on bail.. .. .. .. .. .. 150
Destructive Insect and Pest Act.. .. .. 61
Divorce, Number of Applications for, since Confederation, number passed, etc.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 284

**D**

Dominion War Loans, Documents *re*.. 186
Dominion Royal Commission, Correspondence respecting.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 301
Dominion Police, *re* number of men, pay and travelling expenses.. .. .. .. .. 166
Dominion Steel Corporation, Amount of goods free of duty imported by, nature of, etc.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 285
Drummond, Huntley, of Montreal, *re* rentals paid to, by Government, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919.. .. 311
Duff, Mr. Justice, Copy of letter of, *re* Mr. S. L. Dale Harris.. .. .. .. .. .. 246*a*
"Dundalk Herald," Amount paid to, year ending March 26, 1919.. .. .. .. .. 251
"Durham Chronicle," Amount paid to, during year ending March 26, 1919.. 251

**E**

Eden Siding, N.S., Documents *re* Mail route to.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 235
Editorial Committee on Government Publications, Report of, 1919.. .. .. .. .. 37
Edmonton, City of, *re* rentals paid by Government for buildings in, etc.. .. 312
Elections, Conscription Law, and National Service, expenditures connected with.. 173
Electricity, Report on export of, from Canada.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 279
Elgin and Havelock Ry. Co., Copy of agreement between, and the Govt.... .. 125
Estimates for year ending March 31, 1920.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 3
Estimates, Supplementary, year ending March 31, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 4
Estimates, Supplementary, year ending March 31, 1920.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 4*a*
Estimates, Supplementary, year ending March 31, 1920.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 5*b*
Estimates, Supplementary, year ending March 31, 1920.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 5*a*
European War, Work of Department of Militia and Defence, *re* Memo. No. 5, respecting work of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 185
Exchequer Court of Canada, Copy of Rule and Order amending Rule of.. 126
Experimental Farms, Report of, 1918.. 16
Express Statistics.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 20*c*

**F**

Farm Implements, Value of, imported into Canada, years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. 266
Farmers of Canada, *re* delegation of, to Government at Ottawa, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 223
Feltzen South, and Rose Bay, N.S., *re* Mail Contracts there.. .. .. .. .. .. 163
Fish, Salt and fresh, shipped to England, France, etc., during War.. .. .. .. 277*a*
Fish, Purchase of, by Govt. for overseas, in 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919.. .. .. 277
Fish Drier, Government, at Souris, P.E.I., Documents *re*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 234
Fishery Guardians, Province N.S., Names, address, salaries, etc., of.. .. .. .. 268
"Flesherton Advance," Amounts paid to during year ending March 26, 1919.. 251
Food and Drug Statistics, Department Trade and Commerce, 1919.. .. .. .. .. 275
Fort Francis Pulp and Paper Co., *re* rebate of duty to, ordered by Government, 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 288
Freestone Island Lighthouse, N.S., *re* appointment of keeper of, in 1918.. .. 250

**F**

Friar Siding, Expenditure of money at. 146
Fuel Controller, Final Report of, from June, 1917, to 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. 276

**G**

Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.:—
Papers respecting the Receivership of, etc.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 120*a*
Order in Council appointing Receiver of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 120
Gaspé Railway System, *re* acquisition of, by Dominion Government.. .. .. .. 267
Gaspé, Steamer Service between Montreal, Quebec, and.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 149
Geological Survey, Department of Mines, year 1917.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 26
Girroir, Mrs. Annie, *re* claim of, for damages by I.C. Ry.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 270
Governor General's Warrants, Statement of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 85
Grain Supervisors, and Grain Commissioners, Board of, Documents *re* commandeering of wheat in 1916.. .. .. .. 217
Great Northern Ry. Co. of Canada and Quebec and Lake St. John Ry., Paper *re* acquisition of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 272
Great Northern Ry. Co. of Canada and Quebec and Lake St. John Ry., *re* minority stock of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 272*a*
"Grey Review," Amounts paid to, during year ending March 26, 1919.. .. .. .. 251
Grey, Geo. Edwin, re "Habeas Corpus" proceedings connected with.. .. .. .. 62

**H**

Halifax Relief Commission, Documents, Order in Council, etc., connected with. 319
"Halifax Herald," Amounts paid to, years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. 240
"Halifax Herald," Amounts paid to, years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. 240*a*
"Halifax Chronicle," Amounts paid to, years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 nd 1918. 310
Hambleton, Mrs., Report of, *re* Canadian Flour Mills.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 232
"Hamilton Spectator," Amounts received from Government, years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. 219*a*
"Hamilton Spectator," Amounts paid to, in years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 219
"Hanover Post," Amount paid to during year ending March 26, 1919.. .. .. .. 251
Harbour Dues collected during years 1917-1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 44
Harris, S. L. Dale, Copy of letter of, Mr. Justice Duff *re*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 246*a*
Heaton, Papers *re* pardon or parole of.. 304
Historical Documents Publication Board, Report of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 101
Housing, Order in Council relating to Scheme of, for Province of Quebec.. 53*b*

**I**

Immigration and Colonization, Report of Department of, 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. 18
Imperial War Conference, Extracts from Minutes and Proceedings of.. .. .. .. 48
Income Tax, Number of persons paying, under War Tax Act exceeding $100,000, etc.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 289
Industry, Report of Census of (Agricultural Statistics), (Fisheries Statistics)... .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 17-17*b*

**I**

Industry, Report of Census of (Pulp and Paper).. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 17*c* (4)
Industrial Relations, Order in Council appointing Commission *re*.. .. .. .. 184
Industrial Relations, Report of Commission appointed to inquire into.. .. 184*b*
Indian Affairs, Report of Department of, 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 27
Inland Revenue, Part I, Excise, year 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 12
Insurance, Abstract Statement of.. .. 9
Interprovincial Traffic in intoxicating liquor, Opinion, by Minister of Justice.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 305
Intercolonial Ry., Amount of damages by accidents on, since November 1, 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 180
Interior, Report of Department of, 1918. 25
Internal Economy Commission of House of Commons, Report of Commission of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 134
Inverness Ry. Station, *re* carrying mails from, to Margaree Harbour, N.S... .. 273
Italy, *re* credit of $6,000,000 to, for purchase of beef.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 298

**J**

Jenkins, Lt.-Col., *re* Report of, respecting Canadian Army Medical Corps.. .. 293
Joint Librarians of Parliament, Report of, for 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 40

**K**

Koebel, Michael, correspondence *re* drowning of, at Welland Canal.. .. 245

**L**

Labour, Commission *re* labour relations in Canada.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 184*a*
Labour, Report of Minister of, year 1918. 36
Lassonde, William, Papers *re* dismissal of, at Port of Sutton, Abercorn.. .. 155
Lead Pipe, *re* number of tons imported from United States in year 1918.. .. 249
League of Nations Covenant, Copy of Cable relating to.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 93
League of Nations Covenant, Copy of letter respecting, and copies of draft of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 93*a*
League of Nations Covenant, Copy of draft of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 93*b*
LeBlancville P.O., in Westmorland Co., N.B., *re* closing of.. .. .. .. .. .. 175
L'Hereux, Documents *re* charges against. 213
Liquor, *re* importation of, into Canadian Territories by special permission. 114
List of Shipping for year 1918.. .. .. 22

**M**

Mails, etc.:—
Contracts, etc., for County of Dorchester, Que.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 162
Marine and Fisheries, Report of Department of, Steamboat Inspection, year 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 23
Marine and Fisheries, Report of Department of, year 1918 (Marine).. .. 21
Maritime Seed Fair, Summerside, P.E.I., Correspondence *re*.. .. .. .. .. .. 321
Militia, Copies of General Orders promulgated from January, 1918, to February, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 46
Militia Council, Report of, for 1918.. .. 35

M

Men recruited in Canada, Total number of, during War, and men and women in war work.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 264

Mines, Department of, Copies of Orders in Council respecting.. .. .. .. .. .. 112

Mounted Police, Force, Organization of, during years 1917, 1918, 1917 and 1918.. .. 248

Magdalen Islands, re Steamer service between Pictou and .. .. .. .. .. 242

"Manitoba Free Press," Amounts paid to, in years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 239

"Manitoba Free Press," Amounts paid to, in years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 239a

Maple Sugar, Adulterated, Number of prosecutions for, etc.. .. .. .. .. .. 158

Marconi Wireless Co., re contract of, with Naval Service .. .. .. .. .. 178a

Marconi Wireless Co., re contract of, with Naval Service, showing date of, etc... .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 178

Margaree Breakwater, Documents referring to.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 147

"Marigold Standard," Amount paid during year ended March 26, 1919.. 251

Masters and Mates, Order in Council relative to certificates of.. .. .. .. .. .. 42

Military Service, Branch of, Military Service Act, Report of Director of .. .. 246

Military Service Act, Number of men enlisted under, in each Province of Canada .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 193

Military Service Act, Papers showing cost of enforcing.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 170

Military Service Act, Number of men condemned for infractions of, also imprisoned and since released.. .. .. 165

Military Service Act, Number of times ... Act was amended, etc. .. .. .. 164

Military Service Act, re Amounts paid for rental of offices in Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, also all Provinces of Dominion and names of lawyers attending Judge Duff, re appeals, etc.. 161

Military Service Council, Report of, re administration of the Act.. .. .. .. 154a

Military Service Act, re progress of obtaining recruits under, to April 15, 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 154

Military Service Act, Papers relating, administration of, in county of Lunenburg, N.S. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 143

Military Service Act, Respecting number ... enlisted in the city of Montreal, to March 31, 1918 .. .. .. .. .. .. 142

Military Service Act, Correspondence between the Government and Mr. Justice ... respecting .. .. .. .. .. .. 141

Military Service Act, Correspondence between the Government and Mr. Justice ... .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 140

Military Service Act, Number of men ... enlisted under, in each Province of .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 192

Military Service Act, Number of men ... enlisted under, in each Province of .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 191

Militia, Department of, Militia Force of Canada, Report of.. .. .. .. .. .. 23

Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses, Statement showing ... .. .. .. .. .. .. 22

... Expended by the Government for ... .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 24

M

Montreal Harbour Commissioners' Bridge, Documents re Construction of.. .. .. 242

Montreal Gazette," Amounts paid, by Govt., years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 253

'Montreal Gazette," Amounts paid, by Govt., years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 253a

'Montreal Star," Amount paid by Govt. to, in years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 228

"Montreal Star," Amount paid, by Govt. to, in years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 228a

Morrisons Limited, or D. A. Morrison, Amounts paid to, in years 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. 283

Mc

McCurdy, F. B., M.P., Papers relating to resignation as Parliamentary Secy... 110

McMillan, Chas., Papers re pardon or parole of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 304

N

National Transcontinental Railways:—
Correspondence between Government and City of Quebec, Board of Trade, etc., re claims of City of Quebec for ... and other matters .. .. .. .. 189

Nichols, M. E., Director of Public Information, for Canada.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 182

Nichols, E. Hart, Registrar, at Halifax, M.S.A., correspondence, re.. .. .. .. .. 143

Nude Crosses, Number of prizes taken by, if any, value, etc.. .. .. .. .. 286

National Service Act, Papers re cost of.. 170

National Battlefields Commission, Report of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 87

Naval Service, Report of, Fisheries Branch of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 39

Naval Service, Report of Department of, 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 38

Naval Service, Copy of Order in Council respecting .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 32

Newspaper advertising, Amount expended by Government since 1915 .. .. .. .. 244

Newspapers:—
"P E I. Examiner," "Guardian," "Island Patriot," "Summerside Journal," "Agriculturist," "Pioneer and Farmer," "Charlottetown Herald," and "Charlottetown Watchman," ... since 1914, to January 1918 .. 211

"Winnipeg Telegram," amounts paid ... in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 210

"Bridgewater Bulletin," "Daily and Weekly News," of Nova Scotia, amounts paid to, since 1912.. .. .. .. 208

... Recorder," "Morning Chronicle," "Halifax Herald," and "Evening Mail".. 207

... Government in advertising in, also magazines, ... .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 207

... Daily and weekly, ... Province, Published in, and extent of ... Amount of money spent on, by ... 1914-1918 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 207a

Newspapers, Advertising, Amount expended by Government on, since 1915 .. 207a

**N**

Newspapers, Return to an Order of the House of the 8th May, 1919, for a Return showing the amounts paid for advertising, printing, etc., by the various Departments of the Government during the fiscal years 1916, 1917, 1918 to the following newspapers: The Brantford "Expositor," The Woodstock "Sentinel Review," The Stratford "Beacon," The Kingston "Whig," The Hamilton "Times," The Toronto "Globe," The Toronto "Star," The Guelph "Mercury," The Niagara Falls "Review," The St. Catharines "Journal," The Ingersoll "Chronicle," The Orillia "Times," The Belleville "Ontario," The Simcoe "Reformer," The Richmond Hill "Liberal," The Acton "Free Press," The Mitchell "Recorder," and the Owen Sound "Sun".. .. .. .. 317

"Moncton Transcript," "Acadian Recorder," "Morning Chronicle," "Halifax Herald," and "Evening Mail," amounts paid to, 1918.. .. .. .. .. 207*a*

*Northland* Inquiry, Copy of Justice Hodgin's Report on.. .. .. .. .. .. 78

Nursing Sisters, Royal Canadian Navy, *re* Uniform allowances to.. .. .. .. 52*d*

**O**

Orders in Council:—

Copies of, respecting publications in "Canada Gazette" *re* the Soldiers Settlement Act.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 100

Copies of, "Forest Reserves and Parks Act," *re* lands held by C.P. Railway, etc.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 99

Copies of, "Migratory Birds Convention Act".. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 98

Copies of, Dominion Lands, in the 40-mile Railway Belt, in British Columbia.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 97

Copies of, Lands called "Water Lands," and lands sold to W. H. Hammond, B.C... .. .. .. .. .. .. 96

Copies of, Lands under the Dominion Lands Act, Lands sold or Alienated, in 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 95

Copies of, Remissions made under the "Indian Act," of 1906.. .. .. .. .. 94

Copies of, Industrial Disputes.. .. .. 92

Copies of, Militia and Defence, and Canadian Expeditionary Forces.. .. 79*a*

Copies of, Various regulations, penalties *re* deserters, etc.. .. .. .. .. 79

Copies of, Advances for purchases of wool.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 71

Copies of, Undertakings with Banks *re* wheat crop of 1918.. .. .. .. .. 70

Copies of, Prohibiting export of Gold. 69

Copies of, Prohibiting export of Silver. 68

Copies of, Placing potatoes on free list.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 67

Copies of, National War Savings Committee.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 66

Copies of, Credit to Imperial Govt., *re* purchase of timber in Canada.. .. 65

Copies of, Repealing restrictions on issue of securities, etc.. .. .. .. .. 64

Copies of, Canadian Northern Ry. System.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 57

Copies of, Work on Trent Canal.. .. 56

Copies of, Improvement of Highways, appointment of A. W. Campbell.. 55

**O**

Copies of, Welland Ship Canal, etc... 54

Copies of, General Housing Scheme for B.C.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 53*a*

Copies of, General Housing Scheme for B.C.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 53

Copies of, Cancellation of Sections of Canada Defence Order, 1917.. .. .. 52*c*

Copies of, Separation Allowances, Canadian Naval Service, Defence of Canada, and War Badges, etc.. .. 52*a*

Copies of, Regulations *re* Coal and Lignite, Industrial Coal, Fuel Controller.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 51*a*

Copies of, War Trade Board, etc.. .. 51

Copies of, Royal Northwest Mounted Police.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 49*a*

Copies of, Establishing Canadian Trade Mission in London.. .. .. .. 75

Copies of, Certificates of Masters and Mates.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 42

Copies of, Issue of War Badges.. .. .. 52*e*

"Ottawa Citizen," Amounts paid to, in years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. 220

"Ottawa Citizen," Amounts paid to, in years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. 220*a*

"Ottawa Journal," Amounts paid to, in years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. 218

"Ottawa Journal," Amounts paid to, in years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. 218*b*

"Ottawa Journal," Amounts paid to, in years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. 218*a*

Ottawa Improvement Commission, Report of, for 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 90

Overseas Military Forces, Report of Ministry of 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 255

**P**

Pearson, Papers *re* Parole or pardon of. 304

Prince Edward Island Ry., Claims against, for breakage and pilferage on, in 1917.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 136

Printing and Stationery, Report by Committee of Experts to investigate, etc. 117

Printing and Stationery, Report of Department of, 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. 32

Private Cars, Documents *re* Government Private, etc.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 261

Progress Reports, Medical Services, Overseas Military Services.. .. .. .. .. 299

Paper Control, Papers *re* Paper Control Tribunal, establishment of, etc.. .. .. 76

Palm Olive Co., *re* Amount of soap purchased by Government in 1917 and 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 209

Parliament Buildings, Copies of contracts respecting.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 258

Penitentiary, Portsmouth, Papers referring to.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 144

Perry, Commissioner of Royal North West Mounted Police, *re* resignation of. 148

Pensions, Orders in Council respecting .. 122

Pensions Commissioner, *re* appointments to, by Civil Service Commissioners.. 271

Pensions, Number of, granted, year 1918, and number of, refused, 1918.. .. 308

Pension Commissioner, *re* appointments to Staff of, by Civil Service Commission.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 271*a*

Pilotage Districts of Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster, Report on.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 105

Pilotage Districts of Miramichi, Sydney, Louisburg, Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Quebec, Report on.. .. .. .. .. 104

**P**

Peace Conference at Peace Conference for Canada, Documents *re* Appointment of. 188
Pelagic and Boundary Waters Reference, Report of Commission on .. .. .. .. 102
Population of Western Provinces, and Cities of Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Brandon and Winnipeg .. .. .. .. .. .. 198
Post Office, Hawkesbury, Appointment of a postmaster at, during years 1918-1919. 225
Portsmouth Penitentiary, *re* Private Custom work done at .. .. .. .. .. .. 144
Post Offices at Victoria, Vancouver, Regina, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Montreal Quebec, Fredericton and Halifax.. .. .. .. .. 214
Postmaster General, Report of, 1918 .. 24
Potatoes, *re* Claims and claimants on account of shipments of frozen potatoes on P.E.I. Ry.. .. .. .. .. .. 137
Power Sub-Committee of the Cabinet.. 74
*Princess Sophia*, Steamer, Report of, of Commissioner *re* Wreck of.. .. .. 201
Public Accounts of Canada, year 1918.. 2
Public Land, Return showing number of acres given to, by Government from 1878 to present time.. .. .. .. .. 241
Public Terminal Elevators, Documents *re* audit of .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 203
Public Debt of Canada, Results obtained through last National Loan.. .. .. .. 167
Public Information, Instructions given to Director of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 152
Public Information, Department of, Names of all persons employed in, etc.. .. 50*b*
Public Information, Department of, Duties and Cost of .. .. .. .. .. .. 50*a*
Public Information, Department of, Extension of scope of, and appointment of Dr. Geo. H. Locke .. .. .. .. .. 50
Public Works, Department of, Report of year 1918 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 19
Pulp and Paper Inquiry by R. A. Pringle, Documents *re*.. .. .. .. .. .. 196

**Q**

Quebec City, *re* Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Staff at .. .. .. .. .. .. 216
Quebec Bridge, Engineering data on completion .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 58
Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, Papers *re* acquisition of, by Govt.. .. 274*a*
Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, papers *re* proposed acquisition of minority stock .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 272
Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, papers *re* proposed acquisition of minority stock.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 272*a*
Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, papers *re* proposed acquisition of minority stock.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 272*b*

**R**

Radiotelegraph Regulations, Licenses for Amateur Stations .. .. .. .. .. .. 20*f*
Radiotelegraph Regulations, Printing of .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 20*g*
Railway —
Report of Board of Railway Commissioners, 1918 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 20
Report of Department of Railways and Canals, 1917-1918 .. .. .. .. .. 20*a*
Railway Statistics of Canada, for 1918 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 20*b*

**R**

*Rafuse, J. M.*, and *W. F. Davidson*, vessels: *re* discharging of cargoes of, in 1918 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 194
Recruiting, Number of men recruited in Canada in War, men and women, number of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 264
Registration Board of Canada, Report of. 181
Remissions and Refunds in Tolls and Duties.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 127
Rents, Department Public Works, chargeable to War Appropriation.. .. .. .. 291
Repatriation Committee, *re* work in connection with.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 156
Retaining Wall, Construction of, on shore of St. Lawrence River, County of Champlain.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 320
Returning Officers, Deputies, etc., Names and addresses of, for counties of L'Assomption and Montcalm .. .. .. .. .. 176
Roumania, Kingdom of, *re* establishing credits for, in Canada.. .. .. .. .. .. 187
Royal Northwest Mounted Police, Order in Council respecting.. .. .. .. .. .. 49*a*
Royal Northwest Mounted Police, Statement showing appropriation account.. 49
Royal Northwest Mounted Police, Report of, for year 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. 28
Royal Northwest Mounted Police, Report for year 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 28
Royal Society of Canada, Statement of. 86
Rules of Supreme Court of Canada, General Order amending same.. .. .. 80
Russian Roubles, *re* import and export of. 63

**S**

Sevigny, Hon. Albert, Correspondence between, and Director General of Government Railways *re* J. W. Bowin.. 135
Sevigny, Hon. Albert, respecting number of cases employed on representing Government.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 297
St. Lawrence River Power Co., Order of International Joint Commission *re*.. 230
St. Lawrence River Power Co., Order in in Council respecting.. .. .. .. .. .. 230
St. Lawrence River, Interim Order and Opinion of International Joint Commission, in the matter of.. .. .. .. .. 230
St. Lawrence River, Interim Order, Opinions of, and Hearings before International Joint Commission, in the matter of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 230*a*
St. Mary and Milk Rivers, Order of the International Joint Commission *re* waters of .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 281
St. Martins and Upham Ry. Co., Copy of agreement between same, and the Govt.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 107
St. Maurice River, *re* construction of a dam across, etc.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 314
St. Maurice River, *re* construction of piers, booms, etc., on.. .. .. .. .. .. 315
St. Peter's Indian Reserve, Copy of leases granted to C. Bird, J. Jonnason, R. S. Benson and R. Henrickson, 1918.. .. 256
Sea View, P.E.I., *re* opening and closing of Post Office at.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 309
Secretary of State for Canada, Report of, year 1918 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 29
Secretary of State for External Affairs, Report of, year 1918 .. .. .. .. .. 23
Secretary of State, Clerks of orders in Council, respecting .. .. .. .. .. .. 111

**S**

Securities and Shares, Repealing restrictions on.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 64
Scientific and Industrial Research, Honorary Advisory Council of, Expenditure of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 200
Scientific and Industrial Research, Report of Chairman for year ending March 31, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 318
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Correspondence, etc., *re*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 254
Siberia, Number of Canadian Soldiers who enlisted for service there, now in the country.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 204
Sick Mariners Fund, Statement of Fees received, year 1917-1918.. .. .. .. .. 45
Soldier Settlers, *re* allowance paid to, for agricultural training.. .. .. .. .. .. 205
Soldier Settlers, *re* allowance paid to, for agricultural training.. .. .. .. .. .. 205*a*
Soldiers' Votes in War Times Election Act.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 247
Soldiers, Canadian, Number of, who enlisted for service in Siberia.. .. .. 204
Soldiers Civil Re-establishment, Order in Council, respecting pay, etc.. .. .. 121
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Report of work of Department of, to June, 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 118
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Relating to name and appointment of Deputy Minister of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 263
Spence, Mr. Ben. H., Papers *re* prosecution of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 260
*Stadacona* Steamer, Report respecting.. 265
Starch Manufacturers of P.E.I., Documents, *re*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 206
Steamer Service between Montreal, Quebec and harbours of Gaspé.. .. .. .. 149
Submarines, Papers *re* gift of, to Dominion Government.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 116
Superannuation and Retiring Allowances, Statement *re*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 83

**T**

Telegraph Statistics for year 1918.. .. 20*f*
Telephone Statistics for years 1917-1918. 20*d*
Temporary Loans, Statement of.. .. .. 89
Thomas, Mrs. W., Documents *re* notice served on, *re* vacation of residence... 238
Topical Films, Amount paid by Government for, etc.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 300
Toronto Harbour, Amount expended on, since Confederation, etc.. .. .. .. .. 145
"Toronto News," Amount paid by Government to, in years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 243
"Toronto News," Amount paid by Government to, in years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 243*a*
"Toronto Globe," Amount paid by Government to, in years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 244
"Toronto Globe," Amount paid by Government to, year ending March 26, 1919. 252
"Toronto Globe," Amount paid by Government to, year ending 1919.. .. .. 252*a*
"Toronto Globe," Amount paid by Government to, years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 244*a*
"Toronto Star," Amount paid by Government year ending March 26, 1919. 252
"Toronto Star," Amount paid by Government years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 227*a*

**T**

"Toronto Star," Amount paid by Government years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 227
"Toronto World," Amount paid by Government years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 221
"Toronto World," Amount paid by Government years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 221*a*
"Toronto Mail and Empire," Amounts paid to, by Government in years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.. .. .. .. 226
"Toronto Mail and Empire," Amounts paid to, by Government in years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.. .. .. .. 226*a*
Trade and Commerce:—
Annual Report of Trade and Commerce for fiscal year ending March 31, 1919. 10
Report of Department of, *re* Steamship Subventions, 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. 10*a*
Trade of Canada, Imports and Exports.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 10*b*
Transmission, Report of, *re* the Classification of Civil Service.. .. .. .. .. 294*a*
Trawler *Vimy*, Cost, duties, and time of service of, 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 274
Treasury Board, over-ruling, Statement of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 91
Treaty between Great Britain and United States *re* conscription of British subjects in United States, etc.. .. .. .. 130
Tremaine, H. B., M.P., *re* employment in Military Forces of Canada.. .. .. 278

**V**

Veterinary Director General, Report of, year 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 15*b*
Victory Loan, Documents relating to, etc.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 174*b*
Victory Loan, *re* Firms or Brokers connected with, in Province of Quebec. 174*a*
Victory Loan, *re* Firms or Canvassers in South East Grey and Toronto Firms. 174
Victory Loan, *re* Cost of advertising and printing in connection with loans of 1917-1918, amounts paid in commissions and total cost of campaigns for said years.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 168
Victory Loan Campaign in Prince Edward Co., Ont., expenses connected with.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 160
Victory Loan, *re* Item Composition, Stereotype mats at, shipping charges, etc. 129
Vocational Training, *re* Director of, etc. 171

**W**

Wage increase on Canadian Railways, increase in freight rate, etc.. .. .. .. 59
War Badges in Naval Service, Order in Council *re*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 62*g*
War Badges, Order in Council respecting issue of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 52*e*
War Bonus, when distributed, amounts paid, etc.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 316
War Bonus to Officers and Men of Canadian Navy, Order in Council respecting. 52*i*
Welland Ship Canal, Copies of contracts between Government and.. .. .. .. 54*a*
War Purchasing Commission, Third Report of, 1918-1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 306
War Trade Board, Report of, from February, 1918, to March, 1919.. .. .. 269
Welland Ship Canal, Order in Council respecting.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 54

**W**

Wharfage Collections for years 1917-1918 .. .. .. .. .. 82

Wharves, Piers and Breakwaters, Leases of, by the Government .. .. .. 43

Wilson, J. S., Registrar for South Grey, *re* Dominion Registration, 1918.. .. .. 190

"Winnipeg Telegram," Amounts paid to, by the Government, for years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.. .. .. 210

**W**

Wireless Equipment in Steamers built for Government.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 280

**Y**

York and Carleton Railway Co., Copy of agreement between, and Govt.. .. .. 108

Yukon Telegraph Line, Documents *re* supplies purchased for 1918-1919.. .. .. 313

Yukon Ordinances of year 1918.. .. .. 323

# LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

*Arranged in Numerical Order, with their titles at full length; the dates when Ordered and when presented to the Houses of Parliament; the Names of the Senator or Member who moved for each Sessional Paper, and whether it is ordered to be Printed or not Printed. Also those printed but not presented.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

*(This volume is bound in three parts.)*

**1.** Report of the Auditor General for the year ending 31st March, 1918, Volume III, parts V. to Z. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 10, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1918, Volume II, Parts L to U. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 26, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1918, Volume I, Parts a, b and A. to K. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 28, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1918, Volume IV, Part ZZ. Presented by Sir Thomas White, April 22, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

(This volume is bound in two parts.)

**2.** The Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1918. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919... .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**3.** Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1920, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867." Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 18, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**4.** Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1919, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867." Presented by Sir Thomas White, May 7, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**4***a*. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1920. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 31, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**5***a*. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1920. Presented by Sir Thomas White, July 3, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**5***b*. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1920. Pesented by Sir Thomas White, July 5, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**5***c*. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1912.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers*

**8.** Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year 1918—Vols. I and II.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**9.** Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1918. (Subject to corrections.) Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, June 23, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

**10.** Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, July 4, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**10a** Report relating to Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions as controlled by the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918, with traffic returns, etc., to 31st December, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, May 8, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**10b.** Annual Report of the Trade of Canada (imports for consumption and exports), for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, May 28, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**10c.** Grain Commissioners of Canada, year ending March 31, 1918.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**10d.** Criminal Statistics for year ended September, 1918.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

**11.** Trade Report of the Department of Customs containing the tables and statements of Imports and Exports of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 18, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**11a** Shipping Report of the Department of Customs, containing the statements of Navigation and Shipping of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 25, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

**12.** Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1918.—Part I.—Excise. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 18, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**13.** Inland Revenue, Annual Report, Part II—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**14.** Inland Revenue, Annual Report, Part III—Adulteration of Food.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**15.** Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crerar, February 28, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**15a.** The Agricultural Instruction Act, 1917-18, pursuant to section 8, chapter 5 of 3-4 George V. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crerar, February 28, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**15b** Report of the Veterinary Director General for the year ending March 31, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Carvell, July 5, 1919.. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**16.** Report of the Dominion Experimental Farms for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crerar, February 28, 1919.. .. .. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

**17.** Report of the Census of Industries, 1917. Part I. Agricultural Statistics. Presented by Hon. Mr. Carvell, March 18, 1919.. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**17a** Report of the Census of Industries, 1917—Part II. Live Stock.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**17b** Report of the Census of Industries, 1917—Part III. Fisheries Statistics.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6—*Continued.*

**17***c*. Report of the Census of Industry, 1917—Part IV, Section 4, Pulp and Paper. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, April 24, 1919.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**17***c*. (1) Report of the Census of Industry, 1917, Part IV—Forestry—Lumber, Laths and Shingles. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**17***c*. (3) Report of the Census of Industry, 1917—Part IV—Forestry—Sash and Doors, Planing Mills, etc. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**17***c*. (4) Report of the Census of Industry, 1917, Part IV—Forestry—Pulp and Paper. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**17***c*. (5) Report of the Census of Industry, 1917, Part IV—Forestry—Wood Distillation. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

**18.** Annual Report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, February 28, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**19.** Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Carvell, February 26, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**20.** Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year from 1st April, 1917, to 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 26, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**20***a*. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, May 30, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**20***b*. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, May 30, 1919. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**20***c*. Thirteenth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, February 27, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**20***d*. Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, April 24, 1919. *Not printed.*

**20***e*. Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the years ended June 30, 1917 and 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, April 24, 1919.. *Not printed.*

**20***f*. Telegraph Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the years ending June 30, 1917 and 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, April 24, 1919. *Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 8.

**21.** Fifty-first Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1917-18—Marine. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, Febuary 26, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**22.** List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, as on the 31st December, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, June 16, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**23.** Supplement to the Fifty-first Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the fiscal year 1917-18 (Marine)—Steamboat Inspection Report. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, May 13, 1919.. .. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**24.** Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, February 26, 1919.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**25.** Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 4, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**26.** Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the calendar year 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 28, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**26***a*. Summary Report of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, for the calendar year, 1918.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9.

**27.** Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 6, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**28.** Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, for the year ending 30th September, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, June 16, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**29.** Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 3, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**29a.** Canadian Archives, for year ended December 31, 1918.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**30.** The Civil Service List of Canada, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 12, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

**31.** Tenth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, for the year ending 31st August, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, April 7, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**32.** Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, April 10, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**33.** Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, for the year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, April 9, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**34.** Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries, for fiscal year ending March 31, 1918.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**35.** Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Mewburn, February 26, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**36.** Report of the Department of Labour, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Sir Thomas White, May 26, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**37.** Annual Report of the Editorial Committee on Governmental Publications, dated 1st March, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, April 16, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**38.** Report of the Department of the Naval Service, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, February 28, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**39.** Fifty-first Annual Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, February 28, 1919.
*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**40.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, February 20, 1919. . . . . *Not printed.*

**41.** Communication received by the Clerk of the House conveying to the House of Commons of Canada a resolution adopted by the Constitutional Congress of the Republic of Costa Rica setting forth the joy of the people of Costa Rica upon the termination of the war and the triumph of the Allied Arms. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, 1919.
*Not printed.*

**42.** Copy of Order in Council P.C. [illegible] dated 14th August, 1918, re Regulations relative to the [illegible] and Materials. (*The Senate.*) *Not printed.*

**43.** Statement of the leases of Wharves, [illegible] foreshores, under the control of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and on the conditions of these leases as issued under Chapter [illegible] of the Statutes of 1908. (*The Senate.*) *Not printed.*

**44.** Statement of [illegible] paid during the fiscal year 1917-18, in accordance with the provisions of Section 859 of Chapter 113, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906.—(*The Senate.*) *Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**45.** Statement of fees received on account of Sick Mariners' Fund during the fiscal year 1917-18, in accordance with the provisions of Section 387 of Chapter 113, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906.—(*The Senate.*).. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**46.** Copies of General Orders promulgated to the Militia for the period between 1st January, 1918, and 2nd February, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Mewburn, February 26, 1919. *Not printed.*

**47.** Copies of all Routine Orders of the Canadian Expeditionary Force promulgated from 2nd January, 1918, to 22nd February, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Mewburn, February 26, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**48.** Copy of a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting copies of a parliamentary paper containing extracts from the minutes of the proceedings of the Imperial War Conference, 1918, and papers laid before the conference. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, February 26, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**49.** Statement showing appropriation account of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1917-18, in accordance with Chapter 91, Section 27, of the Revised Statutes. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, February 26, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**49*a*.** Copy of Orders in Council, as follows:—

P.C. 1287, dated 25th May, 1918,—Leave of absence for members of the force overseas.

P.C. 2213, dated 7th October, 1918,—Prohibiting members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police from becoming associated with any trades union organization.

P.C. 3076, dated 12th December, 1918,—Increasing the force of the Northwest Mounted Police to its authorized strength of 1,200, etc.

P.C. 3175, dated 24th December, 1918,—Increased pay to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

P.C. 159, dated 27th January, 1919,—Transfer of the control of the registration of alien enemies for the provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and that part of Ontario in Military District No. 10. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, February 28, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**50.** Copies of Orders in Council, as follows:—

P.C. 2206, dated 12th September, 1918,—Extension of scope of Department of Public Information.

P.C. 2208, dated 12th September, 1918,—Appointment of Dr. George H. Locke as Associate Director of Public Information. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, February 26, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**50*a*.** Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a return showing:—1. The duties of the Department of Public Information. 2. What publication it issues. 3. The annual cost of the department. 4. The names of the men employed, their former occupations and present salaries. 5. The number of newspaper men employed by the said department. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Pedlow*.. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**50*b*.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a return showing the names of all persons employed up to 1st March, 1919, in the Department of Public Information, the class of work each person is doing, the salary or wages paid, the living or other expenses paid, and the former occupation of each person, along with a statement showing what other work, if any, said person was employed in. Presented April 1, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**51.** Copies of Orders in Council passed since last session of parliament in respect to emergency legislation, as follows:—

P.C. 1187, dated 18th May, 1918.—Requests War Trade Board to communicate with responsible persons with a view to increasing the production of pig-iron in Canada on the basis of a government guarantee for the purchase of the product for a series of years and to report.

P.C. 1507, dated 15th June, 1918,—Prohibits exportation of leather except under license.

P.C. 1525, dated 22nd June, 1918,—Authorizes War Trade Board to negotiate with a responsible company from British Columbia to be formed, to establish a blast furnace and manufacture pig-iron.

P.C. 1798, dated 27th July, 1918,—Approves regulations amending the regulations of the 15th March, 1918, respecting the price of coal and importation, etc. thereof, as to method of calculating overhead charges to determine the cost price of coal, etc.

P.C. 2022, dated 16th August, 1918,—Authorizes Fuel Controller to make regulations subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council governing the price of gasolene and fuel oil and the production, distribution, sale, etc., thereof, and to make any necessary investigation.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

P.C. 2095, dated 3rd September, 1918,—Empowers War Trade Board to control and regulate the production and distribution of iron and steel and the products thereof, and to make orders to increase the production thereof and if necessary to place government orders or give assistance subject to the approval of the Governor in Council

P.C. 2136, dated 3rd September, 1918,—Authorizes bounties on linen yarns spun in Canada from Canadian flax in the three years beginning 1st April, 1919, and ending 31st March, 1922

P.C. 2153, dated 5th September, 1918,—Further amends the Order in Council of the 11th June, 1917, creating and giving powers to the Board of Grain Supervisors.

P.C. 2370, dated 2nd October, 1918,—Approved regulations as to gasolene respecting permits to dealers and retail prices and prohibiting retail sale on Sunday.

P.C. 2483, dated 9th October, 1918,—Approves regulations and agreement submitted by Board of Grain Supervisors respecting chartering and marine insurance on grains until the close of navigation. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, February 26, 1919 . . . . . *Not printed.*

**51*a*.** Orders in Council:—

P.C. 2158, dated the 6th September, 1918,—Making regulations governing inspection of bituminous coal and lignite in Canada.

P.C. 2228, dated the 12th September, 1918,—Making regulations governing the distribution of industrial coal in Canada.

P.C. 2268, dated the 13th September, 1918,—Extending the powers of the Fuel Controller.

P.C. 3004, dated the 5th December, 1918,—Amending and consolidating regulations made by the Fuel Controller.

P.C. 3037, dated the 24th December, 1918,—Authorizing inquiries into the project of obtaining increased production of coal in the province of Nova Scotia.

P.C. 1690, dated the 12th July, 1918,—Contract between the Government and the Midland Iron and Steel Company.

P.C. 1712, dated the 18th July, 1918,—Contract between the Government and the Parry Sound Iron Company.

P.C. 122, dated the 17th January, 1919,—Authorizing certain payments on the production of pig-iron.

P.C. 399, dated the 24th February, 1919,—Authorizing certain payments to be made on the production of malleable iron.

P.C. 2058, dated the 22nd August, 1918,—Arrangements for the financing of the importations of New Zealand and Australian wool.

P.C. 3010, dated the 6th December, 1919,—Constituting the Canadian Trade Commission.

P.C. 2734, dated the 7th November, 1918,—Constituting the London Trade Mission

P.C. 2595, dated the 21st October, 1918,—Constituting the economic commission to Siberia.

P.C. 344, dated the 20th February, 1919,—With respect to the arrangements entered into with the Siberian Supply Company. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, February 3, 1919 . . . . . *Not printed.*

**52.** Copies of Orders in Council, as follows:—

P.C. 81-1380, dated 3rd June, 1918. Allowance in lieu of medical allowance.

P.C. 86-1513, 20th June, 1918. Rates of pay.

P.C. 1570, 3rd July, 1918. Increase in pay.

P.C. 2225, 12th September, 1918. Allowances for accountant officers of depot ships.

P.C. 2707, 6th November, 1918. Rates of pay, R.C.N.S.

P.C. 2893, 23rd November, 1918. Provisional allowance.

P.C. 1313, 3rd June, 1918. Amendment Defence of Canada Order.

P.C. 1075, 6th June, 1918. Amendment Defence of Canada Order.

P.C. 2275, 13th September, 1918. Amendment Defence of Canada Order.

P.C. 2257, 13th September, 1918. Issue of war badges.

P.C. 2868, 21st November, 1918. Separation allowance.

P.C. 269, 9th February, 1919. Issue of war badges. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, February, 1919 . . . . . *Not printed.*

**52*a*.** Copy of Orders in Council:—

P.C. 1313, dated 3rd June, 1918,—Amendment, Defence of Canada Order.

P.C. 1075, dated 6th June, 1918,—Amendment, Defence of Canada Order.

P.C. 2257, dated 13th September, 1918,—Amendment, Defence of Canada Order.

P.C. 2257, dated 13th September, 1918,—Issue of war badges.

P.C. 2868, dated 21st November, 1918,—Separation allowance.

P.C. 269, dated 9th February, 1919,—Issue of war badges.

P.C. 81-1380, dated 3rd June, 1918,—Allowance in lieu of medical allowance.

P.C. 86-1513, dated 20th June, 1918,—Rates of pay.

P.C. 1570, dated 3rd July, 1918,—Increase in pay.

P.C. 2225, dated 12th September, 1918,—Allowances for accountant officers of depot ships.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

P.C. 2707, dated 6th November, 1918,—Rates of pay, R.C.N.S.
P.C. 2893, dated 23rd November, 1918,—Provisional allowance. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, February 28, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**52***b*. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 565, dated 14th March, 1919: Separation allowances in Canadian Naval Service. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 20, 1919.
*Not printed.*

**52***c*. Copy of an Order in Council, P.C. 589, dated the 19th March, 1919,—Cancellation of certain sections of the Defence of Canada Order, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 27, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**52***d*. Copy of Order in Council P.C. 778, dated 9th April, 1919, *re* uniform allowance to nursing sisters of the Royal Canadian Navy. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, April 16, 1919.
*Not printed.*

**52***e*. Amendments to Radiotelegraph Regulations: Private Commercial Licenses. Emergency Certificates. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, May 1, 1919.. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**52***f*. Radiotelegraph Regulations:—Issue of licenses for amateur stations. Fees for examinations for Emergency Certificates for Proficiency. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, May 6, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**52***g*. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1038, dated 19th May, 1919, respecting the Department of the Naval Service: Issue of war badges. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, May 27, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**52***h*. Order in Council P.C. 1172, dated 6th June, 1919, respecting issue of war badges.—(*The Senate.*).. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**52***i*. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1222, dated 14th June, 1919, respecting war bonus to officers and men in the Canadian navy. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, July 2, 1919.
*Not printed.*

**53.** Copies of Orders in Council respecting housing: P.C. 2997, dated 3rd December, 1918, P.C. 3067, dated 12th December, 1918. P.C. 374, dated 20th February, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, February 27, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**53***a*. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 907, dated 1st May, 1919, approving of the General Housing Scheme of the Province of British Columbia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, May 6, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**53***b*. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1130, dated 29th May, 1919, approving of the General Scheme of Housing of the Province of Quebec. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, June 2, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**53***c*. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1201, dated 11th June, 1919, approving General Scheme of Housing of the Province of Manitoba. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, June 13, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**53***d*. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1266, dated 23rd June, 1919, approving the General Scheme of Housing of the Province of New Brunswick. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, June 24, 1919.
Not printed

**54.** P.C. 3176, dated 24th December, 1918,—Resumption of work upon those sections of the Welland Ship Canal which had been already commenced and partly completed on a percentage basis.
P.C. 3036,—Welland Ship Canal; authorizing resumption of work thereon.
P.C. 3190, dated 27th December, 1918,—Amendment of Order in Council, P.C. 3176, dated 24th December, 1918,—Welland canal contracts with firm of which Senator M. J. O'Brien was formerly a member. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, February 28, 1919
*Not printed.*

**54***a*. Copies of contracts between His Majesty the King and the Dominion Dredging Company, Limited; Baldry, Yerburgh and Hutchison, Limited: Doheny, Quinlan and Robertson; and Canadian Dredging Company, Limited, dated 17th January, 1919, in respect to the carrying on of certain work in connection with the Welland Ship Canal. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, April 23, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**55.** P.C. 3000, dated 5th December, 1918,—Improvement of highways, and appointment of Mr. A. W. Campbell, M. Can. Soc. C.E., in connection therewith. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, February 28, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**56.** P.C. 3083, dated 19th December, 1918,—Resumption of work on the Severn Division of the Trent canal; agreement with the York Construction Company on a percentage basis.
P.C. 3084, dated 19th December, 1918,—Contract with the Randolph MacDonald Company for the construction of Section No. 3 of the Severn Division of the Trent canal on a percentage basis. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, February 28, 1919.
*Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*


**57.** P.C. 2454, dated 24th November, 1918,—Persons composing Board of Directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Company to be from time to time also Board of Management of the Canadian Government Railways

P.C. 2454, dated 4th October, 1918,—Purchase of balance of capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

P.C. 2331, dated 23rd September, 1918,—Acquirement of the Toronto Suburban Railway Company and the Toronto Eastern Railway Company by the Directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

P.C. 3182, dated 27th December, 1918,—Transfer of two wharves (ocean piers Nos. 2 and 3), at Ogden Point, Victoria, B.C., to the control of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Northern Railway.

P.C. 3122, dated 20th December, 1918,—Authorizing the use of the name "Canadian National Railways," in lieu of the names Canadian Northern Railway System and Canadian Government Railways.

P.C. 3120, dated 20th December, 1918,—Equipment requirements for the year 1919, covering the Canadian Northern Railway System and the Canadian Government Railways.

P.C. 3121, dated 20th December, 1918,—Authorizing the directors of the Canadian Northern Railway to incur expenditures for work urgently required on the Canadian Northern Railway or Government Railways System, not to exceed in all ten million dollars.

P.C. 2111, dated 30th August, 1918,—Acquiring branch lines in New Brunswick as feeders to the Government Railway System.

P.C. 182, dated 29th January, 1919,—Government wharf at Vancouver, B.C., removed from the control of the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners to that of the Department of Railways and Canada.

P.C. 1691, dated 5th July, 1918,—Loan to Canadian Northern Railway Company. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, February 28, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**58.** P.C. 117, dated 20th January, 1919,—Engineering data on the construction of the Quebec Bridge to be printed for distribution. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, February 28, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**73.** P.C. 2823, dated 15th November, 1918,—Establishment of a sub-committee of Council, dealing with demobilization questions and industrial labour conditions. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**74.** P.C. 2798, dated 15th November, 1918.—Establishing a Power Sub-Committee of the Cabinet. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**75.** P.C. 2734, dated 7th November, 1918.—Establishing the Canadian Trade Mission in London. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919.. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**76.** P.C. 2270, dated 16th September, 1919,—Establishment of "The Paper Control Tribunal."

P.C. 2310, dated 19th September, 1918,—Appointment of three judges to be members of "The Paper Control Tribunal."

P.C. 2581, dated 19th October, 1918,—Licenses for export of paper. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**76*a*.** Copies of Orders in Council respecting the quantity and price of newsprint to be furnished by the manufacturers to the publishers in Canada, from the 7th February, 1917, to 11th November, 1918, inclusive. Presented by Sir Thomas White, July 3, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed*

**77.** P.C. 1222, dated 18th May, 1918.—Amalgamating and combining the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919. *Not printed.*

**78.** And also,—Copy of Mr. Justice Hodgins' Report on the *Northland* inquiry. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**79.** P.C. 968, dated 25th May, 1918,—Regulations *re* Documents to be carried.

P.C. 1325, dated 29th May, 1918,—Reward for apprehension of deserters.

P.C. 1305, dated 5th June, 1918,—Control of Dominion Police Force transferred to Department of Militia and Defence. Remuneration of members and establishment of Force.

P.C. 1459, dated 12th June, 1918,—Natives of India of unmixed Asiatic descent and their descendants exempt from military service.

P.C. 1490, dated 15th June, 1918,—Amendment to Section 1, Paragraph (a) of 30th April, 1918,—Documents to be carried.

P.C. 1567, dated 22nd June, 1918,—Amendments to Sections 4 and 5, P.C. 919, 20th April, 1918. Cancelling exemption to all members of Class 1 who at the date of the claim for exemption made by or on their behalf gave their ages as 20, 21 or 22.

P.C. 1697, dated 5th July, 1918,—Men whose exemptions were cancelled by virtue of P.C. 919 of 20th April, 1918, to be dealt with as provided by that Order in Council, notwithstanding judgment of Supreme Court of Alberta.

P.C. 1647, dated 12th July, 1918,—Regulation *re* issue of temporary exemption certificate.

P.C. 1795, dated 17th July, 1918,—Hearing by Supreme Court of case of George Edwin Gray.

P.C. 1850, dated 27th July, 1918,—Regulation *re* discharge of members of C.E.F. to R.F.C. and R.A.F.

P.C. 1851, dated 27th July, 1918,—Regulation *re* duties of man who becomes resident of Canada after class of which he is a member has been called out.

P.C. 1931, dated 1st August, 1918,—Draft Proclamation *re* amnesty to deserters and defaulters.

P.C. 1906, dated 5th August, 1918,—Penalty for employing, concealing or assisting deserter or absentee without leave, Section 106, Regulations amended.

P.C. 1907, dated 5th August, 1918,—American Convention enforced from July 30, 1918.

P.C. 1953, dated 10th August, 1918,—Regulations *re* 100,000 limit.

P.C. 2044, dated 20th August, 1918,—Regulations of American Convention.

P.C. 2017, dated 3rd September, 1918,—Provision for certain British subjects who are also subjects of Neutral State making declaration of alienage during war. Regulation 11 amended.

P.C. 2138, dated 5th September, 1918,—Regulation amending clause "C," Section 1 of P.C. 1013 of April 30, 1918, in so far as the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are concerned.

P.C. 2242, dated 13th September, 1918,—Penalty for giving false or misleading information on questionnaire and for failure to return questionnaire within the prescribed time. Section 93 Regulations amended.

P.C. 2243, dated 13th September, 1918,—Penalty for attempting to bribe any person connected with administration of Act.

P.C. 2252, dated 13th September, 1918,—Additional powers conferred on the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

P.C. [illegible] dated 19th September, 1918.—Documents to be carried (P.C. 1013 of the 30th April, 1918, P.C. 1226, of the 20th May, 1918, and P.C. 1490 of the 15th June, 1918, amended).

P.C. 2320, dated 19th September, 1918.—Powers conferred on the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police (P.C. 1852, 27th July, 1918, amended).

P.C. 2410, dated 28th September, 1918.—Regulation *re* extension of time for laying a complaint for an offence punishable on summary conviction under the authority of the War Measures Act, 1914.

P.C. 2452, dated 4th October, 1918.—Order to report for medical examination (Section 3, paragraph "m," Regulations amended).

P.C. 2453, dated 4th October, 1918.—Sections 81, 82 [illegible] Regulations amended.

P.C. 2517, dated 11th October, 1918.—Regulations *re* change of occupation during winter months.

P.C. 2492, dated 12th October, 1918.—Penalty for concealing or assisting deserter or absentee without leave (Regulation 106 amended).

P.C. 2553, dated 17th October, 1918.—The issue under the signature of the Central Appeal Judge or the Clerk to the Central Appeal Judge or the Judge of any Appeal Tribunal of certified copies or certificate as to records, proceedings or decisions in their respective offices and such copies or certificate shall be receivable in evidence.

P.C. 2585, dated 23rd October, 1918.—In case of man who fails to report for duty or for medical examination as ordered by Registrar, certificate of Registrar to be accepted as evidence. P.C. 3168, 9th November, 1917, amended.

P.C. 2586, dated 23rd October, 1918.—Regulation *re* person who fails to report to the Registrar as required by P.C. 919 of 20th April, 1918, or by the Proclamation of 6th May, 1918, shall be deemed to be a soldier absent without leave from midnight of the last day limited for reporting.

P.C. 2587, dated 23rd October, 1918.—Duty of employer to give certain information. Penalty for failure. P.C. 510, 2nd March, 1918, amended.

P.C. 2588, dated 23rd October, 1918.—Registrar empowered to determine any application for renewal of exemption.

P.C. 2622, dated 25th October, 1918.—Regulations *re* Mennonites and Doukhobors.

P.C. 2631, dated 26th October, 1918.—Franking privilege extended to the Clerk of the Central Appeal Judge.

P.C. 2632, dated 26th October, 1918.—Penalty for failure to attend to medical examination. Section 104 Regulations amended.

P.C. 2658, dated 30th October, 1918.—Regulations *re* discharge from C.E.F. to R.F.C. and R.A.F. P.C. 1850, 27th July, 1918, amended.

P.C. 2694, dated 2nd November, 1918.—Regulations *re* identification of persons excepted from Military Service, etc.

P.C. 2828, dated 15th November, 1918.—Rescinding Order in Council, P.C. 1433, dated 24th May, 1917, *re* exodus from Canada of persons likely to be affected by the Military Service Act.

P.C. 3051, dated 11th December, 1918.—Discharge of men belonging to Class 1 who could not be usefully employed in the C.E.F. by reason of low category.

P.C. 3090, dated 16th December, 1918.—Proceedings in relation to applications for exemption to be suspended during the armistice.

P.C. 3107, dated 17th December, 1918.—Regulations *re* transfer of prisoners from one prison to another when accommodation is not sufficient.

P.C. 3211, dated 2nd January, 1919.—Regulations *re* procedure against deserters [illegible] Military Service Act. Without leave, amended.

P.C. 101, dated 16th January, 1919.—Regulations *re* failing to report for duty. Certificate of Registrar to be accepted as evidence.

P.C. 102, dated 16th January, 1919.—Regulations *re* reward for apprehension of deserters.

P.C. 293, dated 12th February, 1919.—Prosecutions under Section 16, Sub-section of the Military Service Act, 1917. Consent of Minister of Justice, etc.

P.C. 314, dated 12th February, 1919.—Regulations *re* deserters and absentees without leave may be delivered into military custody. Trial of such persons. Pre-[illegible] Hon. Mr. Meighen. Pursuant to [illegible] *Not printed.*

**79.** [illegible] Council, Council in pursuance to Militia and Defence and the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. Presented by Hon. Mr. Mewburn, March 4, 1919.. .. .. *Not printed.*

**80.** Copy of a General Order of the Supreme Court, adopted on the 8th October, 1918, amend-[illegible] Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen. [illegible] *Not printed.*

**81.** [illegible] Correspondence, Despatches, Telegrams and Reports of the Armistice [illegible] Commissioners in Berlin, the Commissioner-General at Vienna, from the Secretary of State, the Commissioner attached to the Imperial Council, from His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, on the subject of the extension of the Armistice with Germany. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, December 30, 1918. *Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**81***a*. *Also*,—Copy of the terms of the Armistice with Turkey and of the Armistice with Austria-Hungary, received by His Excellency the Governor General from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, February 28, 1919. *Not printed.*

**81***b*. Copy of a letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 25th of February, 1919, transmitting copies of the Convention signed on the 16th January, 1919, prolonging the Armistice with Germany, together with copies of the Financial Protocol of the 13th of December, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 18, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**81***c*. Copy of a pamphlet received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, intituled: "Terms of the Armistice concluded between the allied Governments and the Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, May 5, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**82.** Statement of Wharfage Collections for the fiscal year 1917-18, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 112, Section 14, Revised Statutes, 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, February 28, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**83.** Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ending 31st December, 1918, showing name, rank, salary, service allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy has been filled by promotion, or by appointment, and the salary of any new appointee. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**84.** Statement in pursuance of Section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending March 31, 1918. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919. ..*Not printed.*

**85.** Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last Session of Parliament on account of 1918-19. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919..*Not printed.*

**86.** Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Royal Society of Canada, for the year ended April 30, 1918. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919. *Not printed.*

**87.** Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the National Battlefields Commission to 31st March, 1918. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**88.** Statements of Expenditure on account of "Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses," from the 1st April, 1918, to the 21st February, 1919, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1918. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919.. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**89.** Statement of Temporary Loans issued by the Government of Canada since the last Session of Parliament still outstanding. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**90.** Report of the Ottawa Improvement Commission for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, including a summary of the receipts and expenditures from its inception in August, 1899, to March 31, 1918. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919...*Not printed.*

**91.** Statement of Treasury Board over-ruling, under Section 44, Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**92.** P.C. 1743, dated 11th July, 1918,—Declaring principles and policies *re* industrial disputes and urging their adoption upon employers and employees for the duration of the war.

P.C. 2195, dated 12th September, 1918,—*Re* Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. Submitting form of agreement to be entered into with the provinces.

P.C. 2333, dated 23rd September, 1918,—*Re* Canada Registration Board. Requiring certain returns from employers.

P.C. 2461, dated 4th October, 1918,—*Re* Cost of Living. Rescinding previous Orders owing to certain defects therein and making regulations.

P.C. 2525, dated 11th October, 1918,—*Re* Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Prohibition of strikes in war industries.

P.C. 2808, dated 19th November, 1918,—Repealing Order in Council No. 2525.

P.C. 3069, dated 11th December, 1918,—*Re* Cost of Living. Rescinding Order in Council No. 2461 and making regulations.

P.C. 3111, dated 17th December, 1918,—*Re* Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. Providing regulations thereunder.

P.C. 3171, dated 24th December, 1918,—*Re* Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. Providing for establishment and maintenance of certain employment bureaus.

P.C. 17, dated 6th January, 1919,—*Re* Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. Making regulations as to employment returns.

P.C. 39, dated 11th January, 1919,—Employment offices Co-ordination Act. Providing for cost of maintenance of certain employment offices from War Appropriation. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 3, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**93.** Copy of a cable (in extended form) received by His Excellency the Governor General from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 14, 1919, giving a summary of the League of Nations Covenant presented to the Peace Conference by the League of Nations Commission. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 3, 1919 ..... *Not printed.*

**93a.** Copy of a letter received by His Excellency the Governor General from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated February 28, 1919, with accompanying printed copies of the draft League of Nations Covenant. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 24, 1914.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**93b.** Copy of the revised draft of the League of Nations Covenant, as approved by the Peace Conference in plenary session on April 28, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, May 5, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers*

**94.** Order in Council, dated 5th November, 1918, with regard to remissions made under Section 88 of The Indian Act, Chapter 81, R.S.C. 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 4, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**95.** P.C. 2860, 20th November, 1918, providing for the issue of supplementary letters patent in favour of the present owners of certain lands, conveying the right to the clay which may be found therein.

P.C. 2827, 20th November, 1918, providing that the pre-emption entry of Omer Lethiecq be cancelled and sold to his wife, he having been sentenced to serve 12 years in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

P.C. 2842, 20th November, 1918, ordering that further residence by Ben Henry, holding homestead and pre-emption entries for certain Dominion Lands, be dispensed with owing to his ill-health and consequent inability to perform further residence duties.

P.C. 2841, 20th November, 1918, ordering that further residence on the part of Lucy Knott, an entrant under a South African Volunteer Scrip grant, be dispensed with as she is unable to perform further residence owing to ill-health.

P.C. 2941, 29th November, 1918, providing for the confirmation of an exchange of lands with the Hudson's Bay Company, and granting the land so exchanged to Sam Doubuch (Dowbuch) upon certain terms and conditions.

P.C. 42-2993, 3rd December, 1918, setting apart and appropriating certain land for cemetery purposes and authorizing a grant thereof for the said purposes.

P.C. 43-2993, 3rd December, 1918, setting apart and appropriating certain land for church purposes, and authorizing a grant thereof.

P.C. 3102, 17th December, 1918, transferring control of certain land to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

P.C. 3103, 17th December, 1918, providing for the issue of patent to Samuel Ingram in lieu of land surrendered by Mr. Ingram, which is unsuitable for agricultural development and has been reserved for inclusion in a forest reserve.

P.C. 3115, 21st December, 1918, ordering that title to certain Dominion Lands be vested in George F. Green in lieu of land surrendered by Mr. Green, which has been recommended for inclusion in a forest reserve.

P.C. 3192, 27th December, 1918, providing for the leasing of a tract of land to a company cutting clay which has been found to be suitable for use in connection with the manufacture of cement.

P.C. 31-27, 7th January, 1919, rescinding an Order in Council of the 15th February, 1911, and setting apart certain land in the Province of Alberta for exhibition grounds and experimental station purposes, and authorizing a grant thereof.

P.C. 38-27, 7th January, 1919, authorizing a grant of land to the Synod of the Diocese of Athabasca.

P.C. 3200, 14th January, 1919, making regulations for the drainage of Dominion Lands in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

P.C. 134, 20th January, 1919, providing for the issue of a permit to a company to remove earth for the purpose of filling in a trestle, and the payment of a royalty therefor.

P.C. 2459, 7th October, 1918, recommending that further residence duties be waived and authority given for the issue of patents for Dominion Lands in the case of John S. Reid, permanently disabled through illness.

P.C. 2460, 7th October, 1918, authorizing the issue of a license of occupation for the bed of the Peace River at a certain place, in favour of the Edmonton-Dunvegan [illegible] Railway Company.

P.C. 2484, 9th October, 1918, authorizing the issue of a license of occupation for a portion of the bed of the Assiniboine River in favour of the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

P.C. 2557, 19th October, 1918, ordering that the land covered by a certain road be transferred to the Crown in the right of the Province of Manitoba.

P.C. 2583, 23rd October, 1918, authorizing a free grant of land to Thomas Gladu by virtue of occupancy thereof at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

P.C. 2623, 25th October, 1918, authorizing a free grant of land to Peter Loutit, the Elder, by virtue of occupation thereof at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

P.C. 2642, 26th October, 1918, setting apart and expropriating certain Dominion Lands for church purposes, and authorizing a grant thereof to the Russo-Greek Orthodox Parish of Torpontz.

P.C. 2659, 30th October, 1918, ordering that cerain lands be set apart for Soldier Settlement under certain conditions.

P.C. 2678, 2nd November, 1918, providing that the residence requirements of the Dominion Lands Act be dispensed with in connection with the homestead entry of George Young, who is unable through illness to complete the requirements.

P.C. 2703, 7th November, 1918, making regulations in reference to the issue of homestead entry to citizens of the United States who are unable to become naturalized.

P.C. 2780, 13th November, 1918, ordering certain land to be withdrawn from a reserve for stock-watering purposes.

P.C. 1911, 5th August, 1918, providing for the exchange of certain lands and a grant of land to Thomas William Ripper, who had made a homestead entry on the Hudson's Bay Lands, the said Hudson's Bay Company having surrendered the land covered by Mr. Ripper's entry, and the granting to the Hudson's Bay Company of certain other land in lieu thereof.

P.C. 1912, 5th August, 1918, confirming an exchange of lands with Mr. Arthur Hitchcock, and authorizing the issue of letters patent in favour of Mr. Hitchcock for certain Dominion Lands exchanged with him.

P.C. 1922, 5th August, 1918, authorizing the Department of the Interior to enter into grazing or other similar leases covering land reserved for the use of the Department of Militia and Defence under certain conditions.

P.C. 6-1992, 17th August, 1918, authorizing a grant of certain Dominion Lands for church and cemetery purposes.

P.C. 2045, 22nd August, 1918, ordering that certain lands be withdrawn from the operation of the Dominion Lands Act, and be set apart as an Indian Reserve.

P.C. 2088, 27th August, 1918, authorizing the Minister to dispense with the performance of residence requirements under the Dominion Lands Act, and the issue of letters patent in favour of William Marshall Vance, a homesteader who had both feet frozen, necessitating amputation .

P.C. 2159, 6th September, 1918, ordering that certain Dominion Lands at Port Smith Settlement be set apart for the use of the Department of Indian Affairs under certain conditions.

P.C. 56-2207, 12th September, 1918, authorizing a grant of certain Dominion Lands in the Province of Saskatchewan for such purposes.

P.C. 2283, 19th September, 1918, rescinding Clause 12 of the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion Lands and substituting another Clause therefor, and rescinding Sub-clause (c) of Clause 17, and substituting another therefor, making an amendment to Sub-clause (m) of Clause 17, and making an amendment of Sub-clause 41.

P.C. 2302, 19th September, 1918, recommending that certain lands shall be withdrawn from the operation of the Dominion Lands Act, and set apart for the Indians in the Province of British Columbia.

P.C. 2303, 21st September, 1918, ordering that Section 1 of the Coal Mining Regulations, established by Order in Council dated 20th April, 1910, and amendments thereto be rescinded and a new Section substituted therefor, and made to apply to all coal mining leases already issued, and ordering that the maximum charge specified in the above section shall be increased and made to apply to coal mining rights already disposed of, and ordering that Section 24 of the said regulations be rescinded, and a new section substituted therefor, and ordering a further provision to be inserted, as to the methods for the conservation and recovery of coal, and ordering that a further provision be inserted to create educational facilities in certain cases.

P.C. 2371, 25th September, 1918, providing for the transfer of certain Dominion Lands to the School Lands Endowment Fund, and that lands previously included in the School Lands Endowment Fund be granted to the Town of Drumheller for park purposes.

P.C. 26-2427, 28th September, 1918, setting apart and appropriating certain Dominion Lands for church purposes in the Province of Alberta.

P.C. 2399, 30th September, 1918, ordering that certain lands be wtihdrawn from the operation of the Dominion Lands Act, and set apart for the Indians in the Province of Saskatchewan.

P.C. 1516, 20th June, 1918, granting a lease of coal mining rights under certain lands to the Cadomin Coal Company, Limited.

P.C. 1510, 20th June, 1918, authorizing the Minister of the Interior to sell certain Dominion Lands to Edmund Thompson for reclamation purposes, and to enter into an agreement with the said Edmund Thompson in connection therewith as representatives of His Majesty King George the Fifth.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

P.C. 1547, 26th June, 1918, authorizing the issue of a free patent of Dominion Lands to Mrs. Flossie Fitzgerald, who has been deserted by her husband, a homestead entrant, she being totally unfit to fulfil the residence requirements.

P.C. 1511, 20th June, 1918, authorizing Miss Margaret Reith to make entries by proxy on behalf of her nephews, W. J. F. Reith, and J. W. Reith, overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

P.C. 1586, 28th June, 1918, relieving Mr. George Ross from the performance of any further residence duties on his homestead, and authorizing the issue of a free patent to him under certain conditions, he having been admitted to the House for Incurables at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

P.C. 1621, 2nd July, 1918, making regulations in connection with the Soldier Settlement Regulations.

P.C. 1658, 6th July, 1918, withdrawing certain Dominion Lands from the Doukhobor Reserves to be dealt with by the Minister of the Interior, subject to certain regulations.

P.C. 1806, 19th July, 1918, ordering title to certain Dominion Lands to be vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth, as represented by the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Alberta.

P.C. 1807, 19th July, 1918, ordering that a certain parcel of Dominion Lands be transferred to the Department of Public Works.

P.C. 1820, 20th July, 1918, authorizing the Minister of the Interior to issue a license of occupation to the Canadian Northern Railway for a certain portion of the Oldman river bed.

P.C. 1819, 25th July, 1918, ordering that a certain parcel of Dominion Lands be transferred to the Department of Indian Affairs for a cemetery.

P.C. 1822, 25th July, 1918, authorizing the Minister to grant the sale of certain Dominion Lands to Mr. William Armstrong as a mill site.

P.C. 1830, 25th July, 1918, authorizing the Minister to grant permits for free grazing privileges for reindeer in a certain area in the Northwest Territories.

P.C. 1828, 25th July, 1918, authorizing a free grant of certain Dominion Lands to J. I. McLean, by virtue of his occupation of the land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

P.C. 1827, 25th July, 1918, providing the authorization of an exchange of certain lands with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the company releasing certain lands to be applied for the purposes of an extension to the Stony Indian Reserve, and certain other Dominion lands being granted to the company, the difference in area being credited to the company's land grant.

P.C. 1823, 25th July, 1918, providing for the disposal of certain lots in a subdivision near the station of Badger on the Canadian Northern Railway under certain conditions, which land had been squatted on by certain persons.

P.C. 1910, 5th August, 1918, ordering that a certain road be transferred to the Crown in the right of the Province of Manitoba.

P.C. 873, 13th April, 1918, authorizing a free grant of Dominion Lands to Mr. William Robert Smith by virtue of his occupation of the land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

P.C. 1012, 30th April, 1918, ordering that Order in Council of the 22nd October, 1901, be rescinded and that certain lands be transferred to the control of the Department of the Interior, and made available for disposal in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act.

P. C. 1053, 1st May, 1918, making regulations for the protection of game in the Northwest Territories.

P.C. 1003, 1st May, 1918, giving the Minister of the Interior authority to sell certain land to Clay Armstrong, subject to certain conditions, for the purposes of reclamation.

P.C. 1062, 3rd May, 1918, authorizing a free grant of Dominion Lands to the Rural Municipality of Biggar, No. 347, in the Province of Saskatchewan, for cemetery purposes.

P.C. 1002, 7th May, 1918, authorizing the Minister to lease certain Dominion Lands to the Western Canada Collieries Limited, to be used only in connection with the mining operations of the said Company.

P.C. 1088, 7th May, 1918, authorizing the Minister to arrange for certain sales of School Lands at certain points in the Province of Saskatchewan.

P.C. 1004, 7th May, 1918, making certain regulations to be observed by persons wishing to use fire for clearing land in certain districts.

P.C. 1100, 10th May, 1918, setting apart certain lands in the Province of Alberta, and authorizing a grant thereof to the Knoll Cemetery Company.

P.C. 1190, 17th May, 1918, authorizing a grant of Dominion Lands in the Province of Alberta to the Bishop of Mackenzie River, by virtue of his occupation of the land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

P.C. 1244, 22nd May, 1918, recommending that the residence requirements of the Dominion Lands Act be dispensed with in the case of Charles Blanchard, who was severely burned and badly frost bitten.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

P.C. 1268, 25th May, 1918, providing a transfer of certain Dominion Lands to the Crown in the right of the Province of Manitoba.

P.C. 1298, 26th May, 1918, ordering that certain parcels of swamp lands, which were re-transferred to the Dominion of Canada under the provisions of Subsection 2 of Section 5, of the Manitoba Boundaries Extensions Act, be released to His Majesty King George the Fifth for the purposes of the Province of Manitoba.

P.C. 1230, 20th May, 1918, amending regulations for the disposal of petroleum and natural gas rights approved by Order in Council of the 19th of January, 1914.

P.C. 1263, 3rd June, 1918, enacted certain regulations in order to remove doubts which have arisen as to the validity of previous regulations.

P.C. 1101, 3rd June, 1918, ordering the rescinding of Section 27 of the regulations, established by Order in Council of 1st July, 1898, and substituting others therefor.

P.C. 1443, 12th June, 1918, authorizing a free grant of Dominion Lands to Alexander Kennedy by virtue of his occupation of the land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

P.C. 1480, 17th June, 1918, authorizing the Minister of the Interior to execute an agreement on behalf of His Majesty the King with the Canada Land and Irrigation Company, Limited, in substitution for a previous agreement made on the 31st September, 1914.

*Not printed*

**95.** Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 16th March, 1918, and the 20th January, 1919, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of "The Dominion Lands Act," Chapter 20, 7-8 Edward VII, as follows:—

P.C. 60, 16th March, 1918, ordering that no royalty shall be levied or collected by the Crown on coal mined in the Yukon Territory for a period of five years from the 7th day of April, 1918.

P.C. 655, 16th March, 1918, ordering Order in Council of December 18, 1897, cancelled, and dividing the Northwest Territory into three provisional districts, Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin, according to the description and map annexed.

P.C. 651, 16th March, 1918, making regulations withdrawing pre-emption entry on Dominion Lands as provided by Section 27 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 20, of 1908, and withdrawing the privilege of purchased homestead entry provided by Section 28 of the said Act, except in the case of land reserved for pre-emption entry for a homesteader on active service, and where notice has been issued to a person allowing him a specified time for securing his pre-emption.

P.C. 662, 16th March, 1918, ordering that certain lands be sold to General Turner at the rate of $1 per acre.

P.C. 705, 22nd March, 1918, providing that the area included within a certain right of way be transferred back to the Department of the Interior by the Department of Militia and Defence for sale to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company under certain conditions.

P.C. 751, 27th March, 1918, providing that further residence requirements be dispensed with in the case of Mr. Earle, a veteran of the South African War.

P.C. 813, 4th April, 1918, authorizing the Minister of the Interior to transfer certain lands from His Majesty King George the Fifth as represented by the Minister of the Interior to His Majesty as represented by the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Alberta.

P.C. 843, 5th April, 1918, providing that residence requirements under the Dominion Lands Act be dispensed with in the case of Harry H. Holmes, who had a considerable part of both his feet amputated.

P.C. 47-768, 5th April, 1918, providing that residence requirements of the Dominion Lands Act be dispensed with in the case of Ole Halsten owing to the physical infirmity of the entrant.

P.C. 48-768, 5th April, 1918, setting apart certain land for cemetery purposes in the Province of Saskatchewan.

P.C. 49-768, 5th April, 1918, dispensing with residence requirements of the Dominion Lands Act in the case of Mr. O. E. Senay, who is physically unfit to continue the performance of his residence duties.

P.C. 62-865, 10th April, 1918, authorizing a free grant to Mr. Robert Jones by virtue of his occupation of the land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

P.C. 61-865, 10th April, 1918, setting apart certain Dominion Lands for church and cemetery purposes in the Province of Saskatchewan; authorizing a grant to "La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Regina."

P.C. 63-865, 10th April, 1918, authorizing a free grant of Dominion Lands to Mr. Benjamin Charles by virtue of his occupation of the said land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

P.C. 844, 10th April, 1918, authorizing the issue of patent to Mr. J. E. Ingram of certain Dominion Lands in exchange for other land owned by Mr. Ingram.

P.C. 842, 10th April, 1918, authorizing the Minister to have auction sales of School Lands held at certain points. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 4, 1919.

*Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**96.** Return of orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 16th March, 1918, and the 20th January, 1919, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 47, 2 George V, entitled "The Railway Belt Water Act," as follows:—

P.C. 1296, 6th June, 1918.—Making regulations called Water-lands regulations, effective for disposing of and administering Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt required for the development of water-power, etc.

P.C. 1[illegible], 17th June, 1918.—Recommending certain lands situated in the Railway Belt near Ashcroft be sold to William Henry Hammond on certain conditions. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 4, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**97.** Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 16th March, 1918, and the 20th January, 1919, in accordance with provisions of Subsection (*d*) of Section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, as follows:—

P.C. 896, 12th April, 1918, ordering that the regulations be amended to provide for the leasing of unpatended Dominion Lands within the said Belt (a) where the entrant is on active service, etc.; (b) engaged in some work of national importance, and (c) deceased or insane.

P.C. 908, 22nd April, 1918, amending the regulations to provide that holders of homestead entries, employed as farm labourers, may be allowed the period of such employment as part of period of residence, subject to certain conditions.

P.C. 1509, 22nd June, 1918, amending the regulations by rescinding Section 9, and substituting a new section therefor, defining "highways" and authorizing the Province of British Columbia to construct certain roads, etc.

P.C. 1805, 19th July, 1918, making regulations for the granting of free entries on Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt to settlers under the authority of the Soldiers Settlement Act, 1917.

P.C. 1913, 5th August, 1918, amending Clause 41 of the regulations governing the granting of licenses and permits to cut timber to provide certain conditions for the holders of portable saw mill berths.

P.C. 1997, 14th August, 1918, providing that the title to certain lands described there be vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth for the purposes of the Province of British Columbia.

P.C. 2156, 6th September, 1918, providing that certain lands be vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth for the purposes of the Province of British Columbia.

P.C. 2157, 6th September, 1918, providing that certain lands be vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth for the purposes of the Province of British Columbia.

P.C. 2544, 17th October, 1918, withdrawing certain lands from the operations of the Order in Council of the 17th September, 1889, P.C. 2169. Presented by Hon. Mr Meighen, March 4, 1919... .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not Printed.*

**98.** Orders in Council passed under the provisions of Chapter 18, 7-8 George V,—"The Migratory Birds Convention Act." Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 4, 1919. *Not printed.*

**99.** Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 16th March, 1918, and the 20th January, 1919, in accordance with the provisions of Section 19, of Chapter 10, 1-2 George V,—"The Forest Reserves and Parks Act," as follows:

P.C. 739, 26th March, 1918, authorizing the Minister to accept the surrender of certain lands from the Canadian Pacific Railway.

P.C. 675, 26th March, 1918, amending regulations for Dominion Forest Reserves established by Orders in Council of 8th August, 1913, 24th September, 1913, and 20th April, 1916.

P.C. 1188, 17th March, 1918, rescinding Order in Council of October 31, 1916, and granting certain land to the Canadian Pacific Railway, subject to certain conditions.

P.C. 1821, 25th July, 1918, granting authority to the Minister to issue domestic fishing permits for certain regulations during the years 1918, 1919, and 1920.

P.C. 2817, 15th November, 1918, granting the corporation of the Town of Wainwright, Alberta, a renewal of the rights granted by Order in Council of the 20th March, 1914, for a period of two years from the 1st of May, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 4, 1919... .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**100.** Copies of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between the 5th April, 1918, and the 20th February, 1919, in accordance with provisions of Section 8, Subsection 2 of Chapter 21, 7-8 George V, "The Soldiers Settlement Act." Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 4, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**100a** Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 925, dated 3rd May, 1919: Issue of "Attestation" papers to persons applying for land under the Regulations of the Soldiers Settlement Board. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, May 27, 1919. *Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**101.** First Annual Report with Appendices, of The Historical Documents Publication Board. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 4, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**102.** Final Report of the International Joint Commission, on the Pollution of Boundary Waters Reference. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 4, 1919.. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**103.** Copies of Orders in Council affecting the increases and allowances of the Civil Service of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 4, 1919.. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**104.** Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon conditions in the Pilotage Districts of Miramichi, Sydney, Louisburg, Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Quebec, and to recommend, if necessary, any change found desirable. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 4, 1919.
*Printed for distribution to Senators and Members, and sessional papers.*

**105.** Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon the conditions in the Pilotage Districts of Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminister, and to recommend, if necessary, any change found desirable therein. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 4, 1919.
*Printed for distribution to Senators and Members, and sessional papers*

**106.** Memorandum from the Canadian Trade Commission giving a list of the British Import Restrictions. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 4, 1919.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**107.** Certified copy of agreement between the St. Martin's Railway Company and His Majesty the King. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 4, 1919. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**108.** Certified copy of agreement between the York and Carleton Railway Company and His Majesty the King. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 4, 1919.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**109.** Copies of Orders in Council affecting the Civil Service Commission. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 4, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**109*a*.** Regulations of the Civil Service Commission, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 21st December, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, April 7, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**110.** Correspondence relating to the resignation of Mr. F. B. McCurdy, M.P., as Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment and Chairman of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 4, 1919.
*Not printed.*

**111.** Copies of Orders in Council affecting the Department of the Secretary of State. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 4, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**112.** Copies of Orders in Council affecting the Department of Mines. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**113.** Copies of Orders in Council affecting the Public Archives. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 4, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed*

**114.** Return called for by Section 88, of Chapter 62, Revised Statutes of Canada, requiring that the Minister of the Interior shall lay before Parliament, each year, a return of liquor brought from any place out of Canada into the Territories by special permission in writing of the Commission of the Northwest Territories, for the year ending 31st December, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 6, 1919.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**115.** Return showing all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year ending 30th September, 1917, together with the names of the purchasers, in accordance with the Statutes of Canada, 1886, Chapter 9, Section 8. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 6, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**116.** Copy of correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and His Excellency the Governor General, relating to the gift of two submarines to the Canadian Government. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 6, 1919.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**117.** Report of a Committee of Experts, appointed by Order in Council dated 20th November, 1918, on the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, to investigate and report conditions in the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 6, 1919.
*Printed for distribution to Senators and Members of Parliament.*

**118.** Report of the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment (Invalided Soldiers' Commission), to March 31, 1918, with Appendices to June 22, 1918. Presented by Mr. Clarke (Bruce) March 7, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**119.** Copies of Orders in Council affecting the Department of Agriculture. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crerar, March 7, 1919. . . . . *Not printed.*

**120.** Order in Council P.C. 517, dated 7th March, 1919, appointing the Minister of Railways and Canals receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 11, 1919. . . . . *Not printed.*

**120*a*.** Copies of Papers concerning the Receivership of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, as follows:—

(*a*) Copies of the important correspondence passing between Grand Trunk officials and members of the Government in connection with the negotiations that were carried on.

(*b*) Copies of communications between the Receiver and officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific;

(*c*) Copies of certain communications that have passed between Grand Trunk officials and the Government since the passing of the Order in Council;

(*d*) Copies of the Order and an amending Order dated March 13, 1919;

(*e*) Balance sheets of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and of its subsidiary companies, and statements of revenue and expenditure of the system. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 31, 1919. . . . . *Not printed.*

**121.** Orders in Council respecting pay and allowances to ex-soldiers receiving treatment and training under the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Presented by Mr. Clark, (Bruce), March 13, 1919. . . . . *Not printed.*

**122.** Orders in Council respecting Pensions. Presented by Mr. Clark (Bruce), March 10, 1919. . . . . *Not printed.*

**123.** Ninth Annual Report of the Commission of Conservation for the year 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell March 10, 1919. . . . . *Not printed.*

**124.** Orders in Council affecting the Department of Customs. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 12, 1919. . . . . *Not printed.*

**125.** Certified copy of an Agreement between the Elgin and Havelock Railway Company and His Majesty the King. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 14, 1919. . . . *Not printed.*

**126.** Copies of a General Rule and Order amending a Rule of the Exchequer Court of Canada, pursuant to Section 88 of the Exchequer Court Act (R.S.C. 1906, Chap. 140). Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 18, 1919. . . . . *Not printed.*

**127.** Return showing statements of Remissions and Refunds in Tolls and Duties, recorded in the Department of Secretary of State of Canada, year ending March 31, 1918. (Senate.) *Not printed.*

**128.** Return to an Order of the House of the 18th April, 1918, for a Return showing:—

1. If the Minister of Finance has issued certificates permitting the offer and sale of debentures in pursuance of the Order in Council, dated 22nd December, 1917, in relation thereto.

2. If so, how many permits were granted or certificates issued.

3. To what provincial governments, municipal corporations, school boards or other legally constituted bodies permits were granted or certificates issued.

4. For what amount permits were granted and certificates issued, in each case. Presented March 19, 1919. Mr. Trahan. . . . . *Not printed.*

**128*a*.** Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd May, 1918, for a Return showing:—

What recommendation has been made by the Minister of Finance to issue debentures on the market, since the Order in Council enacted in this respect. Presented March 19, 1919. Mr. Carvell. . . . . *Not printed.*

**128*b*.** Return showing:—1. If the Minister of Finance has refused to issue certificates permitting the offer and sale of debentures in pursuance of the Order in Council dated 22nd December, 1917, in relation thereto. 2. If so, how many permits or certificates have been refused. 3. What provincial governments, municipal corporations, school boards, or other legally constituted bodies have been refused said permits or certificates, and what reasons, in each case, were given. 4. For what amount, in each case, . . . Presented March 19, 1919. Mr. Trahan. . . . . *Not printed.*

**129.** Return showing, relative to the item "Commission, Stenotype Matter, stenographic charges, etc., $20,360.34," contained in the return of amounts paid for Victory Loan advertising,—1. To whom the said sum of $20,360.34 was paid. 2. Whether the said sum or any portion thereof was paid under contract. 3. If so, with whom the contract was made, and what the particulars are thereof. Presented March 19, 1919.—*Mr. Murphy*. . . . . *Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**130.** Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 20th March, 1918, for a copy of any treaty between Great Britain and the United States, permitting the conscription of British Subjects in the United States for military service and of American citizens residing in British Dominions. Presented March 19, 1919.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier* .. .. ..

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**138b** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1918, for a return showing all the Commissions created since September 1911, the names of the Chairman or Presidents and Members of the said Commissions, with the amounts expended in connection therewith, including rents, furnishing, equipment, heat, light, salaries, travelling expenses, stationery, printing, advertising, telegrams, telephones, postage and all other expenses as well as the reports made by the said Commissions. Presented June 26, 1919.—*Mr. Casgrain*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**139.** Return to an Order of the House of the 29th April, 1918, for a copy of all correspondence between the City of Quebec, the Quebec Board of Trade and the Government with regard to the claims of the City of Quebec for terminals of the National Transcontinental Railway and other matters. Presented March 20, 1019.—*Mr. Lavigueur.* *Not printed.*

**140.** Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1918, for a copy of all documents correspondence, papers, court proceedings and reports by the Honourable Justice Duff in reference to the investigation made by Judge Duff in the matter of Jules Gobeil, of Baie St. Paul, against Magistrate A. Simard, of the said place. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Casgrain* .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**141.** Return to an Order of the House of the 20th May, 1918, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence generally exchanged between the Government and Mr. Justice Duff, Central Appeal Judge, during the last election campaign concerning the application and the administration of the Military Service Act in conjunction with the Order in Council passed on December 3, 1917. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Brouillard*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**142.** Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd May, 1918, for a Return showing:—1. How many military officers have been employed in the enforcement of the Military Service Act up to March 31, 1918, in each province. 2. How many civilians in each province. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Devlin*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**143.** Return to an Order of the House of the 13th May, 1918, for a copy of all correspondence between the Registrar, E. Hart Nichols, under the Military Service Act, Halifax, N.S., and the Military Service Council or any member thereof, during the years 1917 and 1918, concerning non-compliance with the Military Service Act in Lunenburg County, N.S.; also for copy of all correspondence between the Military Service Council, or any member thereof, or the Minister of Justice, or the Deputy Minister of Justice and Mr. William Duff, M.P., Lunenburg, N.S., during the years 1917 and 1918; also a copy of any statements, affidavits and declarations now on file in the Military Service Council in respect of the administration of the Military Service Act in the County of Lunenburg and more particularly in respect of any alleged interference by Mr. William Duff with the proper enforcement of the said Act. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Currie*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed*

**144.** Return to an Order of the House of the 20th May, 1918, for a Return showing:—1. Whether private custom work is done at the Portsmouth Penitentiary by skilled convict workmen. If so, whether any allowance is made to said convicts for such work. 2. Whether walnut chairs were repaired and upholstered for P. Devlin, Immigration Officer at Kingston. If so, what the cost was to Mr. Devlin. 3. Whether several articles of furniture were made for and shipped to Mr. Dillon, Purchasing Agent for Penitentiaries. If so, what articles were shipped to Montreal and Ottawa for him, what their cost was, and by whom it was paid. 4. What articles were made or repaired and shipped to persons in Toronto, Renfrew, Ottawa, Kingston and New York, by whose order, to whom sent, and the amount paid in each case. 5. What articles have been repaired or made for the Rev. McDonald and for the Roman Catholic Church at Portsmouth, what amount was paid for such work, by whom paid and when. 6. What articles of furniture have been made and repaired during the past two years (*a*) for officials of the penitentiary, (*b*) for persons other than officials, with the name and cost in each case. 7. Whether some statistics were copied by one of the convicts for the United States authorities. If so, how much was paid by the United States for said work, and what amount was placed to the credit of the convict who did the work. 8. Whether convicts have been ordered to make articles patented in the United States, the sole right for the manufacture of which had been sold to a firm in Canada, and whether convicts were ordered to make working drawings of the same [illegible] Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Edwards* *Not printed*

**145.** Return to an Order of the House of the 15th May, 1918, for a Return showing:—1. The amount expended by the Government on Toronto Harbour since Confederation. 2. The initial cost of such protection as has been placed on the south shore of the Island; also cost of repairs to same. 3. To what extent the Island has been reduced since Confederation due to erosion. 4. What part or parts of the harbour front are controlled by the Dominion Government. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Foster, (York).* *Not printed*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**146.** Return to an Order of the House of the 20th May, 1918, for a copy of all accounts, vouchers, receipts, telegrams, particulars and correspondence of all kinds in any way referring to the expenditure of money by this Government at Friar Siding, under the foremanship of P. Doucette, during the months of October, November and December, 1917. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Chisholm*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**147.** Return to an Order of the House of the 20th May, 1918, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, vouchers, accounts and all documents in any way referring to the expenditure of money in repairs on the Margaree Breakwater, by the Department of Public Works, during the years 1916-17 and 1917-18. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Chisholm* *Not printed.*

**148.** Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 18th April, 1918, for a copy of the correspondence concerning the resignation of Commissioner Perry, C.M.G., as head of Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**149.** Return to an Order of the House of the 21st March, 1918, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other papers concerning the steamer service between Montreal, Quebec and the various harbours of Gaspé. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

**150.** Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1918, for a copy of all correspondence and documents exchanged between the Minister of Justice and his Department and their representatives in Montreal in connection with obtaining the release on bail, and arranging bail and security for one Charles, alias Ti-Noir Desjardins. Also a copy of all correspondence with the Minister of Justice and his Department and their representatives in Montreal and elsewhere, and all other documents in connection with obtaining the release of and giving bail and security on behalf of the same man recently in Montreal. Presented March 21, 1919.—*Mr. Casgrain* .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**151.** A detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (2nd April, 1918) submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 32 of Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 25, 1919.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**152.** Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 29th April, 1918, for a copy of all Orders in Council and instructions given by the Minister in charge in connection with the work of Mr. M. E. Nicholls, Director of Public Information for Canada; along with a copy of all telegrams, letters, statements and articles sent out by Mr. Nicholls since assuming the position of Director of Public Information; and also copy of the mailing list of the individuals or companies to whom this information was sent. Presented March 26, 1919.—*Mr. Casgrain*.. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**153.** Return showing:—1. The amount spent by the Government for each of the canals of Canada since Confederation. 2. The cost of the upkeep of each of these canals, and what receipts have been received from each of them. Presented March 26, 1919. *Mr. Casgrain*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**154.** Report of the Military Service Council on the administration of the Military Service Act, 1917, with Supplementary Report showing the progress which has been made in obtaining recruits under the Military Service Act, to April 15, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 27, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**155.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence between the Customs Department and the Customs House authorities at the port of Sutton-Aberdeen touching the dismissal of William Lassonde. Presented March 28, 1919.—*Mr. McMaster*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**156.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a return showing the names of all persons employed up to March 1, 1919, in connection with the work of the Repatriation Committee, giving the class of work each person is doing, their salary or wages, the living or other expenses paid, and the former occupation of each person, along with a statement showing what other work, if any, said persons are employed in. Presented March 28, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**157.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of all papers and correspondence regarding the Commission granted to Canadian officers during the present war. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Casgrain*.. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**158.** Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The names of the one hundred and thirty-three persons who were prosecuted during the years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, for having been found in possession of, or for selling, adulterated maple sugar. 2. The amounts of the fines in each case. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Boyer*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**159.** Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a Return showing: 1. The [illegible] and twenty-seven persons who were prosecuted during the years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, for having been found in possession of, or for selling [illegible] 2. The amounts of the fines in each case. Presented March [illegible] 1919.—*Mr. Boyer*. . . . . *Not printed.*

**160.** Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The total expenses in connection with the Victory Loan campaign of 1918 in Prince Edward County, Ontario. 2. Number of clerks employed in connection with the said campaign in the said county. 3. Amount paid to each, and of such amount, how much was for salary and how much for travelling expenses. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Porter*. . . . . *Not printed.*

**161.** Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The total amount paid by the Canadian Government for the rental of offices and other space, in the Cities of Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, as well as in all the different provinces of the Dominion, to put in force the Military Service Act. 2. The names of the proprietors or landlords from whom the said offices or places were leased. 3. The names of the lawyers who attended to and helped The Honourable Mr. Justice Duff, in Ottawa, in the disposal of the appeals made under the Military Service Act, [illegible] and how much fees were paid. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Casgrain*. . . . . *Not printed.*

**162.** Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1918, for a Return showing:—1. Who the contractors are for the transportation of His Majesty's Mails in the County of Dorchester. 2. What sums they receive annually for this work. 3. When the contracts in each case were given, and upon whose recommendation. 4. When each of these contracts terminates. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Cannon*. . . . . *Not printed.*

**163.** Return to an Order of the House of the 13th May, 1918, for a copy of the contract made between the Government of Canada and Mr. Mosher, of Feltzen South, in the County of Lunenburg, for the carrying of His Majesty's mails between Feltzen South and Rose Bay, in the County of Lunenburg. Said contract being executed during the month of September, October or November, 1917, and having as one of the bondsmen on the said contract Mr. Wm. Duff, of Lunenburg, in the County of Lunenburg. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Currie*. . . . . *Not printed.*

**164.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The number of times the Military Service Act, 1917, was amended by Order in Council. 2. The dates and the numbers of the said Orders in Council. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Tobin*. . . . . *Not printed.*

**165.** Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The number of men of military age who have been condemned to terms of imprisonment for infractions of the Military Service Act, 1917, in each of the nine province of Canada. 2. The number of the said men who have been released from prison before the expiration of their terms. 3. Their names, where they were imprisoned and the length of their respective sentences. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Fontaine.* *Not printed.*

**166.** Average number of men employed on the Dominion Police Force during each month of the year 1918, and of their pay and travelling expenses, pursuant to Chapter 92, Section 6, Subsection 2, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, April 1, 1919. . . . . *Not printed.*

**167.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The amount of the public debt of Canada on the 21st September, 1911. 2. New loans made by the Dominion of Canada since said date, indicating for each of said loans; (*a*) the date; (*b*) the amount; (*c*) the rate of interest; (*d*) the name of the place where such loan was floated; (*e*) the date of purchase; (*f*) the object for which said additional loans were made. 3. The amount of the public debt on the 10th March, 1919. 4. The result obtained through the last National Loan in Canada, indicating the amount subscribed in each Province. 5. Of the amount raised through the last National Loan, what sums were expended (*a*) for war purposes; (*b*) for other purposes. 6. How much the floating of our last National Loan cost, giving the figures in detail. Presented April 1, 1919.—*Mr. Vien*. . . . . *Not printed.*

**168.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The cost to the Government for advertising and printing in connection with the Victory Loan of 1917, giving amounts for advertising and printing separately. 2. The cost to the Government for advertising and printing in connection with the Victory Loan of 1918, giving amounts for advertising and printing separately. 3. Amount paid in commissions in connection with said loans for 1917 and 1918. 4. The total cost in connection with the campaign for the said Victory Loans of 1917 and [illegible] Presented April 1, 1919.—*Mr. Duff*. . . . . *Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**169.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. How many appointments have been made to the Civil Service by the Civil Service Commission since the passing of the Civil Service Act of 1918. 2. How many of these appointments were given to returned soldiers who had served overseas in the actual theatre of war. 3. How many were given to those who had not served in the actual theatre of war. 4. What was the aggregate, also the average salaries pertaining to both classes referred to in questions two and three. Presented April 1, 1919.—*Mr. Sutherland*.. .. .. .

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

(*c*) Production of foodstuffs, including advertisement in relation to the Food Controller's Office or Canada Food Board, (*d*) Military Service Act, and (*e*) Fuel Controller's Office. 2. What rates were paid, and whether they were the ordinary or usual commercial rates. 3. What papers received these advertisements, and what amount to each. He also laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Tenth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, for the year ending August 31, 1918. Presented April 7, 1919.—*Mr. Pedlow.*
*Not printed.*

**178.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of the Marconi Wireless Company's contract with the Department of Naval Service, showing the date the contract was made and signed. Presented March 8, 1919.—*Mr. Tobin.*
*Not printed.*

**178*a*** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of the Marconi Wireless Company's contract with the Department of Naval Service, showing the date the contract was made and signed. Presented April 15, 1919.—*Mr. Tobin* . . . . . *Not printed*

**179.** Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The present duties of the Censor's Department. 2. The men employed, and their salaries. 3. Whether any of them have other occupations. 4. How many of them are former newspaper men, and what their names are. 5. Whether any further need of a cable censor in Canada. 6. The Cost of the Censor's Office per year. Presented March 8, 1919.—*Mr. Pedlow* . . . . . *Not printed.*

**180.** Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The total amount of the damages caused by accidents which have occurred on the Intercolonial Railway, between Moncton and Lévis, since the 1st November, 1918, to residents' and Government property, respectively. 2. Whether any lives were lost as a result of such accidents. If so, how many. Presented March 8, 1918.—*Mr. Bourassa.*
*Not printed.*

**181.** Report of the Canada Registration Board, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, April 9, 1919. . . . . *Not printed.*

**182.** Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1919, for a Return giving a detailed statement of the number of bank mergers in Canada since October 1, 1911, up to date, together with a copy of all petitions and correspondence opposing same. Also, the names of banks affected thereby. Presented April 9, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux.*
*Not printed.*

**183.** Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Whether the Government increased the salaries of its civil servants in the County of Dorchester during the year 1917. 2. If so, the names of the officials and employees who received increases, giving the date of each increase. 3. On whose recommendation these increases were made. Presented April 9, 1919.—*Mr. Cannon.* . . *Not printed.*

**184.** Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 784, dated 9th April, 1919, appointing a Royal Commission to investigate industrial relations and submit a report as to how they may be improved. Presented by Sir Thomas White, April 9, 1919. . . . . *Not printed.*

**184*a*** Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 670, dated 4th April, 1919. Defining the scope of the Commission recently appointed to consider labour relations in Canada. Presented by Sir Thomas White, April 14, 1919. . . . . *Not printed.*

**184*b*.** Report of Commission appointed under Order in Council (P.C. 670) to inquire into [illegible] in Canada, together with a Minority Report. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, June 1, 1919. . . . . *Not printed.*

**185.** Memorandum No. 5, respecting work of the Department of Militia and Defence—European War—from January 1, 1918, to October 31, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Mewburn, March 10, 1919. . . . . *Not printed.*

**186.** Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The total amount of the domestic Dominion War Loans subscribed to date. 2. The amount thereof subscribed by each province of the Dominion. 3. The amount of deposits in the banks at the close of the fiscal year next prior to the date of the first of such loans. 4. The amount of deposits in Canadian Banks according to the last issued statement, and the date of such statement. Presented April 11, 1919.—*Mr. Middlebro.*
*Not printed.*

**187.** Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 785, dated 2nd April, 1919, re agreement between the Dominion of Canada and the Kingdom of Roumania respecting a credit for twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000). Presented by Sir Thomas White, April 11, 1919
*Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**188.** Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 800, dated 10th April, 1919, requesting His Majesty to issue letters patent to each of the following named persons:—

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, G.C.M.G., K.C., M.P., Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada;

The Right Honourable Sir George Eulas Foster, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, G.C.M.G., M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion of Canada;

The Honourable Arthur Lewis Sifton, K.C., M.P., Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada;

The Honourable Charles Joseph Doherty, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice of the Dominion of Canada; naming him and appointing him as Commissioner and Plenipotentiary in respect of the Dominion of Canada, with full power to sign any treaties concluded at the Peace Conference. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, April 11, 1919. *Not printed.*

**189.** Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. If a man named Cooke was employed by the Immigration Branch of the Interior Department, or by the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, during the past year. 2. If so, what his duties were, and what remuneration he received, or is to receive. 3. Whether the said Cooke, in the capacity of a Government employee, visited Immigration Offices and Immigration Officials in the West. If so, whether he made any changes therein. 4. What changes were made, what the names of the officials are who were retired, given different positions, or newly employed. 5. Under what authority the said Cooke performed the mission referred to. 6. Whether the said Cooke is still in the employ of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization. If so, what duties he is now performing. 7. Whether the said Cooke is the Sheriff at Regina. Presented April 11, 1919.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**190.** Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Amount paid to J. S. Wilson, of Hanover, Registrar for South East Grey, in connection with the Dominion Registration in June, 1918. 2. The names of the Deputy Registrars and their assistants who received payment for services in connection with the Dominion Registration of June, 1918, in the County of South East Grey, Ont. Presented April 14, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**191.** Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence between the Militia Department and the Aetna Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, concerning a contract for explosives. Presented April 14, 1919.—*Mr. Brouillard*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**192.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The names and present addresses of the last three hundred appointees to the Inside Civil Service, whose appointments were made by the Civil Service Commission. 2. In what Departments they were placed when appointed, and the salary paid in each case. Presented April 14, 1919.—*Mr. Boyer*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**193.** Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Number of men enlisted under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, in each of the nine provinces of Canada, who had been sent or were on their way overseas on November 11, 1918. 2. Number of enlisted under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, in each of the nine provinces of Canada, who had been sent or had left their respective training barracks to be sent to Siberia on November 11, 1918. Presented April 14, 1919.—*Mr. Tobin*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed*

**194.** Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, order papers or other correspondence in any way connected with the discharge of cargoes of the vessels *J. M. Rafuse* and *W. F. Davidson*, in the year 1918, in New York Harbour. Presented April 14, 1919.—*Mr. Sinclair, (Antigonish)*.. ..*Not printed.*

**195.** Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a copy of the evidence given in the arbitration at Toronto in 1918, with respect to the value of Canadian Northern Railway common stock taken over by the Government. Presented April 15, 1919.—*Mr. Mackie, (Edmonton)*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**195a.** Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a copy of all reports made, or letters written, by Graham A. Bell with respect to Canadian Northern Railway common stock, and also in connection with or leading up to the arbitration in 1918 with respect to the value of such common stock. Presented April 15, 1919.—*Mr. Mackie, (Edmonton)*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**196.** Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence between the Honourable N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, and Commissioner R. H. Pringle, K.C., in any way relating to the Pulp and Paper Inquiry conducted by the said Commissioner. Presented April 15, 1919.—*Mr. Tobin*.. .. .. .

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**207a.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The amount, if any, paid by the Government for advertising to the *Moncton Transcript, Acadian Recorder, Morning Chronicle, Halifax Herald,* and *Evening Mail,* during the year 1918. 2. The amounts, if any, paid to the said newspapers during the same year for printing. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Duff..Not printed.*

**208.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The amount paid the *Bridgewater Bulletin,* of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, for advertising since January 1, 1912. 2. The amount paid the *Daily and Weekly News,* of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, for advertising since January 1, 1912. Presented April 25, 1919.—*Mr. Duff.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..Not printed.*

**209.** Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. What quantity of soap was purchased by the Government from the Palm Olive Company in 1917 and 1918. 2. The price paid for same. Presented April 25, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..Not printed.*

**210.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amounts, if any, paid by the Government to the *Winnipeg Telegram* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 25, 1919.—*Mr. Mayrand.. .. .. .. .. .. Not printed.*

**210*a*.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amounts, if any, paid by the Government to the *Winnipeg Telegram* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Mayrand.. ..Not printed.*

**211.** Return to an Order of the House of the 6th May, 1918, for a Return showing:—1. The amount paid for sending cablegrams by each Department of the Government for the year ending March 31, 1918. 2. What has been paid by each of the several departments for sending telegrams and telephone messages. 3. Whether the Government or any department thereof receives a special rate, or whether the full commercial rate is paid in connection with sending cablegrams, telegrams and telephone messages. 4. If not, whether it is the intention of the Government to endeavour to arrange for a special rate. Presented April 28, 1919.—*Mr. Sutherland.. .. .. .. ..Not printed.*

**212.** Return to an Order of the House of the 6th May, 1918, for a Return showing:—1. The amount paid by the Government to each of the following newspapers:—Charlottetown *Guardian,* Charlottetown *Examiner, Island Patriot,* Summerside *Journal Agriculturist, Pioneer and Farmer,* Charlottetown *Herald,* Charlottetown *Watchman,* from the 1st of August, 1914, to the 1st of January, 1918. 2. The portion of the amount so paid for advertising in connection with the war. Presented April 28, 1919.—*Mr. Read (Prince.) .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..Not printed.*

**213.** Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The nature of the irregularities of which Major L'Heureux is charged in connection with the administration of the 167th Battalion. 2. Whether the Government is aware that the Adjutant of the said Battalion, Captain J. A. Poirier, who shared the Commanding Officer's confidence, was not at all disquieted, but, on the contrary, was sent overseas immediately after the termination of Lieut.-Colonel Readman's trial. 3. The charges alleged against the said Major L'Heureux and who investigated said charges. 4. Whether Major L'Heureux was called upon to enter a plea of defence. 5. Whether the Government is aware that on several occasions said Major L'Heureux demanded an investigation, and that the reply was that there was nothing for which to reproach him. Presented April 28, 1919.—*Mr. Savard.. .. .. ..Not printed.*

**214.** Return to an Order of the House of the 18th April, 1918, for a Return showing:—1. The number of clerks employed during each year from 1911 to 1917 in the following Post Offices: Victoria, Vancouver, Regina, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton and Halifax. 2. What sums have been paid as salaries to the clerks of the above offices in each year of the said period. Presented April 28, 1919.—*Mr. Déchene.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..Not printed.*

**215.** Return to an Order of the House of the 1st May, 1918, for a Return showing:—(*a*) Whether the Canadian Government Railways Employees Magazine, published at Moncton, N.B., is owned by the Government; (*b*) if so, the names of the Editor, Business Manager, Advertising Solicitor, and of other persons engaged in connection with the magazine and the amounts of salary or other remuneration paid to them, respectively, since its establishment; (*c*) the positions, if any, such persons also occupy in the Canadian Government Railways Service, and what salaries they receive in such service; (*d*) the revenue and expenditure in connection with the publication of the magazine from its inception to December 31, 1917, showing separately the amounts received from advertising, subscriptions, and from other sources respectively, also separately the amounts disbursed for personal service, printing and other expenses of publication; (*e*) the sums of money paid by the Government or by the Canadian

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

Government Railways in connection with the publication of the magazine with dates and amounts and showing for what purposes such payments were made; (*f*) a copy of the correspondence between the Minister of Railways and Canals, any officials of that Department, particularly the Purchasing Agent, the General Manager and other officials of the Canadian Government Railways and any officials or employees of the Magazine and of all correspondence from the Minister or from any officials of the Department or from any officials of the Canadian Government Railways for the purpose of inducing manufacturers and others to advertise in the magazine; and (*g*) whether the Post Office Department has admitted the Magazine to second-class postal privileges, and if so, on what date, and whether such privileges extend only to copies sent to bona fide subscribers or if they include copies supplied gratuitously to Canadian Government Railways officials and employees. Presented April 28, 1919.—*Mr. Bureau.*
*Not printed.*

**216.** Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The staff and personnel employed at Quebec, Que., for the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. 2. The regulations governing the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, etc., returned soldiers, and what services they performed in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. 4. How many demands were made by returned soldiers at Quebec in connection with their civil re-establishment, giving: (*a*) Name of claimant; (*b*) His place of origin; (*c*) The nature and date of his demand; (*d*) The adjudication in each case, and date. Presented April 29, 1919.—*Mr. Vien* .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**217.** Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Trade and Commerce or any officials of the Government and the Board of Grain Supervisors and Board of Grain Commissioners regarding the commandeering of wheat in 1916, and a copy of the Order in Council authorizing same. Presented April 29, 1919.—*Mr. Stevens.*
*Not printed.*

**218.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Ottawa Journal* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 29, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**218*a*.** Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Amount paid to the *Ottawa Journal* and *Ottawa Journal-Press* for Government printing, advertising and job work from 1896 to 1911, inclusive. 2. Amounts paid to *Ottawa Journal* and *Ottawa Journal-Press* for Government printing, advertising and job work in each of the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. Presented May 14, 1919.—*Mr. Edwards*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**218*b*.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Ottawa Journal* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers*...*Not printed.*

**219.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Hamilton Spectator* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 29, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers*.. ..*Not printed.*

**219*a*.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Hamilton Spectator* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 29, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers*.. ..*Not printed.*

**220.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Ottawa Citizen* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 29, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers*.. ..*Not printed.*

**220*a*.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Ottawa Citizen* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers*..*Not printed.*

**221.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto World* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 29, 1919.—*Mr. D'Anjou*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**221*a*.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto World* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. D'Anjou*.. ..*Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**222.** A collection of Reports by the Imperial Government on Bolshevism in Russia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, April 29, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed*

**223.** Return to an Order of the Senate dated May 22, 1918. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid upon the Table of the Senate a return of copies of all papers, letters, telegrams, memorials, petitions or other communications or documents in the possession of the Government or in that of His Honour the Speaker of the House of Commons, which may be available, in connection with the recent delegation from the farmers of Canada to present certain public and national questions and issues to the attention of the Cabinet and of the Parliament of Canada.—(*The Senate.*) April 29, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**224.** Return to an Order of the Senate dated 26th March, 1919, showing:—1. (1) Whether the Government has divested itself of all aerodromes, airships and air service plant. (2) Also, whether such property is retained by the Government, where it is situated, and of what does it consist. 2. (1) Also, is there any air service organization or personnel in Canada acting under the Government; and (2) If there is: (*a*) of what persons does it consist; (*b*) what is the qualification and rank of each person; (*c*) where are they respectively located; (*d*) what is each person's duty.—(*The Senate.*) April 29, 1919 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**225.** Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, correspondence, petitions and other documents in any way referring to the appointment of a postmaster at Port Hawkesbury, during the years 1918 and 1919. Presented April 30, 1919.—*Mr. Chisholm*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..***Not printed.***

**226.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto Mail and Empire* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 30, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx*.. ..*Not printed.*

**226***a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto Mail and Empire* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx.* *Not printed.*

**227.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto Star* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 30.—*Mr. Deslauriers* .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed*

**227***a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto Star* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers*.. ..*Not printed.*

**228.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Montreal Star* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 30, 1919.—*Mr. Mayrand*.. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed*

**228***a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Montreal Star* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Mayrand.* *Not printed.*

**229.** Copy of an agreement between His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of the French Republic respecting British War Graves in France, signed at Paris November 26, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, April 30, 1919 ..*Not printed.*

**230.** Mr. Rowell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 2144, dated 2nd September, 1918, *re* application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company to construct certain works in the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence River.

P.C. 2145, dated 2nd September, 1918, appointing the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, and Hon. A. L. Sifton, Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, to represent the Government of Canada at a conference with the representatives of the United States Government concerning the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company.

P.C. 2509, dated 12th October, 1918,—Copy of report *re* result of negotiations concerning the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, and also in reference to the Order of the International Joint Commission authorizing the St. Lawrence River Power Company to construct certain works in the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence River.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

Copy of the Order of the said International Joint Commission authorizing the construction of the said works dated September 4, 1918. Interim Order and Opinion of International Joint Commission in the matter of the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company for the approval of the construction and maintenance of a submerged weir in the South Channel of the St. Lawrence River near the mouth of its power canal at Massena, New York. Statement of the Case of the Government of the Dominion of Canada on such application. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell May 1, and 3, 1919... .. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

**230a.** Interim Order, Opinions of, and Hearings before the International Joint Commission in the matter of the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, for the approval of the construction and maintenance of a submerged weir in the south channel of the St. Lawrence River near the mouth of its power canal at Massena, New York. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, May 14, 1919.

**231.** Copy of the Order of the International Joint Commission, in the matter of the measurement and apportionment of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers and their tributaries in the State of Montana and the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, May 30, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**232.** Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1919, for a copy of Mrs. Hambleton's report, dated in the month of May, 1918, and relating to Canadian flour mills. Presented May 1, 1919.—*Mr. Archambault*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed*

**233.** Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—Amount expended by the Government on newspaper advertising since August 4, 1915. Presented May 31, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**233a.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—Amount expended by the Government on newspaper advertising since August 4, 1915, Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish)*..*Not printed.*

**234.** Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence in connection with the lease of the Government Fish Drier at Souris, Prince Edward Island, including copy of the advertisement calling for tenders on the 15th day of May, 1914, and a copy of the lease. Presented May 31, 1919.—*Mr. McIsaac.*
*Not printed.*

**235.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions and other documents in any way referring to a proposed mail route from Eden Siding to Marble Mountain, Inverness County, N.S. Presented May 1, 1919.—*Mr. Chisholm*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**236.** Communication from the Senate of Belgium to the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada.

(*Translation*).

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, April 30, 1919.

The Speaker of the House of Commons,
The Speaker of the Senate,
Ottawa.

Mr. SPEAKER,—I beg to send you and request you to communicate to the Assembly over which you preside the text of the motion unanimously adopted by the Senate during its session of Tuesday, April 29, 1919.

The Senate of Belgium affected by the vote of the Paris Conference which disregards the claims of the City of Brussels to become the seat of the League of Nations, seriously preoccupied by the distressing condition to which the country has been reduced by this most cruel war and convinced that the numberless ruins which cover its territory cannot be restored by its own national resources, most anxiously appeals to your Assembly and implores it to intervene with the greatest possible energy in order to obtain that the solemn promises of prompt and complete restoration so frequently reiterated be now carried out in the spirit of broad equity and generous compassion which inspired them.

Relying upon the sentiments of solidarity which unite all civilized nations and upon the assurance of sincere and profound sympathy which your Assembly so kindly gave to Belgium, the Senate counts upon obtaining from your Assembly its powerful aid and effectual intervention in support of the legitimate and necessary atonements claimed from the Paris Conference for the restoration of this country.

Please accept, Mr. Speaker, the assurance of my greatest respect.

(Signed) Baron de PAVEREAU,
*President of the Senate*

Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, May 1, 1919 .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**237.** Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents exchanged between Mr. L. D. Hara, Acting Superintendent of the Welland Ship Canal, and the Department of Railways and Canals and Justice Department, relative to the seizure of two cars of coal by the Fuel Controller of Thorold, Ont. Presented May 2, 1919.—*Mr. Fraser*.. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**238.** Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents exchanged between Mr. L. D. Hara, Acting Superintendent of the Welland Ship Canal, and the Minister of Railways and Canals or any other person in the said Department relative to notice being served on Mrs. W. Thomas, of Thorold, Ont., to vacate her residence. Presented May 2, 1919.—*Mr. Fraser*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**239.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Manitoba Free Press* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented May 2, 1919.—*Mr. Mayrand* .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**239a.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Manitoba Free Press* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Mayrand*..*Not printed.*

**240.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Halifax Herald* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented May 2, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**246***a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th Mrach, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Halifax Herald* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx*.. ..*Not printed.*

**241.** Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a return showing how many acres of public land have been given to railway companies in the Dominion of Canada by the Federal Government from 1878 to the present time, and also showing how many acres were granted in each year during the above period of time. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, May 2, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**242.** Return to an Order of the House of the 14th April, 1919, for a copy of all documents, correspondence and plans relating to the proposed construction of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners' bridge, extending from the City of Montreal to the South Shore. Presented May 5, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**243.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto News* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented May 5, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**243***a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th Mrach, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto News* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx*.. ..*Not printed*

**244.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto Globe* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented May 5, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers*.. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**244***a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th Mrach, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto Globe* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers*..*Not printed.*

**245.** Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all telegrams, letters and other correspondence exchanged between L. D. Hara or other persons connected with the Welland Ship Canal and the Department of Railways and Canals relative to the drowning of Michael Koebel, Lock Tender at Port Colborne. Presented May 5, 1919.—*Mr. Fraser*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**246.** Report of the Director of the Military Service Branch on the operation of the Military Service Act, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, May 6, 1919.. .. ..*Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**246a.** Copy of a letter from Mr Justice Duff Central Appeal Judge, respecting his appreciation of the work of Mr. S. L. Dale Harris as Central Public Representative in connection with the administration of the Military Service Act. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, June 24, 1919.. .. .. .

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**257.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing: 1 The amount of money the Government has spent during the last twelve months advertising in the daily and weekly papers and periodicals or magazines (*a*) in Canada, and (*b*) outside of Canada. 2. Whether the Government paid a higher rate for this advertising than if they had placed it through the regular advertising agencies. Presented May 14, 1919.—*Mr. Pedlow*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**257a.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The amount of money the Government has spent during the last twelve months advertising in the daily and weekly papers and periodicals or magazines (*a*) in Canada, and (*b*) outside of Canada. 2. Whether the Government paid a higher rate for this advertising than if they had placed it through the regular advertising agencies. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Pedlow*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**258.** Copies of contracts with respect to the reconstruction of the Parliament Building. Presented by Hon. Mr. Carvell, May 15, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**259.** Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The number of Canadian Officers belonging to the Canadian Expeditionary Force promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General since the beginning of the war, to date. 2. Their names, the military rank which they held at the time they left for overseas, and the military district to which they belong. Presented May 19, 1919.—*Mr. Prevost.* *Not printed.*

**260.** Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions and other documents concerning the prosecution entered against Mr. Ben H. Spence, Secretary of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, for publishing objectionable matter. Presented May 19, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**261.** Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Names of the private cars that were in the wreck on the Toronto and Ottawa train (Canadian National Railways, 21st-22nd April last), and the name of the respective Minister to which each private car is assigned. 2. Who paid for the attendance, transportation and supplies for these private cars respectively, during the trip. 3. The amount of damage which resulted from this wreck for each private car and by whom the said damage will be paid. 4. Number of private cars used by Ministers and high officials of the Government, the name of each car, and the name of each Minister and high official using same. 5. How many of these private cars, if any, have been used from time to time since 1911, by members of the family of the Ministers or high officials exclusively for social and pleasure trips. Presented May 19, 1919. —*Mr. D'Anjou*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**262.** Return to an Order of the House of the 16th April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Amount paid by the Government to the Canadian Press Association during the calendar year 1918. 2. Whether the advertising for the last Victory Loan was distributed to the newspapers directly by the Department of Finance, or through advertising agencies. 3. If through advertising agencies, how much was paid in commissions to the advertising agents. 4. The total cost of advertising the last Victory Loan. Presented May 19, 1919.—*Mr. Sinclair, (Antigonish)*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**263.** Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Name of the Deputy Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. 2. When he was appointed. 3. His salary. 4. Whether he is a returned soldier. 5. If not, whether any attempt was made to obtain the services of a returned soldier. 6. Whether the present Deputy Minister has any special qualifications which would fit him to deal with returned men and their problems. 7. What educational experience the present Deputy Minister has. 8. Whether he is familiar with principles of education. 9. Why Mr. Sedgeworth resigned from the position of Director of Vocational Training. 10. Whether Mr. Sedgeworth had any disagreement with the Minister or Deputy Minister on matters of policy affecting the welfare of returned men. 11. Number of people employed on the Publicity Staff of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, and salary paid to each. 12. Amount expended by this Department during the past six months for publicity purposes. 13. Whether it is true that only returned officers are offered the higher positions in this Department. 14. Whether the previous appointments held by Mr. Sedgeworth and Mr. Robinson were made through the Civil Service Commission. 15. Whether the position of Secretary of the Pension Board has been advertised. Presented May 19, 1919.—*Mr. Power.* *Not printed.*

**264.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The total number of men recruited during the war, combatants and non-combatants, (*a*) in the whole of Canada; (*b*) in each province. 2. The total number of men recruited during the war in Canada, (*a*) as per nationality; (*b*) as per religion; (*c*) as per nationality provincially; and (*d*) as per religion provincially. 3. The total

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

Number of men disfranchised in Canada, (*a*) in the whole of Canada, (*b*) in each province. 4. The total number of men and women engaged in war work (*a*) in Canada; (*b*) in each province. Presented May 20, 1919.—*Mr. Blake*.. ..*Not printed.*

**265.** Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of the report made by Lt. Jarvis, R.C.N., in regard to the steamer *Stadacona*. Presented May 21, 1919. —*Mr. Doull* .. .. ..

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**272***a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, between the Government, the City of Quebec and other shareholders of the Great Northern Railway Company of Canada and the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, as to the acquisition by the Government of the minority holdings of the stock in these railways, which are now being operated by the Government as part of the Canadian National Railway System. Presented May 30, 1919.—*Mr. Lavigueur*.. ..*Not printed.*

**272***b*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 5th May, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence between the Government and the City of Quebec and other stockholders in Quebec, London, New York and elsewhere, with reference to the proposed purchase by the Government of the minority stock of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway and of the Great Northern Railway of Canada, now forming part of the mileage of the Canadian Northern Railway operated by the Government. Presented June 19, 1919.—*Mr. Lavigueur*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**273.** Return to an Order of the House of the 8th May, 1919, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions and other documents, exchanged between the Post Office Department and any person in Inverness County during 1918 and 1919, in any way referring to the mail contract for carrying the mails from Inverness Railway Station to Margaree Harbour, N.S. Presented May 30, 1919.—*Mr. Chisholm*.. ..*Not printed.*

**274.** Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The refit cost for Canadian trawler *Vimy* during the year 1918. 2. Whether the firm of Burns & Keeler, Halifax, did any work on trawler *Vimy*. 3. If so, amount paid for such work. 4. How long trawler *Vimy* was in Halifax during the year 1918. 5. What the duties of that vessel were in Halifax. Presented May 30, 1919,—*Mr. D'Anjou*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**282.** Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. How many attorneys residing and practising in the City of Montreal have been employed by the Government during the last year which expired on March 31, 1919. 2. Their names and how much each one was paid for services rendered. Presented June 9, 1919.—*Mr. Tobin*.....*Not printed.*

**283.** Return to an Order of the House of the 21st May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Amounts paid to Morrison's Limited, or D. A. Morrison, Amherst, Nova Scotia, for supplies for the military camps and the Internment Camp at that place during the years [illegible] and 1919. 2. Amounts paid [illegible] Amherst, Nova Scotia, during the above mentioned years. 3. From whom coal has been purchased for the Military Barracks, Armoury and Internment Camp at Amherst, Nova Scotia, during the above mentioned years. 4. Cost per ton for coal so supplied. Presented June 9, 1919.—*Mr. Chisholm*.....*Not printed.*

**284.** Return to an Order of the House of the 28th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Number of applications for divorce bills received since Confederation. 2. Number of divorce bills passed during the same period. 3. Number of applications for divorce bills passed during the present Session. 4. Number of divorce bills passed during the present Session. 5. Whether fees have been remitted in connection with same. 6. If so, [illegible] cases. Presented June 9, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

**285.** Return to an Order of the House of the 4th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Amount of goods free of duty, imported by the Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, into Canada pursuant to contract based on Order in Council, P.C. 758. 2. The nature of these goods. 3. Whether of raw material or manufactured goods. Presented June 9, 1919.—*Mr. Gauthier*.....*Not printed.*

**286.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Whether any prizes were taken by the H.M.S. *Niobe* during the war. 2. If so, how many and their estimated value. Presented June 9, 1919.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

**287.** Return to an Order of the House of the 28th May, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, resolutions and other documents in the possession of the Government relating to the establishment of abattoir and cold storage facilities at Halifax, N.S. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, June 11, 1919.....*Not printed.*

**288.** Return to an Order of the House of the 5th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Whether the Government remitted a rebate of 29 per cent on the amount of duty paid on sulphide pulp imported by the Fort Francis Pulp and Paper Company, of Fort Francis, Ontario, in 1918. 2. If so, how much revenue the Government lost in consequence of the said Order. 3. Object of the Order in Council authorizing this Rebate of Customs duty, and at whose request the said Order was passed. 4. How much of such rebate has been applied to reducing the price of newsprint paper to the Western newspaper publishers, and how much the Fort Francis Pulp and Paper Company has been allowed to retain. 5. In view of the fact that auditors, acting on behalf of the Government, have reported that the prices charged for paper by Canadian book paper manufacturers to Canadian publishers are not unreasonable, why the Paper Controller is permitted to make a further drain upon public funds by an additional enquiry into the cost of producing such paper. 6. At whose instigation this new investigation is undertaken. Presented June 11, 1919.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

**289.** Return to an Order of the House of the 1st May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The number of persons (not corporations) who paid income tax under clause 4 of the Income War Tax Act, 1917, upon incomes (*a*) exceeding $100,000; (*b*) between $[illegible] and $[illegible]; (*c*) between $[illegible] and $[illegible]; (*d*) between $20,000 and $[illegible]; (*e*) between $[illegible] and $[illegible]; (*f*) between $6,000 and $[illegible]; and (*g*) under $6,000. 2. The total sum collected from each of the above categories. Presented June 11, 1919.—*Mr. Ames*.....*Not printed.*

**290.** Certified copy of an agreement between His Majesty the King and the Moncton and Buctouche Railway Company, Limited, relating to the purchase of the said railway. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, June 12, 1919.....*Not printed.*

**291.** Statement of Rents payable by the Department of Public Works throughout the Dominion of Canada, chargeable to "War Appropriation." Presented by Hon. Mr. Carvell, June [illegible], 1919.....*Not printed.*

**292.** Return to an Order of the House of the 26th March, 1919, for a copy of all letters, [illegible] Department, referring in any way to charges against the present Postmaster of Brook Village, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, during the last four years. Presented June [illegible], 1919.—*Mr. Chisholm*.....*Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**293.** Return to an Order of the House of the 5th June, 1919, for a Return showing: 1. Referring to page 381 of the Report of the Ministry Overseas Military Forces of Canada 1918, and to the Chapter entitled, "Canadian Army Medical Corps." Whether Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins was named by Sir Edward Kemp and the Sub. Militia Council, or by either of them, under Order No. 31, to investigate and report upon the financial or other dealings of the Canadian Army Medical Service in Europe. 2. Whether the said Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins made progress reports from time to time. If so, whether such progress reports were sent to Sir Edward Kemp's London Office. 3. Whether the said Jenkins, (*a*) Made a full and final report to Sir Edward Kemp, and (*b*) Whether the said full and final report was received by the Minister in or about the month of November, 1918. 4. If so, after receiving the said final report, whether Sir Edward Kemp had an interview with the said Colonel Jenkins at which a copy of the said report was produced, and after discussion retained by Sir Edward Kemp. 5. Whether the said report disclosed incompetence, neglect, and the wasting of large sums of money in the Canadian Army Medical Service Overseas. 6. Whether the said Order No. 31 and the final report of Colonel Jenkins will be laid on the table of the House. If so, when. 7. Whether there is any objection to the said Order or Report being produced. If so, what the objection is. Presented June 13, 1919.—*Mr. Murphy.*
*Not printed.*

**294.** Report of the Civil Service Commission on the Classification of the Civil Service of the Dominion of Canada, as authorized by the Parliament of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, June 17, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution.*

**294.** Report of the Civil Service Commission on the Classification of the Civil Service of the Dominion of Canada, as authorized by the Parliament of Canada.—(French copy). Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, June 26, 1919.. .. .. .. .. ..*Printed for disstsribution.*

**294***a*. Report of Transmission to accompany the Classification of the Civil Service of Canada, describing the schedules for the classification of positions and the standardization of compensation, etc. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, June 26, 1919.
*Printed for distribution.*

**295.** Return to an Order of the Senate dated May 9, 1919, showing:—Copies of charges and accounts of foundry companies in Nova Scotia against Department of Naval Service for hull repairs and supplies and engine room repairs and supplies H.M.C.S. *Canada*, in fiscal year 1918-19. (*The Senate.*).. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**296.** Return to an Order of the House of the 11th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Amount paid by the Government to the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, for the use of the Malleable Iron Works, so called, at Amherst, Nova Scotia, as an Internment Camp for alien prisoners. 2. Whether this property is held under lease. If so, when the lease will terminate. 3. Whether there are any outstanding accounts with the above named company against the Government. If so, the nature of these accounts and the respective amounts thereof. Presented June 19, 1919.—*Mr. Copp*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**297.** Return to an Order of the House of the 11th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. In how many cases the Honourable Albert Sévigny, K.C., of Montreal, was employed to represent the Government or any Department thereof, at Montreal, or any other place in the Province of Quebec, between the 1st of April, 1918, and the 1st of May, 1919. 2. Amount paid by the Government to the said Honourable Albert Sévigny for his services in each case. Presented June 19, 1919.—*Mr. Lanctot*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**298.** Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1127, dated 28th May, 1919, respecting a credit of six million dollars to Italy for the purchase of frozen beef now in storage in Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, June 21, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .... .. *Not printed*

**299.** Progress Reports of the Medical Services, Overseas Military Services of Canada, from January 1, 1917, to March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, June 21, 1919.
*Not printed.*

**300.** Return to an Order of the House of the 4th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Referring to page 459 of the Report of the Ministry Overseas Military Forces of Canada, 1918, and to paragraph (*c*) Topical Films; what the total amount paid for the films in question was. 2. Whether such payment was made by or through the Canadian War Records Office in London. If not, by whom such payment was made. 3. To whom such payment was made. 4. Whether the said films, or moving pictures were exhibited in Canada and elsewhere. If so, in what countries. 5. Whether an admission fee was charged at each of such exhibitions. If so, what the total cash proceeds were and to whom the money was paid. 6. Whether the Canadian Government has received the whole, or any part of the said cash proceeds. If not, what action, if any, has been taken to recover the money. 7. Whether the said films were given, sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of to a private company. If so, the terms and

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

the names of the members of such company. 8. Whether it is true, as alleged in certain English papers, that the cost of the Canadian War Paintings which were exhibited in England, was defrayed out of the proceeds of the exhibition of the said films, or moving pictures. If so, who had the custody of the funds if they were not turned over to the Government. 9. Whether the Famous Players Film Company had any connection with any of the matters hereinbefore enquired about. If so, what and on what terms. Presented June 21, 1919.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**301.** Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 24th April, 1918, for a copy of the correspondence and all papers generally exchanged between the Canadian Government, the Imperial authorities and certain portions of His Majesty's Dominions with a view to give effect to the conclusions of the Dominion Royal Commission. Presented June 23, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed*

**302.** Return to an Order of the House of the 4th June, 1919, for a copy of the report made by Mr. Décarie, local superintendent of the Department of Public Works, relating to the wharf at Cacouna East; also copy of the petition showing the names of the persons who signed requesting the construction of said wharf; also copy of the reports, letters, petitions and requests received from J. A. Tremblay respecting said wharf. Presented June 23, 1919.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed*

**303.** Correspondence relating to the resignation of Lieut-Colonel F. McKelvey Bell, M.D., as Director of Medical Services. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, June 24, 1919.
*Not printed.*

**304.** Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions and other papers concerning the parole or pardon of one Charles McMillan, one Pearson, and one Heaton, sentenced to a certain term of imprisonment in the Alberta Penitentiary. Presented June 26, 1919.—*Mr. Mackie, (Edmonton)*.
*Not printed.*

**305.** Copy of an opinion given by the Minister of Justice re Interprovincial traffic in intoxicating liquor, and copy of an opinion given by the Acting Deputy Minister of Justice on the same subject. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, June 27, 1919... .. ..*Not printed.*

**306.** Third Report of the War Purchasing Commission, covering period from April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, July 1, 1919.. .. ..*Not printed.*

**307.** Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1919, for a Return showing the number of conscientious objectors still in jail for contravention of the Military Service Act. Presented July 1, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**308.** Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Pensions granted by the Board of Pension Commissioners during the year ending December 31, 1918. 2. Number of pensions refused by said Board during 1918. 3. Whether a member of the Board of Pension Commissioners examined each case before granting or disallowing the same. 4. Whether the granting or disallowing of claims was signed by a member of the said Board, and individually checked by them. 5. Number of complaints regarding pensions made to the said Board of Pension Commissioners during 1918, and during the months of January, February, March and April, 1919. 6. Total expenditure for pensions for the year ending December 31, 1918. 7. Total expense of administering the Pension Act for the year ending December 31, 1918. Presented July 1, 1919.—*Mr. McGibbon*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**309.** Return to an Order of the House of the 26th March, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, or other documents on file with the Post Office Department received since January 1, 1912, relating to the keeping open or closing of the post office at Sea View, P.E.I. Presented July 1, 1919.—*Mr. Sinclair, (P.E.I.)* .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**310.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the Halifax *Chronicle* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented July 1, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**311.** Return to an Order of the House of the 11th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Rentals paid by the Government during the years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, to Mr. Huntley Drummond, of Montreal, for the lease of the Drummond Building. 2. Departments of the Government which were, and are located in the said building. Presented July 1, 1919.—*Mr. Brouillard*.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

**312.** Return to an Order of the House of the 5th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. What rental per month the Government pays for all branches of Government service in the City of Edmonton. 2. What several branches of Government service are represented in Edmonton. 3. What building or buildings they occupy, and the monthly rental of each branch of the service. Presented July 1, 1919.—*Mr. Douglas, (Strathcona)*.
*Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

**313.** Return to an Order of the House of the 8th May, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other papers regarding the supplies purchased for Yukon Telegraph Lines during the fiscal year 1918-1919, including copy of all tenders, the names of the tenderers and the amount of each tender. Presented July 2, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux... Not printed.*

**314.** Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, memoranda, contracts, reports, despatches, recommendations, agreements made, received, sent or entered into by any of the Departments of the Government, and any persons, companies or corporations with reference to, or resulting from the construction of the dam across the St. Maurice river at the place called Grand'Mère. Presented July 4, 1919.—*Mr. Desaulniers.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..Not printed.*

**315.** Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all reports, recommendations, letters, memoranda, messages and estimates having reference to the construction of the piers used to anchor the booms which hold the logs that are floated on the St. Maurice river at Ste. Flore Station or above the Grand'Mère dam. Presented July 4, 1919.—*Mr. Desaulniers.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..Not printed.*

**316.** Return to an Order of the House of the 25th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. When the War Bonus was distributed to the Inside Civil Service. 2. What Departments received said bonus. 3. Whether the same amounts were distributed to every Civil Servant in each Department. 4. Whether a bonus was distributed to the Civil Servants in the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Department, and in the Department of the Board of Pensions Commissioners. 5. Whether any bonuses were distributed to the Civil Servants in the Department of the Canada Food Board. If so, when. If not, why. 6. Whether a Civil Servant who was employed in the Militia Department at the time the first Order in Council was passed granting bonuses, is entitled to said Bonus, although said Civil Servant has been transferred to another Department since. 7. Whether it is the intention of the Government to grant Bonuses this year. Presented July 4, 1919.—*Mr. Archambault.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..Not printed.*

**317.** Return to an Order of the House of the 8th May, 1919, for a Return showing the amounts paid for advertising, printing, etc., by the various Departments of the Government during the fiscal years 1916, 1917, 1918 to the following newspapers: The Brantford *Expositor*, The Woodstock *Sentinel Review*, The Stratford *Beacon*, The Kingston *Whig*, The Hamilton *Times*, The Toronto *Globe*, The Toronto *Star*, the Guelph *Mercury*, The Niagara Falls *Review*, The St. Catharines *Journal*, The Ingersoll *Chronicle*, The Orillia *Times*, The Belleville *Ontario*, The Simcoe *Reformer*, The Richmond Hill *Liberal*, The Acton *Free Press*, The Mitchell *Recorder*, and the Owen Sound *Sun*. Presented July 4, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..Not printed.*

**318.** Report of the Administrative Chairman of the Honourary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of Canada, for the year ending March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, July 4, 1919.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..Not printed.

**319.** Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd June, 1919, for a copy of all reports, Orders in Council, and all other papers in connection with the Halifax Relief Commission, including a statement of all receipts and expenditures in this connection up to May 31, 1919. Presented July 4, 1919.—*Mr. Duff.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..Not printed.*

**320.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, memoranda, reports, plans and estimates relating to the construction of the retaining wall, along the shore of the St. Lawrence River, opposite the village of St. François-Xavier de Batiscan, in the County of Champlain. Presented July 5, 1919.—*Mr. Desaulniers.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..Not printed.*

**321.** Return to an Order of the House of the 9th June, 1919, for a copy of all documents, telegrams and correspondence between the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture of Prince Edward Island, or any person or persons in the Maritime Provinces, relating in any way to the Maritime Seed Fair, held in Summerside, Prince Edward Island, in 1918. Presented July 5, 1919.—*Mr. Sinclair, (P.E.I.) Not printed.*

**322.** Return to an Order of the House of the 3th June, 1919, for a Return showing for each year from July 1, 1867, the amount received into the Dominion Treasury as (*a*) Customs duties; (*b*) Excise duties; (*c*) Custom and Excise duties together; also amount paid to the Governments of the Provinces as (*a*) allowances for support of governments and legislatures; (*b*) annual grants of subsidy to the said Governments; (*c*) allowances and subsidy together, and the proportion which such payments bore to the receipts from Custom and Excise. Presented July 5, 1919.—*Mr. Fielding.. .. .. ..Not printed.*

**323.** Ordinances of the Yukon. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, July 5, 1919... ..*Not printed*

# TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

# CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA

## FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31 1918

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

[No. 31—1919.]

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the year ending August 31, 1918.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTIN BURRELL.
*Secretary of State.*

OTTAWA, September 3, 1918.

OTTAWA, September 3, 1918.

The Honourable

MARTIN BURRELL,

Secretary of State of Canada.

SIR,—In conformity with the provisions of section 36 of the Civil Service Act, 1918, I have the honour to submit, herewith, a report of the proceedings of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, for the year ending August 31, 1918.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FORAN,

*Secretary.*

# CONTENTS

PAGE

Report of the Commissioners. . . . . 9

An Acknowledgment (being a roster of the names of those who have served on boards of examiners for special competitions). . . . . 34

APPENDICES.

A.—Memorandum of Commissioner Jameson *in re* staff of the Board of Pension Commissioners. . . . . 37

B.—Further Memorandum of Commissioner Jameson *re* Board of Pension Commissioners. . . . . 41

C.—Memorandum of Commissioner Jameson on the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. . . . . 43

TABLES.

1. Examinations, regular and special, held under the direction of the Commission. . . . . 49
2. Number of candidates writing at the different centres at the regular examinations. . . . . 51
3. Successful candidates at the regular examinations. . . . . 53
4. Candidates who were successful as the result of an appeal against the valuation of their papers. . . . . 70
5. Number and percentage of successful candidates at the regular examinations. . . . . 71
6. Number and percentage of returned soldiers who were successful at examinations. . . . . 71
7. Number of returned soldiers writing on examinations at the different centres. 72
8. Examiners who prepared the questions and valued the answers at the examinations. . . . . 72
9. Examiners who acted as members of Board of Appeal. . . . . 74
10. Supervisors in charge of examinations at the different centres. . . . . 75
11. Competitions for special positions held by the Commission. . . . . 76
12. Persons who have exhibited to the Commission certificates of graduation from a Canadian University or from the Royal Military College, and are in virtue thereof regarded as eligible for employment in the Outside Service without examination. . . . . 78
13. Certificates of qualification for promotion issued by the Commission. . . . . 79
14. Certificates issued by the Commission authorizing the transfer of employees. 94
15 (A). Permanent appointments to special positions made by the Commission as the result of open competition. . . . . 95
15 (B). Permanent appointments to special positions after selection by the departments, on the receipt of a certificate of qualification from the Commission. . . . . 96

Page

16. Permanent appointments made by the Commission to positions in the Second Division, as the result of open competitive examinations. . . . . 96
17. Permanent appointments made by the Commission to positions in the Third Division, as the result of open competitive examinations. . . . . 97
18. Permanent appointments made by the Commission to positions in the lower grades of the Inside Service. . . . . 98
19. Permanent appointments to positions in the Outside Service made by the Commission since the passing of the Order in Council of February 13, 1918. . . . . 98
20. Number of certificates for temporary employment issued by the Commission. 102
21. Appointments to the position of Postmaster made by the Commission since the passing of the Order in Council of February 13, 1918. . . . . 102

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Preliminary examination, Outside Service, November, 1917. . . . . 115
Qualifying examination, Outside Service, November, 1917. . . . . 116
Third Division Clerkships, November, 1917. . . . . 123
Preliminary examination, Outside Service, April, 1918. . . . . 131
Qualifying examination, Outside Service, April, 1918. . . . . 133
Preliminary examination, Outside Service, May, 1918. . . . . 139
Qualifying examination, Outside Service, May, 1918. . . . . 141
Third Division Clerkships, May, 1918. . . . . 146
Lower Grade, Inside Service, May, 1918. . . . . 154
Naval Cadetships' examination, May, 1918. . . . . 154
Special Preliminary examination, Outside service, September, 1917. . . . . 163
Special Qualifying examination, Outside Service, September, 1917. . . . . 165
Promotion examination (Customs), September, 1917. . . . . 171
For Translator, House of Commons, November, 1917. . . . . 172
" Egg Inspectors, April, 1918. . . . . 175
Veterinary Inspectors, April, 1918. . . . . 178
" Lac Inspectors, May, 1918. . . . . 179
" Letter Carriers (Woodstock), July, 1918. . . . . 180
Clerk for Civil Service Commission. . . . . 181

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

The Civil Service Commissioners herewith submit the tenth Annual Report of the proceedings of the commission, covering the twelve months from September 1, 1917, to August 31, 1918.

Appended thereto are the usual tables, giving in the several appendices attached, particulars in detail of the various examinations held during the year and the results thereof, the papers set at said examinations, the appointments, promotions, transfers, etc., made in the Inside Service, and all other matters that have received the attention of the commission since the last annual report was submitted.

## CHANGE IN PERSONNEL.

Early in the period under consideration, viz., in October, 1917, important changes took place in the personnel of the commission. Dr. Adam Shortt, one of the original members of the commission, resigned to accept the position of Chairman of the Board of Historical Publications in the Department of Public Archives, and Mr. Clarence Jameson, member for the constituency of Digby, N.S., in the Federal House of Commons, was appointed to succeed him. At the same time an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1912, creating a third commissionership, was put into operation by Royal proclamation, and the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior, was appointed to the position, and named chairman by the Governor in Council. These two gentlemen, with Dr. LaRochelle, the remaining member of the original commission, therefore constitute the present Civil Service Commission.

## THE PRIME MINISTER'S MANIFESTO.

Immediately following the reorganization of the commission, the Union Government was formed under the leadership of the Right Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G., Prime Minister, and in due course a general election was held in December 1917. In his manifesto to the Canadian electorate at that time were twelve "planks," constituting the platform upon which the Union Government appealed to the country. The first plank provided for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the determined and unfaltering enforcement of all necessary steps to that end.

*Civil Service Reform.*—The second plank, and therefore, in the opinion of the Prime Minister, the most important next to that of winning the war, dealt with Civil Service reform, and was in the following terms:—

> "Civil Service reform, with a view to extending the principle of the present Civil Service Act to the Outside Service and thus to abolish patronage and to make appointments to the public service upon the sole standard of merit. The Civil Service Commission has already been directed to make a report to the Prime Minister as to the necessary steps for that purpose. Such arrangements will be subject to the existing regulations which give preference in appointments to returned soldiers who are duly qualified."

This pronouncement on the part of the new Government was acclaimed with enthusiasm throughout the country. It was simply proposing to re-enact subsection 3 of section 4 of the Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908, which provided that:—

> "The Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, bring the whole or any part of the Outside Service under the same provision of the law as the Inside Service."

It was under the authority of this clause that the subsequent Order in Council of the 13th of February last was promulgated, and the action of the Government taken at that time was finally emphasized and endorsed by the provisions of the present Act of 1918.

Before, however, setting forth the extent to which the pledges given above were subsequently implemented by legislation, it would seem opportune to summarize briefly the proceedings of the various Royal Commissions which have been appointed from time to time since Confederation to consider the question of Civil Service reform and to formulate policies looking to the betterment of the public service. This historical review will not only indicate the development of the effort to lift the service out of the quagmire of patronage and place it upon the solid rock of merit, but it will also remove the impression which would appear to be abroad that in the Act of last session, the Government was placing upon the statute-book legislation which was not thoroughly understood and but little appreciated in the country.

AN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

*The Royal Commission of 1868.*—In 1868, the year following the Confederation of the provinces, a statute was passed regulating the Civil Service, which was followed by the issue of a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs of the service. Certain points were indicated by the Order in Council as subjects of inquiry, and the commissioners were instructed to make such other suggestions and provisions as they should deem advisable.

Two reports were presented by this commission, one on the Inside, and one on the Outside Service. The first of these reports formed the basis of an Order in Council under which the Inside Service was administered for eleven years. The report on the Outside Service was not generally adopted by Order in Council, so that the Act of 1868 was really limited to those departments whose activities were confined to the seat of government.

*The First Civil Service Act.*—This Act was in intention a safeguard against evils that were feared and irregularities that were foreseen. It aimed to limit the age and ensure the proper qualifications of candidates for appointment, to provide for judicious promotion, establish a regular classification, check the employment of unnecessary clerks, and guard against undue expenditure. Unfortunately, it contained certain regulations from which departure might be made. These departures became in time the rule rather than the exception. The provisions for the admission of properly qualified candidates became obsolete, and the Civil Service Board which the commission had established, lacking authority to enforce its own recommendations, became inoperative.

During these years many changes developed in the service. New offices and whole departments were instituted. The duties of the old offices and departments diminished or increased, or merged into those of others. The government was encumbered by officials who, by reason of age, apathy, bad habits, or illness, were not only useless but detrimental to the service.

The number of employees in each department was increased out of all proportion to its needs, and the constant introduction from outside of men appointed by political influence to important positions was a source of bitterness and discouragement to competent and faithful servants. Promotions, if not made through favouritism, were the result of mere force of survivorship, until the highly paid ranks were filled with men of failing faculties, who performed, with less efficiency, the same duties which had been theirs as lower grade clerks. As a result of the overlapping in the administration of the different departments, reorganization was sadly needed.

In 1877, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to investigate conditions. The proceedings of this committee, though resulting in no legislation, proved valuable to later commissions, and a few interpretations of its suggestions appeared from time to time in Orders in Council.

*The Royal Commission, 1880.*—In 1880 a Royal Commission was issued to renew the investigation. It was instructed to undertake a careful reorganization of the duties of the departments of the Inside and Outside Service, and to create a new theoretical organization in each. The commissioners classified the subjects of their investigation under the following heads: appointments, promotions, efficiency of organization, efficiency of staff, sufficiency of staff, salaries, temporary employment, technical duties, discipline, and accounts. They found that the mode of nomination and appointment by political influence, without examination, had resulted in inefficiency in the conduct of government affairs, an absence of all incentive to good work on the part of government employees, embarrassment to the ministers, undue pressure upon members of Parliament, and a debasing influence upon the public conscience. Promotions had been made without regard to the needs of the service or the merits of the individual.

This commission confirmed the opinion already firmly established in the minds of the public, that the defects in the Civil Service were the direct result of the insidious workings of political patronage, but, while the public despaired of its abolition, and those who exercised it or enjoyed its privileges were not prepared to accept remedial legislation, the commissioners courageously set to work to destroy it. Unfortunately, time was to show that they had "scotched the snake, not killed it."

They very wisely based their reforms on a comparison of regulations existing in the Civil Service of older countries, particularly that of the United Kingdom. As a result of these comparisons they came to the conclusion that in those countries where the Civil Service sets an exceptional standard of dignity and efficiency, admission to it is based upon educational tests of a high character, and that the system in force in those countries excludes, in so far as is humanly possible, the exercise of political influence or personal favouritism.

*Recommendations of the Commission.*—Their recommendations were briefly these: the adoption of the essential principles of the Civil Service regulations of the Imperial

Government, namely, open competitive examination and promotion by merit, and the constitution of a permanent board of Civil Service Commissioners to enforce these principles. The report enumerated the advantages accruing from such a system, and clearly defined the duties of the proposed board. They did not claim that candidates who are most successful at examinations would necessarily best perform the duties of the position, but they did claim that a system of examination would exclude the incompetent and lessen the chances of unsuitable appointments, that it would open the government service to the public, provide incentive to all intelligent young men, and relieve Ministers and members of Parliament of an immense amount of labour and annoyance.

The Civil Service Board should control all appointments and promotions, and the conduct of all examinations in connection therewith. Certain positions where high educational qualifications or technical knowledge were required might be exempt from examination if the Board thought fit. Regulations made by it should have the effect of law. Its duties should also include control of the general system of accounts in all departments, apportionment of salaries, and classification of officers. All rules that might be considered necessary to the efficiency of the service should be prepared by that body in consultation with the heads of departments, and should apply, in so far as they were applicable, to the Outside as well as to the Inside Service.

Many of the needed reforms, as for instance the elimination of incompetent and unnecessary clerks, were to be brought about gradually. It would be manifestly unfair, in the opinion of the commissioners, to dismiss men who had been brought into a service for which they had little aptitude by a faulty system for which they were not responsible.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1880, as embodied in the statute subsequently passed by Parliament, continued to be the basis of the conduct of public business for a number of years. This statute was, however, amended year by year and the amendments all tended towards relaxing the provisions of the original Act, with the result that most of the old evils and many new ones crept in. The relaxation of discipline in the departments and the consequent loss of efficiency could no longer be ignored, and in 1891 a committee of the House of Commons made inquiry into certain irregularities in the service.

*The Royal Commission, 1891.*—In the same year another Royal Commission was appointed to make provision against such irregularities in the future. The lines of investigation were much the same as those laid down for the previous commission, though they were limited directly to matters relating to the Inside Service. They were requested also to extend their inquiries to the staff of the Senate and the House of Commons, but as the Clerks of the two Houses objected on constitutional grounds, they did not consider it advisable to press the investigation in that direction.

In attempting to classify the employees in the different departments, the commissioners found that, in addition to the permanent officers whose names appeared in the Civil Service List, there were a great number not on the list, and whose offices were not embraced by the Civil Service Act. They were originally employed in a temporary capacity, but were now practically a part of the permanent staff. Generally their services were as valuable as those of the permanent officials doing the same

work. In some cases, however, the motive for employing temporary clerks for long periods was to enable them to dodge the examinations.

Owing to the automatic working of the Civil Service Act, by which salaries were steadily increased, many clerks were engaged in identical work whose salaries were widely at variance. Large numbers of clerks were employed on probation, without any particular vacancy having arisen. In order to keep them occupied, much duplication of work was resorted to, and in some cases the official machinery was cumbersome in the extreme.

Promotion was not usually made without examination, but as a rule took place for other causes than the necessities of the service, often because officers had reached the maximum of their class and exerted a little pressure to get above it.

*The Act of 1891.*—Instead of making a report in the usual way, this Royal Commission embodied its recommendations in a draft of a new Civil Service Act, limiting the suggestions, however, to the Inside Service. They were approximately those of the previous commission, namely, the appointment of a permanent Civil Service Commission, and the adoption of a principle of appointment by open competition.

The Civil Service Board, as sketched by the draft Bill, was to consist of one permanent member as chairman, an advisory council of four deputy heads, with a staff consisting of a secretary and a skilled accountant. The functions of the Board were to be two-fold; to test the fitness for office of candidates for appointment or promotion to any office in the Civil Service, to inquire into and report upon the state and management of public business, and the official conduct of public servants. It was considered essential that the members of the advisory body be deputy heads, in view of the intimate knowledge of the service possessed by these officials, which would enable them to arrive at just conclusions and to inspire civil servants with confidence.

Among the specific duties of the permanent commission should be, the proper distribution of labour among the departments, the elimination of unnecessary clerks, the adoption of a simple and uniform method of book-keeping, the employment of temporary clerks, the control of examiners, conduct of examinations, and the presentation of a yearly report to Parliament.

When the new system should be successfully in operation in the Inside Service, the Board might extend its activities to the various departments of the Outside Service. If the Civil Service Board was not to degenerate into an expensive and useless machine, it must be clothed by Parliament with sufficient authority for all these functions.

*Abuses Still Rampant.*—The hopes of the commission of 1891 were not realized. The permanent commission they so strongly advocated was not instituted, and their further recommendations were eventually so amended, reamended, and cut down, as to no longer fit the needs of the Service. It became the custom in Parliament to pass votes to which the clause was either added or inferred, "notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act."

The character and quality of the men entering the service declined. The lower-grade offices were filled with women, which limited the field from which promotions might be made to the higher divisions, and interfered with the development of com-

petent male clerks. Many employees in all departments were outside the terms of the Act, and several new departments had grown up in the Outside Service for which there was no provision. In the matter of promotions, the fear of patronage was apparent, and the more remunerative appointments were made upon the recommendation of the patronage committee. Officials so appointed were not as a rule amenable to discipline.

In the Outside Service particularly, politics entered into every promotion and appointment, and the party was of greater importance than the interests of the Dominion. The lucrative posts in each locality were jealously guarded, and as no official was transferred from his district or promoted to higher duties in another place, promotion of any kind was almost a nullity. To establish some sort of working order in their offices, the higher officials were obliged to circumvent the politicians and evade the Civil Service Act by employing, in other capacities, officials designated as "labourers" or some such title.

The majority of officials in the Outside Service were without hope, and many of them in great distress. This was particularly the case in the western provinces, where the struggle for existence was intensified. In some cases officers appointed by patronage to positions they were incapable of filling sublet their work to others at a much lower rate. Salaries were often charged against more than one appropriation, and many other fraudulent practices obtained. Though examinations were still held, so many ways were to be found of avoiding them that appointments from the eligible lists were exceptional.

*The Royal Commission, 1907.*—In 1907 the Minister of Finance, in a report to a Committee of the Privy Council, stated that, while the general principles of the Civil Service Act were regarded as satisfactory, there were matters connected with its operation which required careful inquiry. Accordingly, a Royal Commission was again issued. The gentlemen appointed thereon, after a careful consideration of the Act, were unable to agree with the Minister of Finance, that its general principles were satisfactory, and advocated its repeal.

The responsibilities of this commission were increased by the fact that three sets of commissioners had already reported on the same general subject. They turned their attention first to the question of salaries, which had not been increased in corresponding ratio to the increasing cost of living. A great percentage of those employed in the lower grades were receiving less than if they were engaged in outside occupation. The commissioners recommended that this question should be immediately dealt with, [illegible] at last by a series of special increases, until some suitable scale of salaries could be devised. They expressed their regret at the repeal of the Superannuation Act, and pointed out the fact that since the repeal Pension Acts had been placed on the statute-book providing for a deferred fee. They attributed to this lack of a proper system of superannuation, the difficulty of securing competent men for the service. Effective members were leaving to better themselves, because no provision for the future was offered them, and their salaries were not sufficient to enable them to make any provision for their dependents. The commissioners were of the opinion that the saving on the salaries of aged officials whose usefulness had departed, [illegible] those of younger men, had to be appointed to perform their duties, would more

than cover the cost of superannuation. The oldest members being the highest paid, the active officers under the present system could not obtain the remuneration which they deserved.

As a result of all their investigations the commissioners were convinced that some system of continuous inspection must be instituted, preferably under a permanent and independent Civil Service Board, in order to keep the public service worthy of the duties required of it. No private corporation of half the magnitude of some of the departments could be carried on under such a slipshod system of surveillance as then existed. There was neither any real punishment for gross blundering and incompetency, nor any means of recognizing and rewarding merit. No radical improvement, however, need ever be expected until patronage should be eliminated from all branches of the service.

*All these Commissions Agreed.*—It will have been observed that, as the reports of all the commissioners were on the same general topic, their recommendations were also essentially the same. The chief provisions in each case were: appointment by open competitive examinations, and the establishment of a Civil Service Commission. In each case also, although many of their suggestions found their way into the statute-book, the spirit of them was never carried out, and in the case of the permanent commission, either it was instituted with insufficient powers, or it was never instituted at all. It will be noticed, too, that all the investigators made a vigorous protest against the patronage system. Although the attempts at reform of the several commissions may have been ineffectual, their combined efforts have resulted in the legislation which exists to-day.

*The Civil Service Commission Constituted.*—In 1908 an amendment to the Civil Service Act was passed, constituting the Civil Service Commission, and clothing it with sufficient authority for the functions advocated by previous commissioners. The commissioners were each given the rank and standing of a deputy head, were appointed to hold office during good behaviour, but were removable by the Governor in Council only on address of the Senate and House of Commons. They could not hold any other office in the Civil Service nor engage in any other employment.

The jurisdiction of the commission, however, was confined to the Inside Service, and remained thus limited for ten years. During those years, in spite of attempted remedies, the patronage system survived and flourished. Its evil influences were particularly prevalent in the Outside Service, to which the remedial legislation was not made applicable. Successive Governments had promised amelioration, the many anomalies and abuses existing were discussed from time to time in Parliament, but so little practical and permanent improvement had resulted that the people were skeptical, and the Service itself—than whom none knew better the need for reform—was well-nigh losing hope of salvation.

However, Sir Robert Borden's manifesto on the eve of the election in December, 1917, from which quotation has already been made, appeared to place the matter beyond peradventure. Next to the determination to "Win the War," "Civil Service Reform" was the chief plank in the platform of Union Government, and scarcely had the turmoil of the general election subsided when, on February 13 last, an order in

council was promulgated placing the entire Outside Service also under the control of the Civil Service Commission.

Subsequently, on the 24th of May, a Civil Service Act was sanctioned, providing for a re-classification and re-organization of all departments, confirming the Order in Council of the 15th February and extending the powers of the Commission to cover all appointments and promotions in the Outside Service.

Having now reviewed the history of the struggle for reform, it will be useful, before referring more fully to the situation as it exists to-day under the Act of last session, to consider for a moment what the Merit System is and what it really stands for.

THE MERIT SYSTEM.

*Why and How.*—The merit system is designed to promote efficiency and economy in the non-political Civil Service. It proposes to do this:—

(1) By selecting public employees of ascertained fitness, demonstrated in competition, from the entire body of the people, without regard to their politics, religion or influence; and,

(2) By applying the methods of scientific employment to maintain the efficiency of these selected employees after they enter the service.

The merit system has nothing to do with the direction or management of employees, nor with public policies or politics. It is concerned only with employment, the maintenance of an efficient personnel under the responsible ministers of the Crown so that government undertakings, whatever they may be, shall be well done, so far as loyal and competent administration is concerned.

All employment, and especially government employment, is confronted with certain tendencies to waste, of both money and effort, with certain conditions which result in inefficiency and injustice, and with a tendency to lax methods. In one form or another the same evils are met with in all services. They are not novel nor peculiar to any jurisdiction, and the methods for correcting them have been developed by long experience with the merit system into a definite science.

*Classifying the Service.*—In the first place, there must be a classification of all positions and a careful inquiry as to the duties of each, for employees who have like duties ought to receive like pay; they should have the same standard of service and the same competitive examination. Classes of employees and positions are thus formed comprising those who have like duties to perform. There is no reason why any person in any class should have a deceptive title. It is enough that a title should truly indicate his vocation and rank. Class titles should therefore be indicative of duties.

The class is the unit for administrative work under the merit system. Then arises the question of a standard of service. For the pay which the Government gives, what is the quantity and quality of the work to be expected? Inquiry into pay and conditions in private service for purposes of comparison, into cost of living and into other external conditions, helps to establish a just and equitable standard.

Out of this very important inquiry arise data for proposals touching better organization, abolishment of superfluous positions, the consolidation of positions, salary

adjustments, better methods of transacting business, and other improvements which must be discussed and determined by the Civil Service Commission and the deputy heads of departments. The necessary changes may require departmental co-operation, or they may have to go to the Governor in Council for submission to Parliament.

The commission is responsible for bringing all such matters to the attention of the proper authorities, with its recommendations for betterment, but alone it must establish the standards of service under which the competitive examinations for appointment in each class of service must be held.

*What the Examination stands for.* The examinations are open, in respect to all positions in the departments in Ottawa, to any and all residents of Canada, and, in respect to positions in a province, to any and all residents of that province. There is entire equality of opportunity. Work for a political party and the influence of friends no longer have the slightest bearing, because under the merit system, the victory of a political party confers no right to seize the non-political offices or injure the efficient conduct of public business. The strict observance of this fundamental principle is essential, and is the chief security which the public has against bureaucratic tendencies on the one hand and the spoils-of-office system on the other hand among 50,000 or more civil servants.

A competitive examination includes one or more of the following practical tests, according to the standard of service derived from the duties to be performed:—

1. Experience, including training, education, and practical experience in lines of work which may be requisite or advantageous in the performance of duty.

2. Tests of knowledge of the vocation, in its main branches, involved in the performance of duty, including ability and capacity to deal with all phases of the vocation likely to arise in the class for which the examination is held.

3. Medical and physical tests, ranging from tests of normal health in ordinary positions to tests of exceptional physical fitness where the duties require it.

4. Demonstrations of skill, used especially in certain trades in skilled labour, to show competency by actually doing a piece of work as a stint.

5. Interview to determine whether there are any disqualifications in personality which would unfit the applicant for duty, notwithstanding his knowledge and experience.

6. Probation or actual try-out under observation in the performance of duty.

7. Character inquiry,—an inquiry into the habits, moral character, and business record of the applicants, especially strict and searching in positions where money is handled or where the duties are fiduciary.

*An Adaptable System.*—The standard of service shows which of these seven kinds of tests is required in each class of service and the relative value of each is indicated by weights. In an examination for a carpenter, a practical demonstration of skill and a probation test would bear greater weight than experience, while tests of knowledge,

medical and physical tests, and interview would be dispensed with altogether; in an examination for a doctor, experience, knowledge, and probation tests would be the only tests needed. And so with each class or vocation the tests vary with the duties, and the weights with the relative importance of the several qualifications for duty.

Fifty years' experience with the merit system in England and the United States has demonstrated that the competitive method, intelligently applied, is the best practical method of selecting not only the humbler employees but the higher officials of the non-political service. Lawyers, doctors, scientists, and experts of all kinds have been chosen by this method. There is ample precedent for tests to fill the higher classes of all the learned professions as well as the trades and clerical callings by the competitive method. That it produces better results than the political method needs no argument.

*Problems of Employment.*—But given the selected officer or employee, there still remains the necessity for checking up his work with the standard of service required, so that the Government may derive constantly the benefits of the merit system. When public employees deteriorate through their own fault there should be, and are, automatic means for ascertaining that fact and securing removals. But in the commoner case, where public employees deteriorate or fail to comply with the standard of work required because of conditions of employment which make good work impossible or unnecessarily difficult, the problem for the Civil Service Commission is the correction of these conditions. The prompt and automatic removal of incompetents and supernumeraries, the correction and adjustment of defective organization, the steady improvement of conditions of employment, the training of employees in their duties and for promotion, the task of keeping competent employees, the correlation of pay with the results achieved, the preparation of the estimates in their employment features as distinguished from their financial aspects, and the maintenance of standards of efficient service are all problems of employment with which the merit system deals. They require constant treatment, but the nature of the correctives needed are well known. With entire recognition of the moral and social dignity of public service, it is the duty of the commission to distinguish between the efficient and the inefficient and to provide just and fair means for the elimination of the latter class.

In brief, the merit system bases tenure, promotion, and salary preferences upon continued merit, and applies, either alone or through cooperation with the deputy heads, the administrative machinery for arriving at the facts and applying the corrections of scientific employment.

*The Time for the Change.*—It can readily be appreciated, then, how vitally the true merit system differs from the patronage system, and how completely a transition from the latter to the former would revolutionize the entire situation. There were those who, apparently, held the opinion that the Government did not choose the most propitious moment in which to give effect to that change in principle and method which, beneficial as it had been pleaded for by the Prime Minister had forecast, and the electorate had endorsed at the polls.

That a change so fundamental and drastic could not necessarily be more or less disturbing was inevitable and the criticism has been offered that the time for such a change was not when Canada, in common with the Empire at large, was straining

every effort to win the war and establish a lasting peace the world over. It is to be remembered, however, that the upheaval of the past four years promises to result in the greatest impetus to reform and to the development of progress in the betterment of mankind that the world has ever known, and there was ample evidence that, so far as public opinion was concerned, the country was ripe for the change and impatient of further delay, abnormal though the conditions of the moment might appear to be.

To what, then, was the Government committed by the Act of 1918?

THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1918.

*Provisions of the Act.*—The main provisions of the Act, of which some re-enacted the then existing legislation, and others extended and amplified the same or created new and increased powers, may be briefly noted as follows:—

1. The commission is required,—

(*a*) To hold necessary examinations for admission to, and transfer and promotion in, the Civil Service.

(*b*) To investigate and report on the operation of the Act, and upon the violation of any of its provisions, or of any of the regulations made thereunder.

(*c*) To report on the organization of the departments, and any proposed change therein.

(*d*) To make such regulations as may be necessary to the efficient administration of the service, and promulgate the same after approval by the Governor in Council.

(*e*) To make an annual report to Parliament of its proceedings, including all details of examinations and the results thereof, together with copies of the examination papers, lists of all appointments, transfers, and promotions made, and rules and regulations promulgated during the year, and such other matters as the commission may determine.

(*f*) To prepare each year a Civil Service List of all persons employed in the public service, with such details as are set forth in the Act.

*To Organize and Classify.*—2. As soon as practicable after the passing of the Act, the commission shall organize the Inside and Outside Service upon general principles applicable to all departments and branches thereof, and change the same from time to time as such change may be considered by the commission to be advantageous, with the approval of the Governor in Council.

3. To classify the several offices and positions in the various departments and branches of the service, both Inside and Outside, clearly defining the duties of each and the salaries adequate thereto; and to place each officer, clerk, and employee in a proper place under such plan of classification. Provision is specially made that under the operation of this clause the status, salary, and other rights of all officers shall be adequately protected and preserved.

Full provision is also made for the enforcement of all regulations prepared by the commission and approved by the Governor in Council; for carrying on the examinations and punishing any fraudulent practices in connection therewith; for appoint-

ments to the permanent service; for the filling of all professional and technical positions; for promotions, transfers, dismissals, and suspensions; for the grading of positions and salaries; for making temporary appointments, etc.

*A Difficult Situation.* As has been fully explained in detail already, the policy of bringing the Outside Service under the commission had long been advocated by successive Governments and Royal Commissions, and had been the subject of debate in Parliament and widespread discussion in the press and on the platform. But the final action came practically without preliminary warning, and the resultant increase of responsibility and work suddenly thrust upon the commission created a difficult situation, for the time being, which temporarily embarrassed the departments, and to some extent hampered public business. Moreover, desirable as the change was, and greatly as the country and the service itself will eventually benefit therefrom, a less opportune time could hardly have happened at which to make the change.

This, however, was literally one of the "fortunes of war." The change had to come, the longer it was delayed the worse the situation was growing and the more drastic would the said change necessarily be. But the war had created conditions of exceptional difficulty: on the one hand, tremendously increasing the requirements of the service for certain classes of officials, while on the other hand the sources of supply were very greatly curtailed. Examinations were held, but did not produce adequate results. Many of the so-called "war branches" were able, through the special legislation under which they worked, to offer a scale of wages with which those parts of the service working under the permanent law and regulations could not compete, and confusion and dissatisfaction was the natural and inevitable outcome. As a necessary result, the restrictions provided and intended to be applied in making appointments to the service had to be greatly relaxed, and indeed for a time in some cases became almost non-existent.

This undesirable condition, which if continued would be fatal to the development and maintenance of efficient administration under the merit system, was happily only temporary, and with the cessation of hostilities an improvement became evident; so that while the close of the period properly belonging to this report still found the commission labouring under the difficulties described, these difficulties are now lessening, and in due course should entirely disappear.

## THE WORK OF CLASSIFICATION.

*Legal Requirements.* The first and biggest task imposed upon the commission by the new Civil Service Act was the classification of the Civil Service.

Section 52 of the Civil Service Act, 1918, prescribes that "The commission shall, as soon as practicable after the passing of this Act, after consultation with the several deputy heads and other principal officers and employees, prepare schedules containing lists of the positions and the duties and salaries attached thereto and the salaries and increases or other remuneration that in the opinion of the commission are necessary and proper for the Outside Service . . . . . and, upon the approval of the same by the Governor in Council, and by resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament, such schedules shall come into operation . . . . . ."

Section 42 of the same Act provides that "The Inside Service shall be classified as follows," and then sets up a salary schedule of ten grades.

In studying these two sections the commission reached the conclusion that to classify positions in the Outside Service on a basis of their respective duties and the responsibilities and authority involved, which is accepted as the only logical and workable basis of classification, and to let stand an arbitrary grading of positions in the Inside Service on a basis of the salaries of the incumbents, would create an anomalous situation and would make the administration of the Civil Service law extremely difficult. It was obvious that to do this would draw an arbitrary line between the Inside and Outside Services where no real basis for a distinction exists; would confuse the general public; would lead to claims of discrimination among Civil Servants in the several branches; would add greatly to the commission's burdens, practically requiring two sets of rules and regulations; would induce complications in cases of proposed transfers and promotions; and would constitute an almost insuperable obstacle to the securing of uniformity in the compensation of government positions.

Because of the above and other considerations, the commission decided to reclassify positions in the Inside Service like those in the Outside Service, on the duties basis, and to recommend such legislation as would be necessary to apply the resulting classification to the entire service.

*Purpose and Use of Classification.*—The primary and most important function of the Civil Service Commission is to secure a competent personnel for the Dominion Government organization. The commission cannot proceed to its task without having before it a clear statement of just what the requirements of the organization are. It must know definitely just what kinds of positions are to be filled, and what qualifications are demanded by the duties pertaining to these positions. Without such information it cannot proceed to carry out the functions of controlling the selection, transfer, promotion, and compensation of members of the Civil Service. Parliament anticipated this requirement in providing for the classification of the service and the setting up of plans of organization. The classification, however, that takes no account of the characteristics and requirements of the places of employment in the service, but merely of the salaries of the incumbents, obviously serves no working purpose. The commission, therefore, has proceeded to group and name all positions in accordance with a logical and uniform system of arrangement and nomenclature founded on common practice. All positions of substantially the same character and susceptible of common treatment are given a common title descriptive, as may be, of the employment, this title to be known as the classification title, and all positions of the same classification title to be considered as of the same class.

*Details of the Scheme.*—This classification of positions according to a uniform scheme of nomenclature is essential in connection with the following routine of civil service process:—

> In laying out and charting plans of organization it must be possible to indicate the class of position and the number of positions of each class that are to be allowed to each branch and unit.

Similarly, in drawing up annual appropriation estimates, it is necessary to have a brief but definite method of indicating just what kind of positions are requested for the coming year.

In prescribing the limits of compensation to be allowed for specific occupations, it must also be possible to make definite reference to the class of position to which the schedule is to apply.

Furthermore, in defining lines of promotion to be recognized in the filling of higher positions, it must be possible to refer definitely to the class of position next lower in the line of promotion to determine eligibility.

In setting employment standards, it will be necessary to distinguish between classes, and in prescribing the education, training, experience, standards of physical condition, etc., it must be possible to make brief but definite reference to the classes and ranks to which each standard applies.

In keeping records and history of employees, there should be a definite and uniform way of referring to positions previously held.

Finally, the whole machinery of requisitioning and reporting between several departments of the Government and the Civil Service Commission requires that there be a short but explicit method of indicating just what positions are referred to.

Ready access to the specifications of positions, not only on the part of the employees but also on the part of the prospective applicants for government positions, will make clear the possibilities of a career in the government service; will indicate to what positions employees or applicants are eligible, through a clear exposition of the qualifications required; and will also make definite and understandable the important question of salary. Persons performing work involving similar duties will receive similar compensation; that is, some one rate within the range prescribed for the class of position in question.

The application of these definite and systematic employment standards should result in increasing the incentive for efficient service on the part of the employees, with a proportionate decrease in waste and expense.

*Organization for the Classification Work.*—The commission immediately recognized the imperative necessity of creating a branch of its organization for the purpose of administering those functions having to do with the investigation of departmental organization, the design of revised plans of organization, the classifying of positions in existence at the time of taking effect of the law, classifying of new positions created from time to time, and the investigation of all matters pertaining to organization and classification and their interpretation. It was apparent, however, that a staff of a considerable size, on the current scale of organization and classification would be entirely inadequate to undertake the tremendous task of classifying the existing service. In recognition of this fact the commission proceeded to look for temporary [illegible]. It was apparently impracticable to endeavor to train men for this particular purpose or to find men of the necessary experience and ability to accept [illegible]. It was therefore decided to secure, as needed, experts to assist the [illegible] in making the investigation and to handle the technical features of the

classification. The experts thus temporarily engaged, combined with the regular forces of the newly established organization branch, are now completing the classification of the service.

*Methods of Procedure.*—At the start of the work the Organization Branch and its associates prepared a programme setting forth every step in the procedure, from the collection of the necessary information to the preparation of the final report, with schedules and charts; and this has been the basis for the work for the past months. The principle of classification of a given position on the basis of duties, responsibilities, and authority pertaining to that position, together with the experience, ability, and other qualifications required in the incumbent, was accepted at the start as unquestionable.

In order to get a complete and authentic list of positions making up the Canadian Civil Service, the commission's representatives went to each deputy minister and secured lists of individuals to whom salaries were being paid, and proceeded to prepare in its own office a questionnaire for each individual on these lists. This questionnaire, commonly termed the classification card, called for information bearing on the classification of the position occupied by the individual to whom addressed. The immediate superior of these individuals, as well as the heads of the departments, were required to verify and supplement the data thus furnished by the employees themselves. Upon receipt of this information such investigations as were called for were made by the commission's agents, and finally a preliminary classification, department by department, was worked out that grouped together those positions whose duties, qualifications, and working conditions were similar.

*Charting the Scheme.*—About this date, on the basis of the information given by the employees as to their places in the organization, preliminary charts were drawn illustrating graphically the general scheme of organization of the several departments. These were discussed with department heads who were asked to indicate whether the picture thus made represented the actual state of affairs.

Finally, classification cards, each one taken as a tangible evidence of a position in the Civil Service, were grouped according to the tentative class titles previously assigned, and definitions defining their common duties, schedules setting forth their common qualification requirements, statements of proper lines of promotion, and recommendations for salary schedules were drawn. The process of assignment, verification, and coalition is now going on.

Recognizing the necessity of preparing plans of organization of departments, which feature of the work of the commission will be discussed in the next section of this report, the Organization Branch was instructed to be alert to observe, and record facts and conditions which would have a bearing upon these future studies. This instruction the Organization Branch members and their associates have followed consistently, and the detailed charts of organization now being prepared form one of the tangible evidences of this observation. In addition, considerable other data bearing on duplication of work, overmanning, undermanning, faulty organization, inefficiency of individuals, etc., have been noted and made matters of record. These will all be of great assistance to the commission in its future task of departmental reorganization.

*Co-operation.* To complete a task of this magnitude in time for its consideration by Parliament, the commission realized the need of securing and retaining the co-operation of the various departments. Accordingly, as a first step in this programme, those in charge of the work called upon each deputy minister, or other administrative head, for the purpose of explaining the purposes and methods of the classification. The commission is glad to state that in all these preliminary visits, its representatives encountered only the most courteous reception and promises of the fullest co-operation in all proposals. These promises have been in every case made good through the furnishing of detailed lists of employees, expediting the filling out and return of classification cards, carefully checking and approving preliminary organization charts, and in the loan of both employees and departmental facilities in the interests of the classification.

REORGANIZATION.

*What the Act Provides.* Not only does the Civil Service Act of 1918 place upon the Civil Service Commission the important duties of preparing eligible lists by means of examinations, and of classifying the positions in the service, defining the duties thereof, and assigning to each the proper and adequate scale of remuneration, but under section 4, subsection (1), paragraph (*c*), it further requires the commission,

> "(c) to report upon the organization or proposed organization of the department or any portion of any department or of the Civil Service, and upon any proposed change in such organization;"

Section 9 further provides that the commission shall prepare plans for the organization of the Civil Service within the departments, and prescribes the procedure for putting such plans into effect.

*Wide Responsibility.* The responsibility placed upon the commission for the administration of the Act in relation to the internal organization of the several departments of the Service is considerable and broad. Correspondingly great are the opportunities for effective accomplishment of needed improvements in organization, methods, and personnel. An instrument is provided through which a department head may view the operation of his department, or any portion of it, with the perspective of a competent critic disassociated from the influence of direct connection with the department. The Act implies that the use of the instrument shall be made with the co-operation and for the benefit of the departments, at the same time arming the commission with inquisitorial power when the occasion may demand.

The investigational function of Civil Service administration has become generally considered as one of prime importance. The trend of legislation is to recognize increasingly the advantage in setting up within the service under the control of the commission a staff whose duty it is to study the service, make constructive recommendations for its improvement, and aid the commission and the department heads in the administration of the Civil Service law and regulations.

For the accomplishment of the purpose contemplated in this respect by the provisions of the Act, the commission has created within its staff an Organization Branch.

That branch is now engaged in the preparation of a reclassification of the service upon the fundamental basis of duties performed, a subject which is separately discussed in this report. Following upon the completion of that work, and the adoption of the new classification, the Organization Branch will be launched upon a programme the possibilities of which may well be discussed here under the several general heads.

(*a*) Administration of the classification.
(*b*) Organization studies and reports.
(*c*) Special investigations.

*Administration of the Classification.*—The completion and adoption of the reclassification upon which the commission is now engaged will effect in great measure the standardization of positions and compensation. However, the classification will never be static; it must be elastic enough to meet changing conditions. On the other hand, expediency will not be permitted to nullify its benefits by exceptions and amendments without careful consideration. It is evident at once that the somewhat variant interests of the public in economical and efficient administration, and of the service in adequate remuneration with appropriate working standards, can be properly served only by constant watchfulness and the investigation of proposed amendments to definitions of duties, requisite qualifications, or salary ranges. Such amendments frequently will be necessary as no rigid classification can be fitted over a live organization like the Civil Service and exactly meet all conditions at all times. The classification of new positions which are continually developing with the normal growth of the departments and with the creation of new governmental activities follows in natural consequence. The reconstruction period, with its adjustments of departmental functions, offers its peculiar problems.

The issue between the patronage and merit systems of appointment and promotion demands the particular attention of the commission. The purpose of Parliament firmly to establish the merit system in the Dominion Civil Service is clearly evidenced in the provisions of the Act. The only effective means of uniformly enforcing that purpose is in supplementing Civil Service examinations by close scrutiny of appointments, more particularly those of temporary tenure. Favourite methods of evading the spirit of the merit law, with both the spoilsman and the well-meaning paternalist, are the temporary appointment of favourites and successful efforts to exclude positions from the operation of the law. Evasions of this nature must be distinguished from legitimate necessity for temporary appointments, and from the rare cases of justifiable exclusion.

*Keeping Pace with Development.*—The Civil Service Commission must keep intelligently apace with the legitimate requirements of the service to maintain satisfactory control of employment standards and to prevent the insidious defeat of the principle of appointment for merit. To that end the staff of the Organization Branch is available for inquiry into the conditions from which arise proposals for changes in, and additions to, the classification, and for exceptions to its application. Under the direction of the commission, the staff will investigate the circumstances of such proposals and develop the facts necessary to well-advised rulings by the commission.

The value to the service of a competent staff engaged in the duties outlined is apparent, although a greater value is represented in another function of the Organization Branch. The latter is that of serving the departments in assisting them to perform, without waste, the highest quality of service to the public.

*Organization Studies and Reports.*—The commonplace business axiom that commercial success is directly related to effective organization is universally recognized, and the fundamentals of that relation are equally applicable to the public service, although the latter is without the peculiar stimulus of commercial rewards.

An effective organization is neither a loose uncontrolled group of workers nor a devitalized human machine, and it is neither extravagant nor niggardly in its rewards for service. There is a theoretical level upon which true economy and adequate expenditure meet to produce the best possible results in conserving public funds, in rendering efficient service, and in properly compensating public employment.

It is not suggested that the departmental executives are ignorant of, or indifferent to, the requisites of a well-organized department. Many are possessed of full appreciation of the possibilities for, and the difficulties attending, considerable improvements in their departments. They are frequently handicapped in effecting desirable improvements by the pressure of departmental business, political inheritances, antiquated but established customs, patchwork organization grown out of emergent conditions, and possibly a loss of proper perspective due to their close relation to their problem. Conditions more or less out of their control which are admittedly bad and demand correction have developed in the service. Proper remedies would have the support of the people, the executives, and the public servants.

*Unsatisfactory Conditions.*—Frequently there exists in public service that enervating atmosphere which results from the inertia of stabilized routine work comfortably distributed among an ample staff secure in their tenure by indifferent supervision. This condition is deadly to individual ambition and initiative, and while to some degree it is inherent in the nature of public service, fair constructive criticism and the reward of opportunity for initiative ability goes far toward its correction.

A condition adverse to efficient operation is the illogical assignment of duties and salaries disproportionate to responsibilities. Adequate adjustments in these respects must be based upon first-hand studies of positions and personnel. Such studies also are essential to intelligent action relating to offices which may be overmanned or perhaps undermanned, and to disclose and dispose of the incompetent. Duplications of service have grown up in some departments involving considerable unnecessary expense, and resulting occasionally in actual conflict. Methods that have become obsolete are suffered to continue to the detriment of the service, and proposed improvements are unaccomplished.

In many cases the physical conditions of departmental accommodations are in some respects unsatisfactory. These may be crowded ill-arranged offices, wasted space, an unnecessarily scattered organization, unsuitable housing of special work, dangerous fire risks, or other conditions inimical to good service.

These suggestions are significant of the possible remedial benefits to be secured [illegible] the organization of the departments. The Act [illegible]

the duty of making such a study upon the Civil Service Commission. It is the purpose of the commission to make surveys and prepare reports which will be comprehensive and constructive, and, with the co-operation of the departments, will give effect to measures for the correction of recognized faults in the service. This work is the function of the Organization Branch which is constituted as the investigating arm of the commission. Its effective use opens a field for possible economies which cannot be estimated. Opportunities for promoting improved and increased service to the public are equally great, and being a permanent staff it has the advantage of continuous availability for prosecuting to final accomplishment progressive stages of extended undertakings.

*Special Investigations.*—The Civil Service Commission occasionally is required to conduct investigations of special matters arising in public service, and it is certain that, with the greatly increased scope of its jurisdiction, such occasions will occur frequently. Arbitrations in which the commission may be called upon to participate, disinterested investigations of facts pertaining to the service upon which departmental executive action may be determined, the collection of data in aid of the formation of policies bearing upon the Civil Service; these suggest the value of an organized investigating staff, equipped to undertake such work expeditiously and economically.

Constructive criticism given to the public through carefully considered reports from a responsible agency of the Government will develop an informed public opinion in support of measures of improvement. It will promote the confidence of understanding between the service and the public. It will furnish a growing fund of arranged information upon departmental operations available to the Government and Parliament.

It is the policy of the Civil Service Commission to inform itself of the experience of other commissions, and to secure the aid and counsel of leaders in progressive enterprise outside of the service. It purposes by these means to make available to the service the best public and private practices, and support the application of those practices, by a programme of continuous effort.

*An Awakened Public Interest.*—In recent years the people have evidenced growing interest in the administration of the public service. They are demanding more and better service. Now, as never before, the greatest economy is necessitated by the financial burdens resulting from the war. A considerable responsibility for the attainment of these ends rests upon the Civil Service Commission. It is preparing to meet that responsibility in large part by the liberal and considered use of its investigational power, and is planning the work of its Organization Branch that it may be an effective participant in the accomplishment of a high degree of economy and merit in the public service.

## RECRUITING THE SERVICE.

*An Important Problem.*—When the Outside Service, with its forty thousand or more employees, was placed under the jurisdiction of the commission, the importance and complexity of the problem of recruiting the ranks was tremendously increased, and the necessity of devising ways and means of arranging competitions and of test-

ing the relative merits of applicants for the positions therein became proportionately more urgent. The commissioners have given this problem much attention, their policy being based upon the principles of the merit system already fully described.

*Examination Standards.* No better way has, so far, been devised to determine the qualifications of candidates to perform certain duties than the written competitive examination. This is especially true in the case of lower-grade positions and the majority of clerical positions which form the larger portion of the service.

Written academic examinations for the higher positions where experience is the determining factor have always been regarded with more or less prejudice by the people. The commissioners realize the importance of experience and practical knowledge, and the adaptability of appointees for the service required of them; and with the object of securing candidates with these qualifications, the commission is working along somewhat new and modified lines, including more practical subjects in the programme of the general examinations, and authorizing special examinations for particular positions.

In the examination for clerkships, for example, half the marks are now given to a practical paper on clerical work and office methods, and to the experience of the candidates. History has been eliminated, business correspondence substituted for a composition on literary subjects, and papers on academic subjects contain more practical questions.

In written competitions for positions requiring special training, or technical or professional knowledge, the examination is limited to questions having a direct relation to the work to be performed. For example, an accountant is given a paper on practical book-keeping and commercial arithmetic; a translator is tested in translation only; a clerk of works, a paper on specification work in various branches of the building trade, or he may be required to make out bills of quantities; a draughtsman is tested in mathematics and draughtsmanship; a veterinary inspector is examined in anatomy, pathology, regulations, contagious diseases, and meat inspection, and so on. It will thus be seen that the commissioners make the examinations as practical as possible.

*A Danger to be Avoided.*—On the other hand, the danger of going to the other extreme by giving too much importance to experience must be avoided. Recruits to the service are comparatively young; at best they have only had a few years' experience. An important point to determine is their capacity to grow and improve with length of service.

This is especially true of clerical positions in the higher divisions of the service. A person who enters a clerical career without a thorough grounding in the fundamentals of a good education is at a great disadvantage. His work will always lack the breadth of view, the efficient facility, and the finish of the trained scholar. For these reasons the commissioners have given to academic subjects the proportional weight they deserve in the new examination programme. In a word, the examinations are prepared with the one object of determining the fitness and experience of candidates, that each appointee may be assigned to the work he is best fitted to perform.

*Technical and Professional Positions.* Canada is a country of vast resources and of varied activities, and the public service offers a complexity of duties and calls

for a variety of technical and scientific qualifications demanded in no other calling or profession. It calls for experts in all branches of learning and human endeavour.

To mobilize, maintain, and keep efficient this army of highly trained workers is by no means an easy task. The commissioners fully realize that in many cases technical qualifications cannot be ascertained by written examinations, and in filling vacancies of this nature the special training or the actual achievements of the candidates must be the determining factors of fitness. To adjudicate in these cases the commission appoints boards of experts who carefully examine the applications and credentials submitted, and, where necessary, interview the candidates and in some cases conduct a written test. Public-spirited citizens have willingly served on these boards free of charge, and as a slight acknowledgment of the valuable services thus rendered to the commission and the country, a roster of these gentlemen is attached to this report.

*Local Competition.*—Many vacancies in the service are best filled by residents of the locality where the vacancy exists, such as postmasterships, caretakerships of public buildings, certain positions in the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments, in the Departments of the Interior, Justice, etc. In making these appointments a knowledge of local conditions is desirable, and to secure this knowledge the commission enlists the services of the local officials of the department interested. In filling vacant postmasterships, for example, the district inspectors supply the commission with information gained through investigation in the localities, and by the actual interviewing of the various applicants. The officials thus called upon have always willingly co-operated with the commission, and their assistance is hereby acknowledged with appreciation.

*Temporary Appointments.*—In the course of the past year the commission has been called upon to furnish a large number of temporary clerks to the various departments, especially those branches employed in war work, and the mode followed in securing this temporary help is explained at length in the regulations of the commission. It has not always been possible to hold an actual test, but under a registering scheme, inaugurated by the commission last spring, ample machinery is provided to scrutinize and rate the qualifications of all applicants for work of this nature, and to assure that appointments are made in order of merit.

*Publicity.*—In order to ensure an equal chance to every one, wide publicity is a first essential, and this publicity may be secured in various ways. The best known and most efficient is undoubtedly the public press, but the yearly appropriation of the commission has been too modest to permit of any extended use of this method. The commission will gladly use the newspapers more extensively if Parliament will vote the means.

In the meantime the existing system of advertising all examinations and special vacancies by posters and notices displayed in public places, such as post offices, town halls, banks, libraries, universities, colleges, business schools, Y.M.C.A's, etc., has been utilized to the widest possible degree. The press, especially the scientific and technical journals, have, for the benefit of their readers, given the commission a cer-

ten an unit of free publicity that has helped the work. In addition, a mailing list is maintained, by means of which all who are known to the commission to be likely to be interested are personally advised.

*The Returned Soldier.*—The problem of the employment of the returned soldier in the Civil Service has assumed large proportions during the last year, and the commission has given much attention to the subject. Article 39 of the Civil Service Act, 1918, provides that those who have been on active service overseas, and who obtain sufficient marks to pass prescribed examinations, shall be placed on the list of successful candidates above all civilians. This legislation has in all cases been faithfully observed, and in the last few months hundreds of returned men have been appointed to clerical positions and as fire rangers, forest rangers, wardens, immigration inspectors, on survey parties, as labourers, lighthouse keepers, bridge-tenders, watchmen, foremen, preventive officers, collectors and sub-collectors of customs, letter carriers, post office clerks, railway mail clerks, mail transfer agents, and postmasters. In every case where a qualified returned soldier was available he was given the preference over other candidates.

As stated before, some positions are better filled by local men, and rather than go outside the locality the position may have to be given to one who is not a returned soldier. Also, in the case of technical positions, it is not always possible to secure a returned man qualified in the particular line called for. Again, when employees are needed in an emergency, help must be got where it is the most readily available, and it is not always possible to quickly locate the returned soldiers of the district.

To aid in securing every preference to returned soldiers, the commission has secured the co-operation of the Veterans' Associations throughout Canada, and through them advertises vacancies as they occur. While it will not be possible to put every returned man on the government pay-rolls, it may be repeated that the men who have fought Canada's battles are given the preference over any other class of employees.

[illegible]

Another duty imposed upon the commission by Parliament is set forth in paragraph (*b*), subsection 1, section 4, of the Act, as follows:—

> "(*b*) of its own motion to investigate and report upon the operation of this Act, and upon the violation of any of the provisions of this Act or of any regulation made thereunder; and, upon the request of the head of a department, to investigate and report upon any matter relative to the department, its officers, clerks and other employees;"

[illegible] this Act during the initial months of its operation is not surprising. The change was so drastic, the new conditions so unfamiliar, the needs so pressing and the means to meet them so inadequate that, as has already been pointed out, difficulties developed which would not have arisen in normal times. One inevitable result was that friction was unavoidable, leading in some instances to violation of the law, though it must not be understood to be charged that this violation [illegible] intentional and deliberate.

[illegible] every endeavour on the part of the commission to assist the [illegible] in meeting these difficulties, and in a gratifying number of cases a recip-

procal desire was abundantly evidenced in the departments. There were, unfortunately, cases to the contrary, but the commission feels justified under the circumstances in withholding particulars in this the first report under the new conditions. It should, however, be made clear and be fully understood that the commission is determined to continue to the utmost the effort to carry out the law and regulations in spirit and in letter, and any infractions of the law in the future will be fully reported upon to Parliament.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Under the above-quoted clause the commission has been called upon to make certain investigations during the year.

*Offensive Partisanship.*—In two instances charges of offensive partisanship were preferred against public officials in the province of Quebec. Commissioner LaRochelle visited the respective localities and personally conducted searching inquiry, holding court and examining witnesses as prescribed by the Act, but in neither case was the charge sustained.

*Printing Bureau.*—An investigation was also ordered by the Government into the operation of the Printing Bureau. A preliminary investigation and report made by Commissioner Jameson (Appendix "C") were concurred in and the commission appointed a special board of inquiry composed of Mr. Adam L. Lewis, of Southam Press, Ltd.; Mr. Eugene Tarte, of La Patrie Publishing Co.; and Mr. E. F. Slack, of the Gazette Printing Company, Limited.

These gentlemen have made a thorough personal inspection of the operating plant at the Bureau, examined documents, and called witnesses. Their report upon their inquiry has not yet been submitted to the commission, but there is every reason to believe that their labours will prove to be of material assistance in increasing the efficiency and controlling the cost of this important branch of the public service.[1]

*Pension Board.*—Differences arose during the year between the Board of Pension Commissioners and the Civil Service Commission; the matter was placed in the hands of Commissioner Jameson, who fully and carefully reviewed the situation. His report thereon will be found in appendices "A" and "B."

*Postal Strike.*—Following the postal strike in July last, an Order in Council was passed authorizing the Civil Service Commission to investigate the grievances of the Post Office officials. This investigation was held in the City of Winnipeg by the Chairman of the Commission, the Honourable Dr. Roche, and his report upon the case was submitted to the Government in due course, and will probably be laid before Parliament during the session.

*Superannuation.*—By the terms of an Order in Council of the 17th of April, 1918, the Civil Service Commission was instructed:—

> (1) to prepare and submit to the Governor in Council for approval a list of all officers who, owing to advancing age, ill-health or lack of experience and ability, were not capable of rendering efficient service to the State and should, therefore, be retired in the interests of efficiency and conomy; and,
>
> (2) to report to the Governor in Council, for approval, the conditions under which each employee should be retired, including the provision, if any, that should be made for any such employee.

1 This report has since been laid before Parliament.

In obedience to these instructions the commission secured the necessary data from the several departments to enable them to prepare the information called for. This provided a list of 96 officials recommended for retirement, 70 of whom had not subscribed to either of the existing superannuation funds, and the remaining 26 were contributors thereto. A memorandum was prepared in accordance with the second instruction, setting forth the conditions under which, in the opinion of the commission, these employees should be retired; but in view of the fact that Parliament had voted no money by means of which these officials could be superannuated, no further action was possible so far as the 70 non-contributors to the superannuation fund were concerned. The memorandum in question is being submitted to the Government for its information.

In this connection the commission would call attention to the imperative necessity of a Superannuation Act for the Civil Service. The fact that the Government by its action last session desired to be advised as to the present condition of the personnel of the Service in this regard, is sufficient indication that the necessity of proper provision being made for superannuation is appreciated. Such necessity is recognized by all large employers of labour, and the commission would very strongly urge the importance of the earliest possible consideration being given to this question which is so vital to the efficient and economical administration of the Public Service.

### DANGERS AHEAD.

Sufficient has been disclosed in the foregoing pages to show the confusion which has existed for many years in the system of making appointments to the public service. Now that the procedure of making all appointments through one channel has been sanctioned by Parliament it is hoped that Parliament will also see to it that no appropriations are voted in future out of which salaries can be paid, without reference to the Civil Service Commission. If this precaution is not taken in all cases it will inevitably result that in a short time the old condition will return, and the control of the commission over appointments to the service will be the exception rather than the rule.

The commission considers that it may be fairly claimed that the duties and responsibilities imposed by the Act of last session have been taken seriously, and an earnest effort made to meet the situation, and it may be further claimed that substantial progress has been made during the brief period which has elapsed since the passing of the present Civil Service Act. To permit the advantage gained to be lost, and the old discredited system to again obtain ascendency, would not only place the commission in a most invidious and unfair position, but would be a breach of faith with the country and an affront to public sentiment which it would be impossible to justify.

Co-operation between the departments and the commission is the great fundamental requisite to make a success of the new system which is now established by law. With such co-operation there will be no delay in carrying out to the full both the spirit and the letter of the regulations. If, however, the departments sit back and, without an effort to do their part, declare that it is impossible to carry on their work handicapped by the requirements of the Act, that work will undoubtedly be

hampered. Such difficulties as have arisen hitherto have not been due to the restrictions of the law, but to the unwillingness of those complaining of them to do their part toward overcoming them. This attitude will no doubt lessen as the situation develops, until the machinery will run smoothly and a strict observance of the law be found possible with a complete understanding and absence of friction at all points.

In conclusion, the commissioners feel that they may congratulate the country on having one of the best Civil Service laws extant, so far as the principles embodied therein are concerned; and if adequately supported by Parliament and public opinion, its administration will not only lead to efficient service but to large economy, increasing contentment, and mutual confidence and understanding.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. ROCHE, *Chairman.*

M. G. LAROCHELLE,

CLARENCE JAMESON.

*Commissioners.*

OTTAWA, August 31, 1918.

## AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Civil Service Commission desires to express its grateful appreciation to the gentlemen mentioned below who have willingly, and often at personal inconvenience, rendered valuable service by acting on examining boards in the several special competitions held under the direction of the commission.

Rudolph M. Anderson, Dominion Zoologist, Ottawa.
Hon. L. A. Audette, K.C., Judge of the Exchequer Court, Ottawa.
Dr. Robert Barnes, V.S., Chief Meat Inspector, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.
Paul Beau, Beau & Beau, Metal Workers, Montreal.
Tancrede Bienvenu, Gen. Mgr. and Vice-President, Provincial Bank of Canada, Montreal.
W. A. Brown, Poultry Specialist, Ottawa.
Robert F. H. Bruce, Superintending Engineer, Ottawa River Works, Ottawa.
H. K. Carruthers, Chief Photographer, Topographical Surveys, Ottawa.
Noulan Cauchon, C.E., Ottawa.
John B. Challies, C.E., Supt., Water Power Branch, Ottawa.
H. Chandler, Master Plumber, Ottawa.
Hon. T. C. Chapais, Quebec.
F. H. Chrysler, K.C., Ottawa.
C. K. Clarke, M.D., Supt., General Hospital, Toronto.
Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa.
W. C. Clark, M.A., Ph.D., Kingston, Ont.
A. H. W. Cleave, Supt., Royal Mint, Ottawa.
R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.
Prof. C. C. Colby, McGill University, Montreal.
Ralph Connable, Gen. Mgr., F. W. Woolworth Co., Toronto.
M. F. Connor, B.Sc., Dept. of Mines, Ottawa.
W. W. Cory, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.
G. C. Creelman, B.S.A., LL.D., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.
S. Daughtry, Master Plumber, Ottawa.
Alfred D. DeCelles, C.M.G., F.R.S.C., LL.D., Dominion Librarian, Ottawa.
Edouard G. D. Deville, LL.D., D.G.S., Surveyor General, Ottawa.
A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Dominion Archivist, Ottawa.
E. F. Drake, Director Reclamation Service, Ottawa.
Capt. R. G. Durley, Imperial Munitions Board, Ottawa.
T. W. Dwight, Assistant Director of Forestry, Ottawa.
F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, Ottawa.
D. M. Finnie, Gen. Mgr., Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa.
F. W. French, Chief of Staff, Canada Food Board, Ottawa.
Surgeon-General J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., M.D., Acting Director-General Medical Services, Ottawa.
A. Graham, Chief Fire Ranger, Lower Ottawa Division, Ottawa.
J. H. Grisdale, D.Sc.A., Director Experimental Farms, Ottawa.
J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of Dominion Parks, Ottawa.
R. A. Henry, Asst. Engineer, Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.
C. Gordon Hewitt, D.Sc., Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa.
W. D. Hogg, K.C., Ottawa.
J. B. Hollingsworth, Chief Inspector of Foods, Medical Health Office, Ottawa.
F. A. Jones, Principal Normal School, Ottawa.
Otto Klotz, LL.D., D.Sc., Dominion Astronomer, Ottawa.
Clyde Leavitt, Chief Forester, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.
Wm. Lochhead, B.A., M.Sc., Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.
F. C. C. Lynch, Supt. Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Ottawa.
Anthony McGill, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Chief Analyst, Ottawa.
C. A. Magrath, Fuel Controller, Ottawa.
John McKinley, Master Plumber, Ottawa.
J. M. Macoun, C.M.G., Botanist, Dept. of Mines, Ottawa.
Paul Marchand, Electrician, Ottawa.
J. Metcalfe, Electrical Engineer, Moncton, N.B.
John Murphy, Electrical Engineer, Ottawa.
B. E. Norrish, M.Sc., Director Exhibits and Publicity Bureau, Ottawa.
J. F. Orde, K.C., Ottawa.
Dr. J. D. Pagé, Quebec.
Jobson Parnell, Department of Mines, Ottawa.
M. J. Patton, Chief Editor, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.
A. B. Pipes, Warden, Dorchester Penitentiary, Dorchester, N.B.
A. G. Pittaway, Photographer, Ottawa.
J. H. Putman, B.A., D.Paed., Public Schools Inspector, Ottawa.
C. H. Robinson, Asst. Chemist, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.
P. D. Ross, Editor, Ottawa Journal-Press, Ottawa.
C. E. Saunders, Ph.D., Dominion Cerealist, Ottawa.
J. C. Saunders, Asst. Deputy Minister, Dept. of Finance, Ottawa.
Duncan Campbell Scott, F.R.S.C., Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.
George Scott, Supt. of Electric Light Plant, Moncton, N.B.
Thomas Shanks, B.A.Sc., D.L.S., Assistant Surveyor General, Ottawa.
J. Shearer, Supt., Dominion Buildings, Ottawa.
Frank T. Shutt, M.A., D.Sc., F.I.C., F.R.S.C., Ottawa.
H. B. Sifton, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
Boyce M. Stewart, Editor, Labour Gazette, Dept. of Labour, Ottawa.
Major G. U. Stiff, Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.
Wm. Sykes, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Ottawa.
J. de Lotbinière Taché, King's Printer, Ottawa.
W. deC. Topley, Photographer, Ottawa.
Prof. Ramsay Traquair, McGill University, Montreal.
Sir John S. Willison, Toronto.
E. L. Wren, Bromsgrove Guild, Montreal.
Prof. G. M. Wrong, University of Toronto.
J. G. A. Valin, Public Analyst, Ottawa.

# APPENDICES

# APPENDIX "A"

## MEMORANDUM OF COMMISSIONER JAMESON in re STAFF OF THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS OF CANADA.

Pension Board asks 113 employees made permanent.

The undersigned has had under consideration the communication, dated 1st August last, from the Acting Deputy Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, together with the copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Pension Commissioners and a list containing the names of one hundred and thirteen officials thereof whose permanent appointment is requested. The question as to the status of the staff of such board being raised, the undersigned observes:—

That, on the 19th August, 1918, the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada employed a staff of 701, as hereunder:—

Staff on Pension Board.

*Head Office*, 525, as follows: —

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appointed | by order in council | 300 |
| " | on probation by Pensions Board | 113 |
| " | temporarily by Civil Service Commission. | 112 |

*District Branches*, 129, as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appointed | by order in council | 59 |
| " | temporarily | 70 |

*British Branch*, 47, as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appointed | by order in council | 1 |
| " | without order in council | 46 |

Did not pass Civil Service Examination.

So far as the Civil Service Commission is aware, none of those appointed by the Pensions Board have passed the Civil Service examinations for entrance to the Public Service. They were appointed under the "free-hand" method, which prevailed prior to the 13th February last, and was continued by the Pension Board until the 15th March, when the last appointee by the Board in the city of Ottawa was taken on the staff without the authority of the Civil Service Commission. The Civil Service Commission has since assigned 112 persons to the Pension Board for temporary employment at Ottawa.

Employees regarded as permanent and temporary.

Of this staff, 360 appointed by order in council prior to the 13th of February, 1918, are regarded by the Pension Board as permanent. The 113 in the head office had not been made permanent when the Pension Board, as to staff, came under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission. The 112 assigned by the Civil Service Commission are temporary.

The Pension Board now desires to make permanent the 113 temporary officials taken on by them, and the secretary, in his letter above referred to, says it was understood between the Pension Board and the employees that such would be done. As to this understanding, the Civil Service Commission has no knowledge beyond that disclosed by the correspondence.

Pension Board to be a permanent Dept. Mode of appointment and salaries should be uniform in all Depts.

The Board of Pension Commissioners will, of course, continue as a permanent department of government. Hence the circumstances under which its staff was recruited raise important questions as to the laws which Parliament has made regarding entrance to the Public Service, and the scale of salaries paid in various departments for the performance of duties of a similar character; as well as the further question, viz,. whether the Civil Service Commission can differentiate as between one department and another in this respect.

Examination principle since 1882.

Ever since the year 1882 persons securing permanent positions of a clerical nature, in the Inside Division of the Public Service, have been required to pass an examination, while, since 1908, all such have been obliged to successfully write at a competitive examination.

The number of permanent employees in the regular departments of government at Ottawa is between 4,000 and 5,000.

Examination for clerical positions.

In the case of clerical, or non-technical professional and special, positions, the qualification is fixed by the regular entrance and promotion examinations held from time to time, whereby uniform tests and ratings can be made and given. From the eligible lists thus created clerks are assigned to the departments at standard rates of pay fixed by statute.

Examination for professional and technical positions.

In the case of positions requiring to be filled by persons possessing professional, technical, and special qualifications, competition is also resorted to, unless the Deputy Minister certifies, and the Civil Service Commission agrees, that the position does not lend itself to such a method, when it may be exempted; but the exemption must be reported to Parliament.

Other methods of competitive examination.

In the case where competition enters, applications are invited; the experience and qualifications of candidates are passed upon by a board, and rated, and the candidates apparently possessing the most suitable qualifications are thereafter, if deemed necessary, interviewed, and a selection made.

System reapproved by Parliament 1918.

This, generally speaking, is the system which has obtained in appointments to the Inside Service in various departments of government for years. It was reaffirmed and emphasized by Parliament in the legislation of 1918, and it is the only system which the Civil Service Commission is authorized to follow.

Duty of C. S. Commission.

It is obviously the duty of the Civil Service Commission to prevent discrimination against those who prepare for, and successfully take, the required Civil Service examinations, by permitting the appointment to the Public Service at salaries above those fixed by law and, in a permanent capacity, of persons who did not compete, or were unsuccessful, at such examinations.

[illegible] has prevailed

This latter method of recruiting the Public Service has prevailed to a marked extent in certain of the departments whose creation has been incident to the war.

[illegible] Increases in [illegible]

The permanent employees on the staffs of the regular departments, especially those appointed in recent years, have entered the service after competitive examination at very moderate rates of pay fixed by law. Their annual increases are limited to $50 in the lower and $100 in the higher grades. My opinion of almost all of those with whom I have come in contact is that they are capable of rendering, and do render, good and faithful service.

The scale of salaries paid to the staffs of certain new departments, including the Pension Board (who took no competitive or other examination prior to entering the service), ranges very much above those allowed by law for duties of a corresponding character in the regular departments, and the increases granted by the Board of Pension Commissioners seemingly have been regulated only by the good-will of the officers granting them; where in other departments, as already noted, they are limited by statute to $50 and $100 yearly.

In some new Depts. regulated by free-hand methods.

I do not raise the question as to whether the regular departments underpay or the Pension Board overpay their staffs. That is a matter for the Government and Parliament and was, incidentally, dealt with last session when the Civil Service Act was passed.

The important question, I think, is this: How can good faith be kept with the people of Canada, and harmony and loyalty be preserved in the regular departments of government, in the face of such obvious injustice to, and discrimination against, the men and women who (it may be by burning the midnight oil) have entered the service at a standard wage as the result of competitive examinations, while their neighbours who lacked this qualification are, by the "free-hand" method installed in permanent positions at salaries, in some cases, which are only attained in the older departments upon merit, and after years of service?

Cannot discriminate between employees in different Depts. and preserve loyalty of staffs, or good faith with the Canadian people.

The Board of Pension Commissioners is a highly important branch of the Public Service. Its business is urgent, its staff requirements liable to increase for some time, while the nature of its endeavours will not brook delay. This has been fully realized by the Civil Service Commission, and no detriment has been suffered by the Board of Pension Commissioners or the public,, because of the commission, notwithstanding that the chairman of such board has more than once been reported in the press as asserting that necessary expansion of the Board of Pension Commissioners has been retarded by the application of the Civil Service laws.

In the distribution of departments among the Civil Service Commissioners, the Board of Pension Commissioners, as to staff, comes under my observation.

I have endeavoured, from the outset, to facilitate appointments in every way consistent with what I regard as the well-being of the general service.

For this purpose,—

I. The London Office of the Pension Board was exempted, upon my recommendation, from the operation of the Civil Service Act during the war, and for one year thereafter.

II. A working agreement with the Pension Board was made by the Civil Service Commission whereby, in the absence of an eligible list, the responsible officers in their offices outside of the city of Ottawa were authorized to employ, temporarily, when necessary, suitable persons, and report them for certification by the Civil Service Commission.

Arrangements with Pension Board to prevent hampering its work, during transition period, while eligible lists of successful candidates at C. S. Exam. are built up throughout Canada.

III. In the city of Ottawa, technical officers are appointed on recommendation of the Pension Board, the mere formality of an application and disclosure of qualifications being regarded, while as to clerical help, when the eligible lists of those who have taken the examination are exhausted, the Pension Board is requested to direct any person applying there for employment to apply to the Civil Service Commission, and, if they are qualified, they are temporarily assigned by the Civil Service Commission until a permanent appointment can be made from the list of future successful candidates.

IV. All "red tape" has been eliminated and a minimum of formalities only, as essential for the maintenance of proper files in the Civil Service Commission, has been required.

For decision of Government.

A renewed and seemingly final request of the chairman, Mr. J. K. L. Ross, that the Board of Pension Commissioners be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission has recently appeared in the press, and will probably ere long be considered by the Government.

Question of status of employees awaits Government's decision.

Pending the action of the Government, therefore, I believe it would be inadvisable that the question as to the status of any of the employees on the staff of the Pension Board should be dealt with by the Civil Service Commission.

In the opinion of the undersigned, the following questions will eventually require consideration:—

I. Classification and rates of pay of employees of the Board of Pension Commissioners, having regard to the rates of remuneration for the same class of work in other departments.

Questions to be considered thereafter.

II. Whether those claiming to have been permanently appointed under order in council shall be confirmed in their positions without qualifying through an educational test prescribed by the Civil Service Act.

III. Whether those whose permanent appointment is now asked by the Pension Board shall be required to successfully write at such an examination, before being made permanent.

IV. Whether all positions on the staff not now held by returned soldiers, and suitable for such, shall be retained by persons, employed without regard to the Civil Service law of Canada; or whether such positions should be rendered available for returned soldiers, who qualify therefor in the usual manner.

These matters may also, I think, await such action as the Government decides to take with regard to the future relations between the Board of Pension Commissioners and the Civil Service Commission.

It is recommended that section 93 of the Civil Service Act, 1918, be amended by adding thereto the following proviso:—

"Provided, also, that in any case where the Commission reports that it is not practicable to apply this Act to any position or positions, the commission, with the approval of the Governor in Council may make such regulations as are considered advisable, prescribing how such position or positions shall be filled."

The exemption of any branch of the Public Service from the operation of the Civil Service Act is regulated, it would appear, by the foregoing, which imposes upon the Civil Service Commission the responsibility of recommendation to that end, where "it is not practicable to apply the Act." In my opinion it is entirely practicable to apply the provisions of the Act to all appointments to the staff of the Board of Pension Commissioners.

CLARENCE JAMESON,
*Commissioner.*

Ottawa, August 21, 1918.

# APPENDIX "B"

## FURTHER MEMORANDUM OF COMMISSIONER JAMESON, re BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS.

I. In the early months of 1918, after the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission had been extended to the whole Public Service, the above board was authorized by the Civil Service Commission—pending the building up of lists throughout Canada of persons eligible for appointment to the Public Service—to employ suitable clerical help in their numerous branch offices in the Dominion and report their action promptly to the Civil Service Commission, which thereupon would grant the necessary certificate.

II. Similarly, working arrangements were made with the Board of Pension Commissioners for additional staff in Ottawa, as required; while the British branch of the Pension Board was entirely exempted from the operation of the Civil Service Act for the period of the war, and one year thereafter.

III. By this arrangement no delay in recruiting the staffs of any of the offices of the Board of Pension Commissioners was occasioned as the result of the new Civil Service laws, any statement to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV. Gradually the Civil Service Commission built up lists of persons eligible for appointment to the Public Service, from which it has been sought by the commission to recruit the service, upon requisition from departments whose staffs require to be strengthened.

V. The Civil Service Commission has endeavoured, both verbally and in writing, but without avail, to have the Board of Pension Commissioners requisition for all staff additions, so that those persons entitled to appointment may be assigned: in the absence of any such suitable for that purpose, the Board of Pension Commissioners to be formally authorized to temporarily employ suitable persons.

VI. It is regretted that the Board of Pension Commissioners has not, with respect to its branch offices, co-operated with the Civil Service Commission to this end, but continues, regardless of the commission, to make its own appointments, merely reporting them (in some cases very tardily) and requesting certification thereof.

VII. The chairman of the Board of Pension Commissioners has frankly stated to the undersigned that when such board was created, and subsequently by verbal understanding with the Prime Minister, he was assured of a free hand in all staff appointments. It should at this juncture be observed that the Board of Pension Commissioners was created on September 17, 1916, and that it was not until the 13th of February last that the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission was extended to

the whole Public Service. It is obvious, therefore, that any statement of the Prime Minister as to staff on the creation of the Board of Pension Commissioners was in harmony with the then law, and clearly was made to assure the chairman, Mr. Ross, that no political interference in the appointment of the staff of the board need be feared by him. Clearly it could have had no relation to the Civil Service Commission, whose functions were not until seventeen months later extended to the "Outside" and the "War Branches" of the Public Service, and whose very purpose is recognition of and appointment for merit, as against personal and political considerations.

VIII. It is quite apparent that persistence in the policy being pursued by the Board of Pension Commissioners, without regard for the rights of those persons on the eligible lists of the Civil Service Commission (of whom many returned soldiers stand first in right of appointment) is at variance with both the letter and the spirit of the Civil Service Act, 1918. The situation thus created demands a definite line of action on the part of the Civil Service Commission, and a frank expression of the attitude which the commission is consequently obliged to assume.

IX. The Civil Service Commission has therefore decided, in order to protect those who qualify for and are entitled to appointment to the Public Service (and also in order that the Civil Service law may not, as respects the Board of Pension Commissioners, become a nullity) to withhold hereafter certification of the appointment of any person engaged by the Board of Pension Commissioners, unless such board has first requisitioned the Civil Service Commission for an assignment and (failing a suitable name being on the commission's eligible lists) authorization has been given the Board of Pension Commissioners to itself make a selection. Special consideration will be given by the Civil Service Commission to the cases of highly technical officers required by the Board of Pension Commissioners; any nominee of the Board of Pension Commissioners being, however, required to satisfy the Civil Service Commission of his qualifications before appointment.

X. For the purpose of avoiding misapprehension as to the facts and a possible repetition of the charge by the Board of Pension Commissioners that its activities are being restricted by the Civil Service Commission, the reason for such decision as has been found necessary is reported to the Government.

CLARENCE JAMESON,
Commissioner.

OTTAWA, December 16, 1918.

# APPENDIX "C"

## MEMORANDUM OF COMMISSIONER JAMESON, ON THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

The undersigned having been requested by the other members of the Civil Service Commission to examine into and report on the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, as a preliminary to such further action as may be necessary under the Order in Council of 15th March, 1918 (P.C. 562)

> "The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th March, 1918, from the Secretary of State, submitting that the Department of Public Printing and Stationery was established and given a special status under 'An Act respecting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery' (chapter 80, R.S., 1906), with certain powers given the Minister and the King's Printer respecting the employment of printers and other necessary hands which now number between 1,200 and 1,300;
>
> "And whereas it is proposed to bring the Outside Service of the Civil Service under the immediate jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission, and the said commission will deal with appointments to the service, make provisions for examinations, and generally consider questions related to the efficiency of the service, the Minister is of the opinion that before any action is taken in respect to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, the special status of that department, and its exceptional conditions, should be carefully investigated.
>
> "The Minister, therefore, recommends that the Civil Service Commission be requested to engage an efficiency expert or experts for the purpose of carefully investigating all branches of the department mentioned with the view of recommending such steps as might properly be taken to promote both economy and efficiency.
>
> "The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval."

reports as follows:—

The undersigned spent portions of several days with the King's Printer in going through the various branches of his department, and examined into the methods of operation, system of accounting, and the capacity of the composing rooms and plant; and has since obtained from the King's Printer certain data regarding the same, as well as the staff and general employees.

In the opinion of the undersigned:—

(1) The separation of important branches of the department do not make for efficiency, economy, or good discipline.

The Printing Bureau is situated on St. Patrick street, the Printing Bureau annex on Sussex street, the Stationery Branch on Dalhousie street, and the Distribution Office on York street.

The centralization of these would enable a considerable economy to be effected both in the matter of staff and rental.

(2) The capacity of the composition and printing departments of the Bureau are seemingly out of balance; the former being beyond the capacity of the presses.

The "non-chargeable" or lost time (that is time which cannot be charged to any work) has on a three-year average been only 2.22 per cent in the press rooms; in the composing rooms, during the same period, it has been 20.11 per cent, and my information is that it now is considerably higher.

It is important to note the percentages of lost or non-chargeable time both in the composing and pressrooms, did not, during the period stated, take into account the time that any of the machines were "covered," that is, not in operation, whether due to breakdown, lack of work, or other causes.

This lack of balance in the capacity of branches has in some measure been caused by the taking on of employees in the composing rooms from time to time during rush seasons, as well as on other occasions, and continuing their services indefinitely, where in the case of a commercial printer they would go off the pay-list the day their services could be dispensed with.

Some of the presses, while in good working order, may be classed as obsolete, and because of the improvements in this type of machinery since their manufacture, although they are still useful for short runs are not now capable of relative economical operation, where very heavy demands are made upon them.

(3) The binding department is unduly costly owing to,—

(*a*) The output being below what it should be; and,

(*b*) A staff being maintained to do a relatively small amount of hand work which could be executed at less expense to the country by some commercial firm, and the space occupied by their equipment put to profitable use.

(4) The staff requires rearrangement. Important positions are held by ill-suited persons, resulting in indifferent discipline, and a failure to obtain results proportionate to the cost. A number of the employees have long since passed the age of activity, while a few, owing to years and infirmity, are quite useless.

In the opinion of the undersigned, the most important question to determine, is whether the Department of Public Printing and Stationery is to be organized, equipped, and manned,—

(*a*) To meet the normal requirements of the various departments of Government throughout the year; or

(*b*) To meet not only the normal but the abnormal requirements of the public service, constituting during a few months in each year a peak load.

If the former policy (*a*) be decided upon, the plant in the press and composing rooms will probably be found adequate for some years to come, but the staffs should be reorganized, and in the latter branch reduced.

If the latter policy (*b*) be adopted, not only should obsolete presses be replaced, but additional presses will probably be required, and the press and composing room staffs will need to be strengthened, and the policy of short-term-employment of press- and composing-room help put into practice.

The first plan, of course, will entail the printing outside of the department of all work in excess of its capacity, which, being fixed at the normal and not the peak of public requirements, should, in the interest of economy and efficiency, be kept at that point [illegible] to secure and retain there the capacity of the plant and staff, in my opinion, must be fully utilized throughout the year—something which is impossible under existing conditions.

The second plan, if not equally clear, will entail an equipment and staff sufficient to handle the peak load in every division of work, with the inevitable high percentage of lost or non-chargeable time during the seasons when the quantity of work falls below the maximum, and its corollary, namely, the greater net cost of the annual out-

put. For while with short-term employment of help rigidly adhered to, the staff will fluctuate with the volume of work, the overhead will necessarily be increasingly greater as the plant is increased.

When the Printing and Stationery Department was organized, Hon. Mr. Chapleau explained to the House that its purpose was to improve the standard of public printing, which was below that in other parts of the Empire as well as the United States; to ensure secrecy in the printing of public documents, where required; to save exorbitant charges by printers by determining from actual experiences the cost of such work, and save the expense of paying for a lot of material sometimes carried over in type from day to day when Parliament is in session.

It may have been the intention to eventually equip the Public Printing Department to handle the peak load, though such would appear contrary to the spirit of economy evidenced during the discussion in Parliament on the occasion mentioned.

The position of King's Printer, since the organization of the department, has not been at all akin to that of an independent commercial printer. The political equation incessantly entered not only into the engagement but also the retention of employees, who sometimes were neither necessary nor qualified. Even in the face of this handicap the successive permanent heads of the department have made a good showing, both as to cost and quality of work.

The cost, however, should be capable of reduction by a proper reorganization of plant and staff, and proper discipline, which, in my opinion, can only be obtained by giving foremen the right to suspend or dismiss inefficient and idle employees, and holding each to strict accountability for the output and quality of work of his branch.

This, of course, contemplates the entire elimination of personal and political influence in the management of the staff and employees.

In the opinion of the undersigned a careful survey of, and report on, the whole department by thoroughly competent men acquainted with all branches of the printing business is desirable before a policy as above referred to is determined upon.

They should, I think, be Canadians. None other would be sufficiently familiar with the conditions, purely Canadian, arising from the use of two official languages in federal publications.

They should know, too, the variety and quality of the printing of the Dominion, and should come with the experience of the most modern and extensive printing establishments in the country.

Their report would necessarily, if it were deemed advisable, be subject to review by competent persons named by the Civil Service Commission.

For the purpose of securing such a report, the undersigned recommends that the services of the following gentlemen be secured:—

Mr. Adam L. Lewis, of Southam Press, Ltd.
Mr. Eugene Tarte, of La Patrie Publishing Co., and
Mr. E. F. Slack, of the Gazette Printing Company, Limited.

All of these gentlemen have had years of experience in the printing business, and the oversight and management of large and well-equipped plants, and would bring with them experience gained not only in general printing, but in government printing as well. The undersigned has been in communication with them and understands they would be willing to serve without pay; a living allowance being made when they are from home and engaged on the work.

The one criticism perchance to which this or any other like selection might be open on the part of the casual observer would be that the gentlemen named are connected with printing establishments which would possibly benefit by the adoption of a policy placing a limit on the output of the Printing Department, instead of providing for the "peak load."

The answer, however, is threefold:—

*First.* If they desired to serve personal interests they could scarcely hope to do so in this matter, as their report is to be tentative and subject to review.

*Secondly.* Any Canadians having necessary qualifications would be connected with printing establishments which have in the past done government printing, or hope in the future to do so, and would, therefore, be subject to the like objection.

*Thirdly.*—Any policy which is shown, while not impairing efficiency, to effect economy, should be welcomed.

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that arrangements be made with Messrs. Lewis, Tarte, and Slack, and their report obtained as early as possible.

C. JAMESON,
*Commissioner.*

Office of the Civil Service Commission,
OTTAWA, May 30, 1918.

# TABLES

TABLE No. 1.—Examinations, regular and special, held under the direction of the Commission.

| Examination No. | Date of examination. | Nature of examination. | Department. | No. of vacancies. | No. of candidates. | Successful candidates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917. | | | | | |
| 709 | Sept. 1 | Special Lower Grade.. | Trade and Commerce | 1 | 1 | Samuel Johnson, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 710 | Sept. 4.. | Special Preliminary... | Outside Service..... | | 167 | See page 68. |
| 711 | " 5 | Special Qualifying. | " | | 52 | See page 70. |
| 712 | " 5 | Customs Promotion.. | " | | 2 | H. D'A. Birmingham, Vancouver, B.C. |
| 713 | " 7 | Special Lower Grade.. | Interior.... | 1 | 1 | Edith Weatherhead, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 714. | " 12 | " " | Post Office... | 1 | 1 | None. |
| 715 | " 14. | " | Trade and Commerce | 1 | 1 | Rolland Dupuis, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 716 | " 18 | " | Agriculture | 1 | 1 | None. |
| | " 18 | " | Post Office.. | 1 | 1 | Cecil Stubbs, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 717 | " 25 | " | Naval Service | 1 | 1 | J. D. O'Connell, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 718 | " 29 | " | Interior... | 1 | 1 | Miss M. G. Garvin, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 719 | Oct. 10 | " " | Post Office... | 1 | 1 | Alice Nesbitt, Britannia Bay, Ont. |
| 720 | " 19 | " | " | 1 | 1 | *D. H. Tressider, Ottawa, Ont. |
| | " 19. | " " | Trade and Commerce | 1 | 1 | None. |
| | " 19 | " " | Public Works..... | 1 | 1 | None. |
| 721 | " 30 | Special Lower Grade.. | " | 1 | 1 | None. |
| 722 | Nov. 9 | " " | Interior..... | 1 | 1 | None. |
| 723 | " 13 | Preliminary.. | Outside Service | | 561 | See page 53. |
| 724 | " 14 | Qualifying | " | | 185 | See page 56. |
| 725 | " 14 | Third Division | Inside Service..... | 55 | 146 | See page 57. |
| 726 | " 14 | Translator. | House of Commons. | 1 | 16 | *J. P. A. Chevassu, Montreal, Que. |
| 727 | " 14.. | " | Privy Council.. | 1 | 1 | Pierre E. Guerin, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 728 | Dec. 7 | Special Lower Grade. | Post Office..... | 1 | 1 | Clara de Gonzague, Ottawa, Ont. |
| | 1918. | | | | | |
| 729 | Feb. 28 | Temporary Stenographers. | Inside Service.... | | 109 | List not published. |
| 730 | Mar 2 | Special Lower Grade.. | Interior..... | 1 | 1 | Wm. Scott, Ottawa, Ont. |
| ..... | " 2.. | " " " | Inside Service .. | | 72 | List not published. |
| 731 | " 7. | Special Lower Grade.. | Finance..... | .. | 333 | " |
| 732 | " 11 | Supplementary Special Lower Grade..... | Finance War Loan Staff..... | | 186 | " |
| 733 | " 12 | Special Lower Grade.. | Canada Registration Board..... | 1 | 1 | James Crabb, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 734 | April 2 | Preliminary..... | Outside Service. | | 756 | See page 58. |
| 735 | " 3 | Qualifying..... | " | | 259 | See page 62. |
| 736 | " 3 | Special Lower Grade.. | . . | 1 | 1 | J. McClosky, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 737 | " 6 | " " | Boy messengers in the different departments..... | 5 | 5 | Cecil Slonemsky, Wilbert Burgess, Douglas Phillips, M. Gargano, O. T. Dunne. |

TABLE No. 1.—Examinations, regular and special, held under the direction of the Commission.—*Continued.*

| Examination No. | Date of examination. | Nature of examination. | Department. | No of vacancies. | No. of candidates. | Successful candidates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1918. | | | | | |
| 738 | April 11. | Special Lower Grade.. | Boy messengers in different departments. | 5 | 5 | Alfred Lewis, Emmett Brown, Ernest Ramage, Wesley Clayton, Cecil Burke. |
| 739 | " 16 | Typists. | Finance, War Loan Staff | 75 | 103 | List not published. |
| 740 | " 18. | Temporary Stenographers | Inside Service | | 58 | " |
| 741 | " 22 | Special Lower Grade.. | | 1 | 1 | *Leo. Thompson, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 742 | " 23 | Egg Inspector.. | Agriculture. | | 55 | Wm. H. Gunn, Joshua Hirst, R. J. Bell, Percy Nash, W. L. Patterson, Anton Thornfield, James B. Yong, Walter E. Loiting, A. Mackie. |
| 743 | " 2 | Veterinary Inspector... | | | 4 | See page 70. |
| 744 | " 27. | Temporary Stenographers. | Inside Service | | 7 | List not published. |
| 744A | May 1 | Temporary Clerks..... | Finance..... | | 104 | " |
| | " 7 | Temporary Clerks (supplementary exam.)... | " | | 77 | " |
| | " 11. | " " " | " | | 104 | " |
| 745 | " 14 | Preliminary... | Outside Service | | 557 | See page 63. |
| 746 | " 15 | Qualifying | " | | 183 | See page 66. |
| 747 | " 15 | Lower Grade. | Inside Service... | | 35 | See page 68. |
| 748 | " 15 | Third Division..... | Inside Service... | | 192 | See page 66. |
| 749 | " 15 | Naval Cadetships | Naval Service.. | | 30 | See page 68. |
| 750 | " 15 | Dav Inspector | Agriculture | | 38 | See page 76. |
| 751 | " 16 | Special Lower Grade.. | | 1 | 1 | None. |
| 752 | " 23 | Veterinary Inspector.. | Agriculture | | 13 | None. |
| 753 | " 27 | Special Lower Grade.. | Soldier Settlement Board | 1 | 1 | None. |
| 754 | " 30 | " " | | 1 | 1 | None. |
| 755 | " 31. | " " | | 1 | 1 | Frederick Calnan, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 756 | June 6 | " " | Post Office. | 3 | 3 | A. A. Wilson, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 757 | " 7 | " " | | 4 | 4 | T. M. Burns, Ottawa, Ont. |
| | " 7 | " " | | 1 | 1 | W. S. Chugg, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 758 | " 8 | " " | | 1 | 1 | None. |
| 759 | " 10 | " " | | 1 | 1 | J. T. Kelly, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 760 | " 11 | " " | | 1 | 1 | None. |
| | " 11 | " " | Finance | 1 | 1 | *Charles E. Clark, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 761 | " 20 | " " | | 1 | 1 | *Arthur Drouin, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 762 | " 25 | " " | Finance | 1 | 1 | None. |
| 763 | July 2 | " " | | 1 | 1 | None. |
| 764 | " 13 | Temporary Stenographers | Inside Service. | | 36 | List not published. |
| 765 | " 26 | Special Lower Grade Messengers | | | 40 | List not published. |
| 766 | " 26 | Letter Carriers, Wood stock, Ont. | Post Office..... | 7 | 16 | See page 70. |
| 767 | " 29 | Clerk | Civil Service Commission, Examination Br | 1 | 11 | Ruth M. Walker, Renfrew, Ont. |

TABLE No. 1.—Examinations, regular and special, held under the direction of the Commission.—*Concluded.*

| Examination No. | Date of examination. | Nature of examination. | Department. | No. of vacancies. | No. of candidates. | Successful candidates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917. | | | | | |
| | July 30 | Special Lower Grade Messengers | | .... | 24 | List not published. |
| 768 | Aug. 2 | " " | | .. | 16 | List not published. |
| 769 | " 6 | Special Lower Grade | | ... | 1 | Preston Heckett, Ottawa, Ont. |
| | " 9 | Special Lower Grade Messengers | | ..... | 19 | List not published. |
| 770 | " 22 | Special Lower Grade. | | ... | 1 | None. |
| 771 | " 27 | " " | | . | 1 | None. |
| 772 | " 28 | " " | | . | 1 | None. |
| 773 | " 31 | Temporary Stenographers | | . | 60 | List not published. |

*Returned soldiers.

TABLE No. 2 (a).—Number of candidates writing at the different centres at the regular examinations:—November, 1917.

| Place of Examination. | Preliminary | | Qualifying | | Third Division Clerkships. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | |
| Victoria | 10 | 1 | 11 | 2 | | | 24 |
| Vancouver | 43 | 2 | 23 | 1 | | | 69 |
| Nelson | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Edmonton | 25 | | 2 | | | | 27 |
| Calgary | 24 | | 4 | 1 | | | 29 |
| Frank | 13 | | 8 | | | | 21 |
| Saskatoon | 12 | 2 | 11 | | | | 25 |
| Moosejaw | 4 | 4 | 1 | | | | 9 |
| Regina | 20 | 1 | 6 | 1 | | 1 | 29 |
| Winnipeg | 58 | 3 | 9 | | | | 70 |
| North Bay | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | | 5 |
| London | 15 | 2 | 9 | | | | 26 |
| Hamilton | 15 | 1 | 3 | | | | 19 |
| Toronto | 62 | 20 | 30 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 117 |
| Kingston | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 2 | 10 |
| Ottawa | 32 | 58 | 10 | 6 | 45 | 126 | 277 |
| Montreal | 52 | 39 | 14 | 7 | | 2 | 114 |
| Ste. Agathe | 2 | | 9 | | | | 11 |
| Quebec | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 16 |
| St. John | 10 | 1 | 2 | | | | 13 |
| Halifax | 10 | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 15 |
| Charlottetown | 2 | 1 | | | | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 421 | 140 | 158 | 29 | 46 | 138 | 932 |

TABLE No. 2 (b).—Number of candidates writing at the different centres at the **regular examination:—April, 1918.**

| Place of Examination. | Preliminary. | | Qualifying. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | |
| Prince Rupert | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Victoria | | | 6 | | 6 |
| Vancouver | 40 | | 15 | | 55 |
| Nelson | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Edmonton | 27 | 1 | 11 | | 39 |
| Calgary | 46 | | 27 | | 73 |
| Banff | 5 | | | | 5 |
| Saskatoon | 12 | | 8 | | 20 |
| Moosejaw | 13 | | 7 | 1 | 21 |
| Regina | 16 | | 4 | 1 | 21 |
| Brandon | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Winnipeg | 57 | 2 | 27 | 1 | 87 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 1 | | | | 1 |
| North Bay | 3 | 3 | | 2 | 8 |
| London | 16 | 1 | 8 | | 25 |
| Guelph | 10 | | 7 | 1 | 18 |
| Windsor | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 7 |
| Brantford | 3 | | | | 3 |
| Hamilton | 25 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 31 |
| Whitby | | | 9 | | 9 |
| Toronto | 102 | 27 | 30 | 3 | 162 |
| Kingston | 2 | | 10 | 2 | 14 |
| Ottawa | 44 | 71 | 10 | 5 | 130 |
| Peterborough | 2 | 1 | | | 3 |
| Montreal | 77 | 28 | 32 | | 137 |
| Ste. Agathe | 12 | | 7 | | 19 |
| Sherbrooke | 6 | 5 | 3 | | 14 |
| Sorel | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 5 |
| Quebec | 18 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 42 |
| St. John | 8 | 5 | | | 13 |
| Fredericton | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Kentville | 5 | | 2 | | 7 |
| Halifax | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 14 |
| Charlottetown | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Total | 567 | 169 | 234 | 26 | 996 |

TABLE No. 2 (c).—Number of candidates writing at the different centres at the regular examinations:—May, 1918.

| Place of Examination. | Preliminary | | Qualifying | | Third Division Clerkship. | | General Exam. Lower Grade Offices. | | Promotion in Third Division. | Naval Cadetships. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | | | |
| Prince Rupert | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | 8 |
| Victoria | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | | | | 3 | 11 |
| Vancouver | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | | | | 4 | 15 |
| Edmonton | 15 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | 26 |
| Calgary | 6 | 0 | 9 | 1 | | | | | | | 16 |
| Saskatoon | 6 | 1 | 19 | 1 | | | | | | | 27 |
| Moosejaw | 9 | 1 | 9 | 0 | | | | | | | 19 |
| Regina | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | | | | 8 |
| Winnipeg | 33 | 1 | 19 | 0 | | | | | | | 53 |
| Port Arthur | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | 2 |
| North Bay | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 6 |
| London | 13 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | | | | | 20 |
| Hamilton | 11 | 2 | 3 | 0 | | | | | | | 16 |
| Guelph | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | 6 |
| Toronto | 46 | 10 | 32 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | | 6 | 100 |
| Kingston | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | 7 |
| Ottawa | 46 | 139 | 13 | 5 | 47 | 114 | 7 | 20 | 21 | 4 | 416 |
| Montreal | 51 | 41 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 4 | | 3 | 124 |
| Ste. Agathe | 9 | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | | | | | 14 |
| Sherbrooke | 7 | 0 | | | | | | | | 2 | 9 |
| Quebec | 21 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | | | | | 37 |
| Moncton | 2 | 0 | | | 0 | 4 | | | | | 6 |
| St. John | 9 | 2 | 0 | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 15 |
| Fredericton | 3 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Charlottetown | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | | | 11 |
| Halifax | 16 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 3 | | | | 6 | 36 |
| Chatham | | | | | 0 | 7 | | | | | 7 |
| Total | 341 | 216 | 168 | 15 | 48 | 144 | 8 | 27 | 21 | 30 | 1,018 |

TABLE No. 3A.—Successful candidates at the regular examinations.

NOTE.—Candidates who are marked with one star (*) have served overseas in His Majesty's Forces, during the present war and have been honourably discharged therefrom, and are accordingly entitled to preferential treatment in the matter of appointment.

*(a) Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service, November, 1917.*

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

*At Victoria—*
- *Cook, Horace Richard.
- Duggan, Kathleen P. M.
- *Everett, Lawrence R.
- *Fitzpatrick, W.
- *Goyns, Bertram F.
- *Hayes, Harold Hubert.
- *Hiscock, James Garfield.
- Jackson, Robert Gerald.
- *Webb, Alfred W.

*At Vancouver—*
- *Andrews, Arthur.
- *Barnard, Thomas A.
- *Bower, J.
- *Chapman, H.
- *Cousins, William J.
- *Curran, John.
- *de Wiele, Bertram.

*At Vancouver*—Con.
- Farrow, Lera Pearl.
- *Fraser, Andrew.
- *Gill, John.
- *Haggerstone, Herbert M.
- *Hinitt, Harold Hubert.
- *Hughes, David Morley.
- *Humphries, George.
- *Hunter, George.
- *Kirwin, Albert B.
- *Long, Victor.
- Manders, Ernest D.
- *Menendez, Bernard S.
- *Moor, John.
- *Mackay, Donald.
- *Nolan, Edward Jas.
- *Northwood, James Henry.
- *Olliver, Harry Alban.
- *Pacey, John Robert.

TABLE No. 3A.—Successful candidates at the regular examinations.—*Continued.*

A [illegible]
*Postill, Kenneth.
[illegible]
*Rollins, William Alan.
*Shone, Joseph.
*Sleigh, Fred.
[illegible]
Webster, Herbert Henry.

[illegible]
*Blackmore, John Henry.
*Brown, William.
Carter, Stanley Edwards.
*Dean, Earl Wesley.
*Derbyshire, Arthur W.
*Flowers, Percy Frederick.
*Hart, William Henry.
Coles, William.
Cronk, Wm. Ernest.
Figg, Albert Edward.
*Hoogland, Jacques.
*Langton, Frank.
*McCauley, Matthew A.
Owen, Thomas.
*Skinner, William Henry.
*Tebley, Joseph Charles.
Turnbull, John Hampden.
*Walford, Herbert H.
Wells, George.

[illegible]
*Arnold, John.
*Bailey, John.
*Cottle, G. E.
*Crutcher, Joseph.
*Dagul, Simon.
*Fagg, John Ernest.
*Fisher, B.
*Fraser, Robert.
*Gibson, John Evan.
*Golding, Cecil.
*Hebenton, D.
[illegible] Stanley.
[illegible] Ernest.
*James, Frederick.
O'Connor, Thomas.
*Peacock, Thomas.
*[illegible]
*Shirley, Frederick.
Taylor, James F.

[illegible]
*Aherne, Michael J.
*Atlee, E. J.
*Ensign, Throdore.
*Fitzsimmons, R. D.
[illegible]
*Johnson, V. H.
*Johnson, Walter A.
*Pearson, Jones.
[illegible]
*Thorpe, F. W.
*Verville, N.
[illegible]
*Wilkinson, T.

[illegible]
Brown, John W
[illegible]
*Cheetham, Matthew H.
[illegible]
Jackson, Harvey M
*Kershaw, William.
Paul, Alexander H.
[illegible]
*Simmons, Arthur H

[illegible]
*Bradford, Henry V.
Goode, Thomas H.
*Harrison, Amos.
James, H. W.
[illegible]
Train, Emma L.

[illegible]
Armstrong, Geo. Jacob
Bennett, Arthur G.
*Biddle, John G.
*Boyle, William J.
*Brown, Wilfred F.
[illegible]
Copley, John.
*Disbney, William.
Goth, Mona Evelyn.
*March, Jno. Wm.
Marshall, Leonard.
Pugh, August Victor.
*Taylor, Henry.
*Tench, Reginald F.
*Wilkie, John Crow.

[illegible]
*Allan, Thomas.
*Bailey, Chas. D. H.
*Balls, Walter A.
Bartlett, Herbut V.
Braden, I. L.
Campbell, Alex. M.
*Campbell, Neil.
*Cartwright, Harold.
Chalk, Mary.
Dawson, Frederick.
*Drysdale, Hugh.
*Duke, John.
*Fillmore, Harold Douglas.
*Finch, Wm. Fred.
Finkleman, Harry M.
Fletcher, Hilda.
Craig, George.
*Gay, Frederick S.
*Gilchrist, Charles.
Griffin, John.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Jones, Owen H.
[illegible]
[illegible]
*Lewis, Harry.
Lowther, Arthur.
[illegible]
McKenzie, James W.
*McKinnon, Archie.
McMahon, Daniel.
*Nash, Alfred.
[illegible]
*Skinner, Ernest A.
*Smee, Robert Bryan.
*Smith, Walter Lewis.
[illegible]
*Vickers, Albert.
Wilkie, William.

[illegible]
*Preece, James N.

[illegible]
Downing, Gertrude M.
*Findlay, Alexander.
Guest, Charles H

TABLE No. 3A.—Successful candidates at the regular examinations.—*Continued.*

*At London*—Con.
Hughes, Lillian M.
*Mills, Geo. Matthew.
Shaver, Cyril E.
*Smith, Chas. Wm.
*Smith, Lloyd H.
*Snodgrass, Joseph.
*Taylor, William.
Teeple, Clark.
*Wheeler, William.

*At Hamilton*—
*Bawden, Harry Wm.
*Capell, Frederick.
*Gilbert, Harry P.
Gregson, Peter.
McLeod, Lloyd George.
Pearcey, Benjamin E.
*Rimmer, Wm. Baldwin.
*Sprague, Melburn P.
Waters, Ernest F.
*Webb, T. D.
*Wright, James.
Wyatt, Minnie

*At Toronto*—
Andrews, Mary C. D.
Armstrong, Lena Louise.
Ashby, Florence May.
Axworthy, Vera B.
Baker, Inez Irene.
*Barton, Charles Joseph
Beddis, Annie.
*Brown, Charles M.
Broute, Emily J.
Buckley, R. H.
Cardwell, Christina Mae.
Cassidy, Wm. Henry.
Davey, Robert John P.
*Dobson, Jabez Roy.
Doyle, James Clarence.
Edwards, Cecil Lawrence.
*Eldridge, Calvin Keith.
*Elsom, Walter James.
*Ewart, Edward C.
Gaylor, Evelyn Eunice.
*Gibbons, James.
*Golton, Wm. Charles.
Graham, Helen Mary.
Green, Wm. Henry.
*Hackney, John.
*Hammond, Stacey.
*Hand, Daniel.
*Harper, H. E.
Haslitt, Evelyn Peters.
*Helps, Frederick H.
*Heron, William.
*Hill, William John.
*Hoskins, Frederick A.
*Jones, Robert E.
*Jones, Wilfred.
*Klepper, Julius.
Loggie, James Roy.
London, Lena M.
*Lowther, Gerald C.
*Marshall, Norman Chas.
*Meek, Robert.
*Middleton, James.
Morton, George Edward.
Moses, Florence.
*McCracken, James.
MacDougall, Peter H.
McIntyre, Laura Francis.
McIntyre, Gladys M.
*Nevin, Frank,

*At Toronto*—Con.
*Perkin, Wilfrid John.
*Peers, Harry L.
*Perry, Ernest.
*Richards, Henry Edward.
*Richardson, Walter F.
Robertson, Leslie Murray.
Sadlow, Margaret.
Scott, William.
Scott, Wm. Wesley.
*Smith, Stanley G.
*Strain, John.
Trenear, Richard John.
*Welch, Wm. Patrick.
Wield, Gordon F.
Wright, Lottie Aileen.

*At Kingston*—
Free, Hugh T.

*At Ottawa*—
Beardwood, Annie E.
Bissonnette, Antoinette.
Cavers, Margaret M.
Clark, Rita.
Craig, Thomas.
Edwards, Lewis R.
Fitzsimmons, Elizabeth.
Gauthier, Germain.
Gauthier, Leopold.
Graham, John W.
Hall, Harry R. M.
Hardy, Mary W.
Kelly, C. W.
Lally, John P.
Lepine, Lima.
Leveille, Levina.
McDougall, Flora Ann.
McGahey, Honora Pearl.
MacLarty, Douglas.
McNelly, Zella Estella.
O'Meara, Caroline.
Parent, Alleluia.
Plunkett, Lena.
Smith, Lottie A.
Snowdon, J. V.
Tassé, Louis H.
Tremblay, Helen E.
Waterman, Frederick J.
Wilson, Jack F.
Williams, Minnie.
Symonds, Beatrice.
Dupuis, Mary B.
Moore, Anna Mary.
Brazeau, Willie.
Brauillette, Mme. L. L.
Charette, Leonine.
Charland, Alice.
Cyr, Bertha.
Daoust, Leonie.
Faribault, A.
Fontaine, Marie L.
Guerin, Adelard.
Hubert, Marie Ange.
Labelle, Bertha.
Lafontaine, Yvonne.
Lapointe, Bernadette.
Lefebvre, Antoinette.
Lortie, Isola.
Mercier, Marie Antoinette
Mercier, Anthemise.
Mercier, Leontine.
Morin, Des Neiges.
Nantel, Juliette.
Quesnel, Eleonore.

Typewriting Test (Speed) at Centres at the Regular Examinations. *Continued.*

*At Ottawa—*
[illegible]
Sawyer, Gilberte.

*At Montreal—*
Amyot, Clotilde.
Barrette, Jos. Henri.
•[illegible]
Beaulne, Lou.
Bennett, Mary D.
Bissonnette, Jeanne.
Bouchard, Bertha.
Boucher, Gaston.
Boyer, Berthe.
Brodeur, Chas. Emile.
Brosseau, Philomene.
Charrette, Rodolphe.
Church, Rene.
•Collins, Edgar G.
Daignault, Alberte.
Dorris, Louis.
Falardeau, Laetitia.
Fortier, Jos. Louis.
•Garland, Wharton.
Gelinas, Laura R.
Giroux, Gonzalve.
•Gordey, W. J.
Holliday, Richard.
Keroack, Blanche.
Lacaste, Mme. Louis.
Laflamme, J. Leon.
Langlais, Gabrielle.
Lapierre, Antonin Edgar.
LaRochelle, Jules G.
Lefebvre, Joseph Marsel.
Leger, Mariette.
Leroux, Raoul.
Marcoux, Bertha M.
a [illegible]
Mayer, Jeanne.
Nantel, Omer.
Ouellette, Berthe.
Parent, Paul.
Perrin, Rachel.
[illegible]

*At Montreal—*
•Powers, Christopher.
Richardson, Eugenie.
[illegible]
Robert, Germaine.
Rodier, Benjamin L.
[illegible]
•Sinclair, David.
•[illegible]
•Corry, Fred de B.

*At St. Agathe des Monts—*
•Douglas, Edward Jones.
•Hunter, Harry.

*At Quebec—*
Beaulieu, Jeanne.
Lemieux, de la Brière.
Marquette, E. J.
Masse, Arthur.
Ouellet, Gabrielle.

*At St. John—*
•Arseneault, Albert.
Coleman, Geo. P.
•Hazlewood, Geo. Frederick.
•McJunkin, Charles M.
•Sowerby, John S.
Stone, Jessie Olive.
•Viney, Edward.
Williams, Edmund J.

*At Charlottetown—*
[illegible]
Henderson, Horace L.
Hooper, Harry C.

*At Halifax—*
Allsop, Stephen E.
•Bainbridge, Harry H.
Grant, Earl Scot.
•Miller, Wentworth C.
Mooney, Margaret M.
O'Connell, Wm. J.
•Page, Ernest O.
•Waller, Edward P.

(b) *Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service, November, 1917.*

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

*At [illegible]*
Dorman, Vera.
•Hodgson, William C.
•Ward, William J.
West, Dorothy.

*At [illegible]*
•Clark, Herbert.
Cluess, John C.
Dean, Henry.
•[illegible]
Down, William C.
•Gray, J. A. H.
•Harris, Henry C. N.
•[illegible]
[illegible]
•Mackay, Donald
•Roddis, Albert E
•[illegible]
•[illegible]

*At Nelson—*
Keron, R. J. D.

*At Edmonton—*
[illegible]
•Young, Wm. M[illegible]

*At Calgary—*
[illegible]
Harris, Helen M.
[illegible]

*At Frank—*
•Fitzsimmons, R. D.
•Mack, J.
•Traise, Fred B.
•Unsworth, Percy.

*At Saskatoon—*
[illegible]

a [illegible] disqualified

(b) *Qualifying examination for the Outside Service, November, 1917.—Continued.*

*At Regina—*
Bannerman, John.
Cromb, James.
Evans, P. D.
Goth, Mona E.

*At Winnipeg—*
*Gay, Fred S.
*Marr, H. E.
MacGillivray, E. F.

*At North Bay—*
Robinson, Wm. Joseph.
Tremblay, Angeline.

*At London—*
Daniel, Seaburn A.
*Foster, Arthur E.
Harris, Percival A.
Hodgins, James Wilson.
*Johnston, James R.
*Mills, Geo. M.
*Smith, Lloyd H.
*Wheeler, William.

*At Toronto—*
*Abrahamson, Philip.
Baker, Inez Irene.
*Binny, Walter James.
*Brown, Chas. Meldrum.
*Brown, Herman O.
Daniels, Arthur Augustus.
*Devine, Evan Wellington.
Foster, Robert.
*Hammond, Stacey.
Hancock, Charles H.
*Hill, William J.
*Hoskins, F. A.
*Klepper, Julius.
*Lecocq, John Philip.
*Masterson, Frederick A.
*Meek, Robert.
*Oakes, John.

*At Toronto—Con.*
Pinder, Dora May.
Raper, Cecil S.
*Richardson, Walter.
Thompson, Edith M.
Welch, John Henry.
*Whitnall, Percy.

*At Kingston—*
*Connor, John W.
Doyle, Stella E.
Hearne, Edith Irene.

*At Ottawa—*
Blunt, Ethel.
Gorman, Gerald Thomas.
Jarvo, Zita Mary.
Low, Thomas Ashe.
McArthur, Nathan.
MacLarty, Douglas.
Smith, Walton H. Y.
Thomas, Mark T.

*At Montreal—*
*Collins, Edgar Grey.
Francoeur, Mme. E. G.
*Garland, Wharton.
Gosselin, L. W. J.
*Powers, Christopher.
*Sinclair, David.
*Tickell, Herbert James.
*Wood, James Taylor.

*At Ste. Agathe des Monts—*
*Deck, John.
*Hill, Alfred James.
*Hill, Edward.
*Lister, William.
*West, Frederick.

*At St. John—*
Colpitts, Clayton D.
O'Leary, Henry L.

(c) *Competitive Examination for positions in Subdivision B of the Third Division, Inside Service, November, 1917.*

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

1. Durocher, Pauline.
2. Carrier, Ernestine.
3. Brown, Nellie.
4. Evans, Gertrude B.
Caron, Jean.
6. Day, Isabel L.
7. Gould, Alexander
8. Leggett, William Edgar.
9. Lothian, William Fergus.
10. Pearl, Harold N.
11. Buchanan, William A.
12. Garvin, Nellie R.
Rheaume, Gisele.

(d) *Supplementary Examination in Arithmetic, History and Geography for successful candidates at previous examinations for Stenographers and Typists, November, 1917.*

Stafford, E. May.

(30) *Preliminary Competitive Examination for the Outside Service, April, 1918.*

IN ORDER OF MERIT BY MARKS.

[illegible]

- 1. Clark, Henry B.
- 2. Goodall, Walter H.
- 3. Unwin, Cecil H.
- [illegible]
- 5. Jolly, Alfred C.
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- 8. Baker, Hugh.
- [illegible]
- 10. Forster, Geo.
- 11. Mowat, Jas. J.
- [illegible]
- 13. Harris, Arthur.
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- 16. Burgess, Albert R.
- Pogson, Joseph
- 18. Cornish, Alfred J.
- 19. Bagnal, Cyril F.
- 20. Carr, Mary E.
- 21. Handley, Philip.

[illegible]

- 1. Kelly, Frank P.
- 2. Purdy, Frank E.
- [illegible]
- 4. Frost, John F.
- 5. Robinson, Chas. C.
- [illegible]
- 7. Knowles, Edgar.
- 8. Sims, Daniel E.
- [illegible]
- 10. Rowland, John.
- 11. Embrey, Wm. H.
- 12. Masterton, Wm.
- 13. Boyt, Fred. Wm.
- 14. Laidman, Sidney W.
- 15. Hall, Wm. Jas.
- 16. Frisley, Albert E.
- 17. Amiel, Geo. V.
- 18. Aird, Arthur.
- 19. O'Reilly, Jacob.
- 20. Tague, Austin.
- 21. Pearson, Arthur R.
- 22. Matthews, Walter T.
- 23. Robins, Frank J.
- 24. Duke, Jas. Scott.
- 25. Gray, John H.
- 26. Stapleton, Albert E. J.
- 27. Payne, John.
- 28. Wheeling, D. W.
- 29. Kent, Albert C.
- Worthington, Edwin.
- 31. Miller, Lawrence M.
- 32. Anderson, David.

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- 2. Markle, Jack Wm. E.
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]rd, L. N. H.
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]

- 17. Gilchrist, Donald.
- 18. Cotter, John.
- 19. Hebert, Normand.
- 20. Potter, Jessie.
- 21. Taylor, John.

[illegible]

- 1. Gilbert, Albert.
- [illegible] Cameron, Fred James.
- [illegible] Head, Geo. F.
- [illegible] Coulter, Lawson B.
- [illegible] Golding, Reuben.
- 6. Beattie, Geo. Albert.
- 7. York, Walter G.
- 8. Church, Harry.
- [illegible] Robinson, Norman C.
- 10. Porter, Wm. J.
- 11. Pope, Victor.
- 12. Ross, James.
- 13. Mackie, James O.
- [illegible] Porteous, William.
- 15. Walkling, Albert.
- 16. Owens, Thomas.
- 17. [illegible]
- 18. Hatt, Richard Geo.
- 19. Webster, Arthur.
- 20. MacKinnon, John.
- 21. Yeates, Walter.
- 22. Robertson, Allan B
- 23. MacDonald, John.
- 24. Lewis, Daniel.
- 25. Radford, Albert G.
- 26. Butterfield, Jim.
- 27. Hargreaves, Samuel.
- 28. Manley, Herbert.
- [illegible]
- [illegible] Healey, Wm.
- 31. Pearse, J. W.
- 32. [illegible]
- 33. [illegible]
- 34. Marshall, David
- 35. Brown, Arthure.
- 36. Savage, Geo. O.
- 37. Briggs, Adrian F.
- 38. Wright, Fred. J.

[illegible]—

- 1. MacDonald, Wm. W
- [illegible]
- 3. Law, A. J.

[illegible]

- 1. Webb, Fred. John.
- 2. Plummer, John Wm.
- 3. Rolls, Grace H.
- 4. Jerram, Joseph.
- 5. Robinson, John A.
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- 8. Munns, Wm. Alex.
- 9. Burchell, Jas. A.

[illegible]

- 1. Udy, George.
- 2. Gibson, Edward.
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- 7. Goodwin, Wm. Edward.
- 8. Wortley, Jim.
- [illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

(e) *Preliminary Competitive Examination for the Outside Service, April, 1918.* -Con.

*At Regina—*
* 1. Jones, Wesley J.
* 2. Chessman, Edward.
* 3. Blackham, Fred. T.
* 4. Payne, Henry.
5. McCallum, Wm.
6. Childs, Frederick.
7. Ham, John A.
8. Baldwin, Andrew A.
9. Koch, Peter V.
10. McCarley, Byron S.
11. Risk, Francis R. E.

*At Brandon—*
* 1. Hawkins, Frederick.
* 2. Bunch, Fred. J.

*At Winnipeg—*
* 1. Jessop, John W.
* 2. Langston, Harold.
* 3. Dodds, Wm. D.
* 4. Feeney, John J.
* Nelson, Arch B.
* 6. Nixon, Fred. Wm.
* Roche, Frank.
* Welch, Wm. R.
* 9. Craigie, John H.
*10. Jameson, Geo. R.
*11. Clay, J. J.
*12. Birch, Charles.
*13. Hillhouse, Jno. S.
*14. Jeramy, G. T.
*15. Campbell, Thomas.
*16. Madden, Edwin H.
*17. Harrison, Percy.
* Moss, Charlie.
*19. Ellis, John.
* Swinton, Thos. S.
*21. McDonald, Andrew.
*22. Armstrong, Fred. E.
* Davies, John D.
*24. Poole, Joseph N.
*25. Marsden, Thos.
*26. Moxford, Jas. H.
*27. Lancer, Edward E.
* Wild, Fred C. H.
*29. O'Gorman, John.
*30. Currie, Geo. D. B.
*31. Baker, Percival J.
* Pratt, Frederick.
*33. McPhail, Donald A.
*34. McDonald, Fred. C.
*35. Aylward, Harry.
*36. MacKay, Thos. J.
*37. Bailey, Ernest.
38. Gray, Wm. J.
39. Berry, Arthur O.
40. Boyd, Kathleen M.
41. Rogers, Geo. A.
42. Farquhar, Agnes.
43. Ellis, Ernest A.
44. Bullock, Robert.

*At Sault Ste. Marie—*
1. McNally, Geo. A.

*At North Bay—*
1. Johnson, Oressa.
2. Smythe, Caroline Louise.
3. Howe, Lillian C.
4. Leishman, C. Clyde.
5. Clarke, Frank J.

*At Beamsville—*
* 1. Vaughan, Clayton E.
* 2. Filce, Joseph M.

*At Windsor—*
1. Gignac, Yvonne.
2. McGregor, Glenn.
3. Northwood, Florence I.
4. Ridley, Edward W.

*At London—*
* 1. Noble, Herbert.
* 2. Hedger, Ralph.
* 3. Koehler, Henry S.
* 4. Steels, Louis A.
* 5. Smith, Alex. S.
* 6. Bremner, William.
* 7. Malcolm, Michael.
* 8. Burgess, Fred. W.
* 9. Mackenzie, Geo. E.
10. Chowen, Harold Thorne.
11. Parker, Harold.
12. De Couvey, Margaret.

*At Hamilton—*
* 1. Smees, Alfred F.
* 2. Devall, Wm. N.
* 3. Boyd, Harold C.
* 4. Wells, Frank.
* 5. Merington, Byron L.
* 6. Halstead, Arthur L.
* 7. Middlemiss, Francis R.
* 8. Harris, Henry D.
9. Robb, Wm. A.
10. Spratt, Morley.
11. Brewster, John A.
12. Fletcher, Wm. J.
13. Workhouse, Marjorie.

*At Guelph*
* 1. Robertson, Wm. D. M.
* 2. Short, T. A.
* 3. Kramer, Clarence Basil.
* 4. Boyd, Thomas V.
* 5. Fenton, Frederick A.
* Harte, Egbert G.
* 7. McGregor, Burward A.

*At Toronto*
* 1. Salmond, Henry J.
* 2. Cook, Leonard J.
* 3. Whiston, Jas. V.
* MacGregor, John.
* Frost, Ernest A.
* Carradue, Maurice C.
* 7. Jones, Robert E.
* 8. Peers, Harry L.
* 9. Stewart, Geo.
*10. Tattersall, Albert Ed.
* Hunter, Wm.
* Hendry, John.
*13. Prior, Ernest N.
*14. Roughley, Isaac.
*15. Smith, Sidney H.
* Hunt, Thomas.
*17. Carmichael, Wm. J.
* Hogg, Thomas.
*19. Hart, Wm. F.
*20. Watson, Daniel.
*21. Holdam, John T.
* Wilson, Andrew.
*23. White, Wm. F.
*24. Buckley, Gilbert.
* Morgan, Wm. H.
*26. Ironside, John.
*27. Parnell, John.
*28. Mundy, Cecil F.
*29. Emery, Thomas.

(c) Preliminary Competitive Examination for the Outside Service, April 1918.—Con.

A' [illegible]—Con

*30. Cuthbert, Thomas.
* [illegible], W[illegible]
* [illegible], Edwin
* [illegible], Fred. L.
* [illegible], Jas. E.
* Stittle, Bert.
* [illegible], Albert L.
* Ostrom, James.
*38. Cameron, Wm. H.
* [illegible], R. D.
* [illegible], Archie M.
*41. Reynolds, Thos. E.
* [illegible], Edward A.
*43. Musson, Frank.
* [illegible], G.
*45. Dowey, John J.
* McMaster, Wm. L.
*47. March, Arthur H.
*48. McLeod, Hugh.
* [illegible], Geo.
* Lennox, Harold S.
*51. Jones, Ernest A.
*52. Robb, John.
*53. Broadley, Geo. R.
* Cobb, Chas. R.
*55. Robertson, Jas. B.
* Wilkinson, Wm.
*57. Moore, John R.
*58. Edmonds, Tom F.
*59. Moore, Wilson.
60. Roberts, Geo. J.
61. Curry, Gladys.
Hall, Stewart Wm. S.
[illegible], Laura
64. Rumsby, Bernard.
65. Bartlett, Leslie.
66. Westman, Eldon R.
[illegible], Stewart O.
68. Ramsdin, Albert N.
69. Rolls, Margaret A.
70. Coutts, Kathleen.
71. Lettan, Marjorie L.
Sproule, Darcy T.
73. Chick, Agnes I.
74. Hurst, Annie E.
75. Clark, Evelyn C.
Grant, Sandy M.
77. Birmingham, Gertrude.
Wharton, Florence.
79. Comley, Jas. A.
80. Graham, Marie A.
Hickey, John M.
82. Farrow, Chas. N.
83. Rotstein, Harry.
84. Smith, Wyman C.
85. Bright, Elsie May.
Eastwood, Walter E.
87. Hall, Almeta.
88. McConaghy, Margaret A.
89. Richardson, Wm. J.
90. Lancaster, Fred. J.
91. Duncan, E. Myrtle.
92. Slee, Mildred.
93. Davis, Frederick E.
94. Milner, Fred. L.
95. Gibbons, Geo. E.
[illegible], Hebb W.
97. Elekler, Jack.

A' [illegible]
* [illegible], Gordon James
2. Harris, Lillian M.
[illegible], Maud

B' Grade—
* 1. Connelly, Percival A.
2. Chalifour, Marie.
3. Blondin, Laura.
4. Dufour, Agnes.
5. Hall, Minnie E.
6. Kelly, Hugh J.
Leduc, Marie A.
Macdonell, Lillian.
9. Guillaume, Adrienne.
10. Garrison, Jas. B.
Grimes, Aleda.
Howard, Cecil F.
13. Partridge, Sydney C.
14. Charron, Albertine.
15. Corriveau, Beatrice.
16. Dubé, Lilianne.
Boyer, Mrs. Nap.
18. Charbonneau, Laurentine
19. Allen, Chas. W.
[illegible], Melinda
21. Carbonneau, Florida.
22. Fortier, Mary Irene.
Turner, May.
24. Côté, Yvette
25. Ranger, Marie A.
26. Godbout, Blanche.
27. O'Meara, Gladys.
28. Fisher, Florence.
29. Lemoine, Mrs. M. L.
30. Smith, Reginald J.
31. Robert, [illegible]
32. Galland, Cecile.
33. Dixon, Harold.
34. Albert, Therese.
Martin, Wm. J.
Mullen, Catherine.
Regimbal, Emilienne.
Stock, Herbert C.
39. St. Jean, Blanche.
Vincent, Chas. G.
41. Dunn, Lillian A.
Robertson, John W.
43. Berigan, Annie.
[illegible], Marie
Green, Lawrence J.
46. Ross, Minnie G.
St. Jean, Rodolphe.
48. Hall, Thos. W.
49. Durocher, Amanda.
[illegible], Lena E. H.
51. McDonald, Duncan.
Robitaille, Leopold.
53. Daly, Lorenzo.
54. Freedman, Geo. F.
55. Arthurs, Catherine E.
56. Côté, Alma
57. Cote, Leo S.
58. Dier, Mabel.
59. Dexter, Mrs. Janet
60. Gregory, Milton.
61. Smith, James H.
62. Edwards, John H.
Gignac, Margaret.
64. Philpott, Chas. A.
65. Charette, Alphonse
McKay, Margaret.
67. Choquette, Alice.
68. Chartrand, [illegible]
69. Corriveau, Amanda
70. Pope, [illegible]
71. [illegible], Alice
72. Benard, Amata.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

*(c) Preliminary Competitive Examination for the Outside Service, April, 1918.*—Con.

*At Montreal—*

* 1. Buckle, Frank.
* 2. Dow, Wm. Earle.
* 3. Cartlidge, John.
* Falliser, C. C.
* 5. Worthen, Homer N.
* 6. Lang, George.
* 7. Grant, Frank S.
* 8. Simpson, John.
* 9. Messenger, Harry.
*10. Alcock, Thomas.
* Wooler, G. N.
*12. Clark, James.
*13. Rolston, Wm. Gordon.
*14. Mills, Samuel.
*15. Gauthier, Philippe.
*16. Huneault, William.
17. Trudeau, Henri.
18. Lefebvre, Marie A.
19. Lepine, Gaston.
20. Limoges, Rachel.
21. Beaulieu, Joseph.
22. Renaud, Victor Adrien.
23. Brisebois, Conrod
24. Renaud, Berthe.
25. Bonneville, Marie Claire
26. Heaney, Percy
Monette, Henri H
Robin, Ernest.
29. Dubé, Florian.
30. Boileau, René.
31. Kirback, Ethel.
32. Daignault, Lucille.
33. Johnston, Evelyn.
Meloche, Mme. C. I. H.
Renaud, Albert.
36. Beaudoin, Armand.
37. Trudeau, Irenee.
38. Dubois, Eva.
39. Reid, Ubald.
40. Lambert, Edouard.
41. Prudhomme, Leopold.
42. de Bellefeuille, Aline.
Tetreault, Adrien.
44. Villeneuve, Rodolphe A.
45. Giroux, Juliette S.
46. Jasmin, Olivier.
47. Faucher, Maurice.
48. Jacob, Martin.
Page, Chas. Ed.
50. Robitaille, Hortense.
51. Conroy, Gladstone.
52. Prevost, Valentine.
53. Fauteux, Mila G.
54. Bellemare, Armand.
55. Morin, J. Achille.
56. Meilleur, Lucien.
57. Valiquette, Rodolphe.
58. Renaud, Jeanne.
59. Vanier, Lea.
60. Baker, Josephine C.
61. Lutfy, Michael.
62. Seguin, Paul C.

*At Ste. Agathe des Monts—*

* 1. Riach, Simpson.
* 2. Bailes, Geo.
* 3. Fleming, Chas. M.
* 4. Allam, Geo. Wm.
* 5. Heggie, John.
* 6. Paterson, James.
* 7. Cahill, John T.
* 8. McLellan, Andrew V.

*At Sherbrooke -*

* 1. Gleason, Norman F.
* 2. Barrowman, Robert.
3. Abbott, Jean Eleanor.
4. Gendreau, Marie Anna.
5. Levesque, Willie E.
6. Suitor, Ida L.
7. Reid, Elizabeth.
8. Beaudoin, Michel L.
9. Choquette, Jeanne.
10. Smith, Walter.

*At Sorel—*

1. Paul, Emile.
2. Laferrière, Camille.
3. Letendre, Joseph.

*At Quebec—*

1. Lambert, Paul Eugene.
2. Bolduc, Joseph L.
3. Deschenes, Rose Alice.
4. Gravel, Josephine.
5. Serais, L. P.
6. Dubé, Irma.
7. Marquis, Maria.
8. Verret, Jeanne.
9. Carrier, Valere.
10. Losnier, Jules Henri.
11. Dery, Antoinette.
Serais, Rachel.
13. Lefebvre, Melia Florence.
14. Boucher, Marie Jeanne.
15. Briere, Germaine.
16. Fiset, Madeleine P.
17. Hamel, Jeanne.
18. Dion, Joseph Elzear.
19. Letourneau, Marie Anne.
20. Leveillie, Marguerite.
21. Gauvin, Joseph Ernest.

*At St. John—*

* 1. Haley, Luther Wm.
* 2. Cavanagh, Charles.
* 3. Collins, William.
* 4. Crawford, Geo. Edward.
* 5. Pitt, James H.
* 6. Goldie, James J.
* 7. Martin, Charlie.
8. Higgins, Catherine E.
9. MacKendrick, Marion H.
10. Rogers, Muriel A.
11. Hawkins, Ardelle Eliz.
12. Cochrane, Nina Kathleen.

*At Fredericton—*

1. MacLeod, G. A. Lorne.

*At Charlottetown—*

1. Clarke, Frank B.

*At Kentville—*

* 1. Hale, Wm. Ernest.
* 2. Brown, Freeman H.
* 3. Dalton, Judson F.
* 4. LeBlanc, Joseph.
* 5. Veino, Dennis A.

*At Halifax—*

* 1. Hunter, Mack C.
* 2. Gunn, Edward H.
* 3. Balcom, James Edgar.
* 4. Deveau, John Wm.
5. Lomas, Isabel May.
6. O'Toole, Terrence M.
7. Janes, Edward Thos.
8. King, Margary C.
9. Bligh, Lillian.
10. Hughes, John Wm.

*[illegible] April, 1918.*

*At [illegible]*

*At [illegible]*
* 1. Wearmouth, Herbert F.

*At [illegible]*
* 1. Haines, Arthur
* 2. Unwin, Cecil H.
* 3. Parker, Howard
* 4. Hayes, Harold H.
* 5. Forster, George.
6. Mason, Thomas.

*At Vancouver—*
* 1. Cruickshank, William.
* 2. Wood, Lewis R.
* 3. Purdy, Frank E.
* 4. Kelly, Frank P.
* 5. Roy, Alex
* 6. Rowland, Jno.
* 7. Shore, Jas.
* 8. Brooks, George W.
* 9. Mackern, Bernard A.
10. MacDonald, John.
11. Wheeling, Daniel W.

*At Nanaimo*
1. Hull, Reginald Geo.

*At [illegible]*
* 1. Turnbull, John H.
* 2. Hoogland, Jacques.
* 3. Lissenden, Geo. E.
* 4. Jones, Earl W.
* 5. Hawkes, Edward B.
* 6. Beresford, Arthur.
* 7. Tebby, Jos. Chas.

*At Calgary -*
* 1. Martin, John B.
* 2. Spence, Thos. G. W.
* 3. Coffey, Lex C.
* 4. Cable, Arthur E. H.
* 5. Fisher, Bert.
* 6. McEwan, Robert
* 7. Norton, Edward
* 8. Walking, Albert.
* 9. Conley, Henry.
* Ovens, Thomas.
*11. Fagg, John E.
*12. Hodge, Richard S.
*13. Cook, James E.
*14. Reid, Norman M.
*15. Cooke, Lorenzo B.
*16. Faggetter, Cecil.
*17. Hebenton, David.
*18. Bowness, Thos. Jno.
*19. Smith, Thomas.
20. Briggs, Adrian F.
21. Cameron, W. T. G.

*At [illegible]*
* 1. Moule, Percy.
* 2. Harbottle, John.
* 3. Baker, Frank.
* 4. Sutherland, Arthur H.
Bowness, Wm. A.

*At Toronto*
* 1. Bell, John W.
* 2. Curry, Samuel A. G.
Cunningham, Harry G.
4. Goode, Thomas H.
5. Munns, Wm. A.
6. McKee, Robt. A.

*At Regina -*
* 1. Mather, Wm. J.
2. Grant, T. G.
3. Cunningham, J. C.
4. Risk, Francis E.

*At Winnipeg -*
* 1. Allen, Thomas.
* 2. Campbell, Thomas.
* 3. Branson, Ralph A.
* 4. Nash, Alfred.
* 5. Craigie, John H.
* 6. Price, Francis N.
* 7. Davies, John Daniel
* 8. Dodds, William David.
* 9. Lenevaitre, Eugene F.
10. Atkinson, John.
11. Boyd, Kathleen M.
12. Johnston, Chas. H.
13. Bowman, Robert.
14. Davis, Thos. J.
15. Stubbs, Wm. H.
16. McLeod, Angus.

*At London.*
* 1. Noble, Herbert.
* 2. Koehler, Henry.
* 3. Hedger, Ralph.
* 4. McKenzie, Geo. E.
* 5. Simpson, Daniel D.
6. MacKay, Robert R.

*At [illegible]*
* 1. Browne, Wm. D.
* 2. Taylor, Harold L.
* 3. Short, T. A.
* 4. Beattie, W. K.
* 5. McGimsie, D. A.

*At Woodstock*
1. Smith, Lucy A.
2. Gignac, Ida.
3. Gignac, Yvonne.

*At North Bay*
1. Howe, Lillian.
2. Robinson, Mary K.

*At [illegible]*
* 1. Plante, Chester.
Thompson, Annie M.
3. Burton, Francis V.
4. Upper, Hugh C.

*At Windsor*
* 1. Huxtable, Harry F.
* 2. Davis, Austin A.
* 3. Addy, B. N. R.
* 4. James, Henry M.
* 5. Anderson, Jas. D.
* 6. Fraser, Mildred

*At [illegible]*
* 1. Clissold, Maurice B.
* Hammond, John
* Humphrey, Colin R.
* 4. Helps, Fred. H.
* Robertson, Louise M.
* Armstrong, Maurice C.
* 7. Hunt, Thomas
* 8. Rundle, Richard H.
* 9. Hunt, W. F.
* Alexander, John

*(f) Qualifying Competitive Examination for the Outside Service, April, 1918.—*Con.

*At Toronto*—Con.
- *11. Reynolds, Thos. E.
- *12. Biggar, Fred. L.
- *13. Buckley, Gilbert.
- *14. Hendry, John.
- 15. Lundy, Thos. J.
- 16. Shaw, Alice M.
- 17. Stewart, George.
- 18. Sherman, Thos.
- 19. Slemon, Herbert J.
- 20. Brown, Annie B.
- 21. Beecroft, John.
- 22. Kirk, Florence.
- 23. Smith, Wyman C.
- 24. Stokes, Francis R.

*At Kingston*—
- * 1. Sanford, Charles F.
- * 2. Hutton, Floyd A.
- * 3. Turner, Norman.
- * 4. Porter, Henry L.
- * 5. Halliday, Jas.
- * 6. Ross, Hugh A.
- * 7. Stockdale, Chas. H.
- * 8. Wood, Chas.
- 9. Gray, Hugh B.
- 10. Sampson, Jeannette.
- 11. Nafin, Marguerite.

*At Ottawa*—
- 1. Orr, Reba.
- 2. Bristow, Joan.
- 3. Cowan, Eleanor M.
- 4. Dowd, Edward P.
- 5. Gignac, J. A.

*At Montreal*—
- * 1. Buckle, Frankle.
- * 2. Palliser, Chas. C.
- * 3. Worthen, Homer R.
- * 4. Corry, Frederick de B.
- * 5. Lang, George.
- 6. Pelletier, Eugene.
- 7. Lefebvre, Real.
- 8. Geoffrion, Joseph U. A.
- 9. Labrasse, Georges.
- 10. Labelle, Georges.
- 11. Corbeil, Emilien.
- 12. Bigras, Neree.
- 13. Portelance, Auguste.
- 14. Richer, René.

*At Ste. Agathe*—
- * 1. Chapman, Edward P.
- * 2. Boyle, Patrick R.
- * 3. Bacchus, Frederick.
- * 4. Foster, Thomas.
- * 5. Douglas, Edward J.

*At Sherbrooke*—
- * 1. Barrowman, Robert.

*At Quebec*—
- 1. Dumontier, Pierre Alphonse.
- 2. Marquis, Maria.
- 3. Sirois, L. P.

*At Sorel*—
- 1. Laferriere, Camille A.

*At Kentville*—
- * 1. Brown, Walter S.
- * 2. Grant, Chas. E.

*(g) Preliminary Competitive Examination for the Outside Service, May, 1918.*

IN ORDER OF MERIT BY CENTRES

*At Prince Rupert*—
- * 1. Halmberg, Alexander
- 2. Watson, Olive.
- 3. Viereck, Mabel Alice.
- 4. Evans, Arthur E.
- 5. Curtin, Grace Patricia.
- 6. Byatt, Florence M.
- 7. Kemp, Gladys B.

*At Victoria*—
- * 1. McKay, Angus.
- * 2. Garger, Alex.
- * 3. Harding, Charles.
- 4. Warburton, Wm. C.
- 5. Mable, Arthur W.

*At Vancouver*—
- * 1. Ford, Walter J.
- * 2. Reardon, Joseph.
- * Williamson, Hugh W. T.
- 4. Fletcher, Fred. Thomas.

*At Edmonton*—
- * 1. Harley, John Arthur.
- * 2. Wampler, Chas.
- * 3. Crockett, F. G.
- * 4. Fullerton, John Grove.
- * 5. Nippin, R. T.
- 6. Clark, A. Wilhelmina.
- 7. Wortman, Mabel Louise.
- 8. Finn, R. Marie.
- 9. Thorsher, Augustus S.

*At Calgary*—
- * 1. Dougan, John.
- * 2. Dunn, Maurice.
- 3. Miland, George B.

*At Saskatoon*—
- 1. Rowles, Ethel Florence.
- 2. Schofield, Joe.
- 3. Palmer, Herbert Chas.

*At Moosejaw*—
- * 1. Cousins, Francis W.
- * 2. Quint, David C.
- 3. Fysh, William R.
- 4. Wilton, Eliz.
- 5. Pratt, Edward.
- 6. Spiller, Frank A.

*At Regina*—
- * 1. Williams, Windsor.
- * 2. Wride, Geo. W.
- 3. Shatford, Alfred.

*At Winnipeg*—
- * 1. Beavis, John H.
- * 2. O'Gorman, John.
- * 3. Marshall, H. H.
- * 4. Cherry, Thomas C.
- * 5. Hunt, Joseph.
- * 6. Newbery, William A.
- * 7. Hunter, Fred.
- Felton, David A.

(g) Provisional Competitions [illegible] Civil Service May 1918.—Con.

At Winnipeg—Con.
- 9. Woolley, John J.
- 10. Reid, Stanley D.
- 11. Anderson, David H.
- 12. Fraser, John.
- 13. Fraser, Alexander.
- 14. [illegible]
- 15. Davies, John D.
- 16. Shepherd, Alex.
- 17. Owen, Geo. F.
- 18. Richardson, Alfred E.
- 19. Hill, Fred. N.
- 20. Ratheran, Harold Fred.

At [illegible]—
1. Campbell, Thos. B.

At North Bay—
- 1. Kennedy, William R.
- 2. Newton, Paul M.
- 3. Leduc, Ernest W.

At London—
- 1. Morgan, William C.
- 2. McGratton, Thos. E.
- 3. Campbell, Chas. W.
- 4. Thompson, Frank.
- 5. Broadhurst, James Hope.
6. Stewart, Howard J.
7. Walker, Telesphore S.
8. [illegible], Samuel

At Hamilton—
- 1. Alford, Victor A.
- 2. Smith, Jas. A.
- 3. Gill, Reuben.

4. Crawford, Fred. Chas
5. Handford, Geo. Henry
6. Hill, Claudea M.
7. [illegible] Alfred E.
8. Sherwood, Chas. N.

At Guelph—
- [illegible] Joh[illegible]
- 2. Betteridge, Chas. A.

3. Fischer, Hilda.

At [illegible]—
- 1. Garraway, Garnet W.
- 2. Cooke, Geo. R.
- 3. Parrett, Alfred Henry.
- [illegible] John W.
- 5. Peers, Harry L.
- 6. Nash, Thos. Harold.
- 7. Gillespie, Edward.
- [illegible] Robert R.
- [illegible] Thomas E.
- 10. Butler, Leo.
- 11. Smith, Graham.
- 12. Lundy, William R.

13. Hallman, Bertram M
McCormick, Barbara
15. Ellis, Emily M
16. [illegible] Wm. E.
17. Granger, Mary Ann
18. [illegible]
19. McKinnon, Robt.
Plummidge, Ada.
21. Blackwell, Wm. S.
22. [illegible] Alex. Robt.
23. Stanch, Otto.
24. McMahon, Percy [illegible]
25. McDonald, Ella
26. [illegible] Claude A.

At [illegible]—Con.
27. Adams, Alex
Louis, Vera H.
29. Alexander, Angus M.
30. Gerolamy, Edna Marie.
31. Darnley, Wm.
Stanton, Richard.
33. Stevens, Ethel.
34. Bloom, Maurice.
35. Sullivan, Mrs. Jerry.
- 36. Crighton, Harry.

At [illegible]—
1. Shultz, Richard.

At [illegible]—
- 1. Oliver, Ed. Allen.
- 2. McCuaig, Donald.

3. Paynter, Hilda.
4. Wilson, Eliz. C.
5. Ryan, Mrs. Nellie.
6. Smith, Idalta.
7. MacNeely, Mabel D.
8. Middleton, Agnes.
9. Schuman, Hattie.
10. Armstrong, Ernest.
11. Lalonde, Berthe.
12. Labelle, Archange.
13. Moreton, Eveline.
14. Breakenridge, Rhea V.
Gadbois, Maria V.
McDonald, Caroline A.
17. Choquette, Falconio.
Leslie, Carrie.
19. Dupuis, Marie P. A.
20. D'Aoust, Imelda.
Lacourcière, Nancy.
22. Grant, Hilda M. A.
23. Charbonneau, Edna J.
24. Pilon, Wenceslas.
25. Bouchard, Yvonne.
Moxon, Gengia A.
27. Leahy, Thomas J.
28. [illegible] Annie
Greenberg, Samuel.
30. Broult, Germaine.
Pruneau, Alice.
32. [illegible] Lorette
33. Kemp, W. G.
Tessier, Alma.
35. Lavigne, Oliva.
Neville, Mary.
37. Lacourcière, Aurille.
38. Poirier, Helena.
Vincent, Alma.
40. Chene, Noella.
41. Moreton, Ella.
42. Sanderson, Rhea V.
43. Henderson, Emma E.
44. Tompkins, Lorne
45. Houlahan, Geraldine M.
Roy, Joanne M.
47. Yale, K. [illegible]
48. Lapierre, Anna.
49. [illegible] Ida M.
50. Morgan, Emily M.
51. [illegible] J. A.
52. Nash, Miss E.
53. Robinson, Flora.
Carrière, Arthur.
55. Neville, John P.
56. Poisson, Rose de Lima

*(g) Preliminary Competitive Examination for the Outside Service, May 1918.*—Con.

*At Ottawa*—Con.

57. Miller, Dorothy H.
Moore, Violet.
Russell, Margaret.
60. Boucher, Eva.
Poitras, Laura.
62. Fontaine, Georgette.
Leduc, Alice.
64. Pigeon, Hermine.
65. Bishop, Sidney G.
Dier, Horace D.
Lowrie, Mrs. W.
68. Bayard, Germaine.
69. Ferguson, Lorna M.
70. Godbout, Cecile.
Laidlaw, Myrtle J.
Somerton, Florence A.
73. Henry, Annie Edna.
74. Lewis, Harriet A.
75. Richardson, Violet P.
76. Burgess, Wilbert.
Walters, Lillian.
78. Bourgeoys, Marguerite.
Day, Winnifred A.
80. Gervais, Jeanne.
81. Ferguson, John B.
MacKenzie, Flora.
83. Bourgeau, Eugene.
84. Winning, Bertha F.
Periard, Amanda.
86. Chene, Marie A.
Villeneuve, Marie.
88. Bleeks, Lewella.
Gagne, Evelyn.
Latimer, Bertha M.
91. Guy, Eugene.
Weeks, Arthur C.
93. Sullivan, Jeannet.
94. McArthur, Nathan.
95. McCormick, Sarah E.
96. Craig, Lucy.
97. MacLean, Mary.
Purdy, Lila.
99. Hebert, Hector.
Hughes, Earl.
101. Vachon, Dora.
102. Hill, Louise M.
103. Campbell, Irene D.
104. Philion, Joseph E.
105. de Harte, Yvonne.
106. Furlong, Mary.
107. Carriere, Beatrice.
108. Brisson, Armenosa.
Chevrier, Fernanda.
110. Patry, Rose.
111. Morier, Charles A.
112. Brigham, Thos. Leo.

*At Montreal*—

* 1. Forbes, James C.
* 2. Larivière, Henri.
* 3. McCormack, Michael P.
* 4. Bukford, Harold G.
* 5. Boucher, Arthur.
* 6. Jarry, Chas. E.
7. Roussin, Maximillenne.
8. Fauteux, Claire.
9. Paquette, Germaine.
10. Pouget, Mary.
11. Dorris, Louis.
12. LeMyre, Marie A. C.
Seguin, Aline.
14. Finkelstein, Sarah.
15. L'bonté, Noemie.

*At Toronto*—Con.

16. Allard, Alberte.
17. Bérubé, Marguerite.
18. Laberge, Mrs. L. A.
Perrault, Blanche.
20. Joly, J. Alderic.
21. Cardinal, Rejeanne.
22. Larieviere, Napoleon.
23. Robert, Arthur.
24. Lalonde, Wilfrid.
25. Clarke, Paul Emile.
26. Duckett, Berthe.
27. Dugas, Annie.
28. Desjardins, Rose.
Devon, Mary E.
30. Bastien, Beatrice A.
Benard, Raoul H.
32. Noiseux, R.
33. Bisson, Camelia.
34. Veronneau, Marie Claire.
35. David, Joseph E.
36. Moore, Vena.
37. Larose, Albina.
38. Gervais, Edmond.
39. Deslauriers, Paul E.
40. Gauthier, Charles.
41. Fortier, Adolphe.
42. Gratton, Rose A.
43. Vermette, Henry.
44. Gauthier, Antoinette.
45. Cyr, Omer.
46. Picard, Ernest.

*At Ste. Agathe*—

* 1. Neilson, Douglas.
* 2. Foss, K.
* 3. Mackay, Donald C.
* 4. Champ, George.
* 5. Winter, John Mackenzie.

*At Sherbrooke*—

1. Parent, Edgar.
2. Gendreau, Saline.
3. Morissette, C. Roland.

*At Quebec*—

1. Fortier, Joseph Adrien.
2. Martineau, Juliette.
3. Gilbert, Mde. Alice.
4. Carriere, Albert.
5. Tremblay, Leopold.
6. Jobin, S. Irenee.
7. Guimont, Louis Robert.
8. Hunt, J. Falcome.
9. Girard, Alfredine.
10. Everell, Eugene Ernest.
11. Adam, Marie Ange.
12. Labreque, Mrs. Foy.
13. Martineau, Marson.
14. Leclerc, Oscar.
Breton, D.
16. Desjardins, Elzear.

*At Moncton*—

1. LeBlanc, Thomas J.
2. Smith, Lawson.

*At Fredericton*—

* 1. Kennedy, Wm. G.
* 2. Cuming, Gordon Harold.
3. McQuarrie, Donald H.

*(g) Preliminary Competitive Examination for the Outside Service, May 1918.*—Con.

At St. John—

- 1. Lowe, Robert Bruce
- 2. Wright, John Henry
- 3. Goldie, James J.
- Lawson, Gordon S.
- Ryan, Katherine
- 6. D'Aigle, Marie A.
- 7. Stewart, David L.

At Charlottetown—

- 1. Alley, Wm. Alfred.
- 2. Cameron, Ernest.
- 3. Connolly, John Joseph.
- 4. Trainor, James Ernest.
- 5. Stewart, James W.

At Halifax—

- 1. Betts, Ralph.
- 2. Lewis, Harold R.
- 3. Tinkham, Harold A.
- 4. Mentant, Chas. L.
- 5. Weir, Lewis N.
- 6. Smith, Roy B.
- 7. Fraser, Robert N.
- 8. Marshall, Joseph Eaton.
- Mader, V. A.
- 10. Mason, Harold E.
- 11. Thomas, Wm. P.
- 12. Ross, Donald R.
- 13. Flavin, Gerald Patrick.
- 14. Buchan, Elton.

[1] Subsequently gazetted.

*(h) Qualifying and Third Division Competitive Examination, May, 1918.*

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

(*A.—Clerks.*)

| Rank. | Name. | Place. |
|---|---|---|
| • | Devall, William H., | Hamilton. |
| • | Hackney, Jack, | Toronto. |
| • | Waterman, Fred. W., | Ottawa. |
| • | Helps, Fred. H., | Toronto. |
| • | Frost, Ernest A., | Toronto. |
| • | Prior, Ernest H., | Toronto. |
| • | Stewart, George, | Toronto. |
| • | Davies, John D., | Winnipeg. |
| • | Nixon, Fred. W., | St. Vital, W. P. O. |
| • 10. | McKay, Ronald C., | Ste. Agathe. |
| • 11. | Currie, John W., | Sidney. |
| • 12. | Bedford, Percy, | Ottawa. |
| • 13. | White, John T., | Moosejaw. |
| • 14. | O'Gorman, John, | Winnipeg. |
| • 15. | Hunter, William, | Toronto. |
| • | Jones, Wesley J., | Regina. |
| • 17. | Lawrence, James E., | Toronto. |
| • 18. | Welch, William H., | Winnipeg. |
| • | Udy, George, | Saskatoon. |
| • 20. | Pugh, Alfred, | London. |
| • 21. | Chess, Fred., | Winnipeg. |
| • 22. | Clarke, Richard R., | Kingston. |
| • 23. | Riley, Walter F., | Westboro, Ont. |
| • 24. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| • 25. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| • 26. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| • 27. | Cherry, Thomas C., | Winnipeg. |
| • 28. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| • | Hart, William F., | Toronto. |
| • 30. | Harrison, Ramsden, | Toronto. |
| • 31. | Aitken, Hugh R., | Ottawa. |
| • 32. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| • | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| • | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| • | Morgan, William E., | Toronto. |
| • | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| • 37. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| • 38. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| • | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| • 40. | Forbes, James C., | Montreal. |
| • 41. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| • 42. | McLeod, Hugh, | Toronto. |
| • | Campbell, Charles W., | Leamington. |
| • 44. | Anderson, David H., | Winnipeg. |
| • 45. | Ellimore, Harold D., | Winnipeg. |
| • 46. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| • 47. | Tattersall, Frank, | Toronto |
| • 48. | Smee, Robert D., | Winnipeg. |
| • 49. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| • 50. | Brault, Germaine, | Ottawa. |
| • • | Burt, Patricia, | Ottawa. |

| Rank. | Name. | Place. |
|---|---|---|
| s 52. | Fee, John James, | Ottawa. |
| s 53. | Clement, Lucie, | Ottawa. |
| s 54. | Eligh, Ella M., | Ottawa. |
| s 55. | Derraugh, Rita V., | Ottawa. |
| s 56. | Myre, Yvonne, | Ottawa. |
| 57. | Barth, Fred., John, | Stouffville |
| s 58. | Donaldson, Sara, | Ottawa. |
| s 59. | Cayer, Bernice A., | Ottawa. |
| 60. | Millar, Eva, | Saskatoon. |
| s 61. | Lafranchise, May L. Y., | Hull. |
| s 62. | Malette, Helene, | Ottawa. |
| s 63. | Hughes, Mary, | Charlottetown. |
| s 64. | Richardson, Hilary J., | Ottawa. |
| 65. | Palmer, Gertrude L., | Ottawa. |
| s 66. | Burnett, Evelyn F., | Ottawa. |
| 67. | Gouin, Adrienne, | Ottawa. |
| 68. | Robertson, Winnifred, | St. Thomas. |
| 69. | Black, Margaret H., | Ottawa. |
| | Erwin, Stella, | Ottawa. |
| s 71. | Shane, Lena L., | Ottawa. |
| s 72. | Heron, Louise, | Ottawa. |
| | Purcell, Audrey D., | North Bay. |
| s 74. | Walshe, Norma E., | Ottawa. |
| s 75. | Neale, Carmen I., | Ottawa. |
| | Vechsler, Myers J., | Ottawa. |
| s 77. | Stewart, Marion, | Ottawa |
| 78. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 79. | Garvin, Molly, | Ottawa |
| 80. | Bastedo, Catherine T., | Ottawa. |
| | Francey, George E., | Saskatoon. |
| s 82. | Wegenast, W. S., | Waterloo. |
| s 83. | Boigel, Clara M., | Ottawa. |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| s 85. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 86. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 88. | Wood, Muriel, | Ottawa. |
| 89. | Worth, Wright, | Brockville. |
| 90. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 91. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| s 92. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | Walker, Jean M., | Truro. |
| s 94. | Dunne, Cleo, | Ottawa. |
| 95. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| s | Love, Isabel W., | Ottawa. |
| 97. | Hodgkin, John O., | Ottawa. |
| | Richter, Rose, | Ottawa. |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 101. | Charlebois, Jeannette, | Ottawa. |
| s 102. | [illegible] | [illegible] |

*(h) Qualifying and Third Division Competitive Examination, May, 1918.*—Con.

| Rank. | Name. | Place. |
|---|---|---|
| 103. | Neal, James, | Moosejaw. |
| 104. | Montgomery, Anna G., | Ottawa. |
| s 105. | Campbell, Mary A., | Ottawa. |
| | Thomson, Harold J., | Edmonton. |
| 107. | Gilpin, George C., | Saskatoon. |
| 108. | Hayes, Rita, | Chatham. |
| | Scharfe, Violetta, | Ottawa. |
| 110. | Dunn, Esther Mary, | Ottawa. |
| 111. | Plantz, Edna M., | Morrisburg. |
| 112. | Lambert, Paul E., | Lauzon. |
| | Ryan, Katherine, | St. John. |
| s 114. | Gleeson, Mildred J., | Ottawa. |
| 115. | Fraser, Annie I., | Halifax. |
| s 116. | Acklan, Eliz. M., | Ottawa. |
| s 117. | Brown, Jessie P | Ottawa. |
| | Castonguay, Marie F., | Ottawa. |
| | Daoust, Lucien, | Ottawa. |
| s | Moreland, Mabel, | Ottawa West. |
| s 121. | Jamieson, Margaret, | Ottawa. |
| 122. | Torbet, Robert T., | Saskatoon. |
| 123. | Smith, Clara M., | Halifax. |
| 124. | Callaghan, Mary, | Emyvale. |
| | Greaves, Arthur S., | Ottawa. |
| s | Murphy, M. Nellie, | Ottawa. |
| | Kilduff, Margaret, | Ottawa. |
| 128. | Campbell, Marie F., | Chatham. |
| | Elcombe, Lulu F., | Peterborough. |
| | Hartney, Kathleen, | Ottawa. |
| | MacKenzie, Estelle J., | Elmsdale. |
| 132. | Burrows, John T., | Saskatoon. |
| 133. | Farrell, Baden J., | Ottawa. |
| 134. | Mitchell, Ernest H., | Edmonton. |
| 135. | McGill, Gordon M., | Toronto. |
| 136. | Greenwood, Harry, | Moncton. |
| s | Hodgins, Marjorie, | Ottawa. |
| 138. | Bale, Thomas G., | Saskatoon. |
| 139. | Barnsley, Frank R., | Prince Rupert. |
| 140. | Orr, Fulford E., | Ottawa. |
| | Orr, Reba, | Ottawa. |
| 142. | Southgate, Fred. A., | Edmonton. |
| s 143. | McDonald, Marion A., | Ottawa. |
| s 144. | Hatton, Crissie M., | Ottawa. |
| 145. | Clark, Kathleen M., | Ottawa. |
| | Collins, John, | Calgary. |
| | Cox, Eva V., | Toronto. |
| 148. | Coulter, Ruth L., | Ottawa. |
| 149. | Prunneau, Alice, | Ottawa. |
| 150. | Leduc, Marie M., | Ottawa. |
| | Moreton, Eveline, | Ottawa. |
| 152. | Mann, Mabel F., | Ottawa. |
| 153. | Anderson, R. R., | Calgary. |
| s | Burnside, Bessie, | Ottawa. |
| s | Jackson, Lillian, | Ottawa. |
| 156. | Loney, Adelaide, | Ottawa. |
| s 157. | Murphy, M. Florence, | Ottawa. |
| 158. | Belsher, A. Ferne, | Ottawa. |
| 159. | Danbrook, F. C., | Calgary. |
| | Gibson, Hugh W., | Saskatoon. |
| 161. | Walsh, David M., | Ottawa. |
| 162. | Landry, Eliz., | Bathurst. |
| 163. | Dunk, Bertha, | Campbellford. |
| 164. | Perrin, E., | Ottawa. |
| | Smith, William H., | Saskatoon. |
| 166. | Holland, Harry, | Ottawa. |
| s 167. | DeHaitre, Blanche B., | Ottawa. |
| 168. | Moffatt, Ida M., | Otawa. |
| 169. | Flavin, Gerald P., | Halifax. |
| | Paynter, Bessie C., | Ottawa. |
| 171. | Chapman, Mary D., | Ottawa. |
| | Robertson, Matthew R., | Moosejaw. |
| 173. | Gouldie, Hilda M., | Ottawa. |
| 174. | Carey, B. Clifden, | Ottawa. |
| s 175. | Cameron, Etta, | Bathurst. |
| | Nayler, Nelson, | Calgary |
| 177. | Clement, Paul Edouard, | Ottawa. |
| | Mills, James J., | North Battleford. |
| | Snowdon, Reginald V., | Edmonton. |
| s 180. | Buckley, May, | Bathurst. |
| 181. | Beaton, Wilfred, | Ottawa. |
| 182. | Cameron, Dalziel, | Moosejaw. |
| 183. | Casselman, Garnet W., | Ottawa. |
| | McLay, James, | Ottawa. |
| 185. | Morris, Bella, | Ottawa. |
| | White, Lily A., | Ottawa. |
| 187. | Wheeler, Thomas T., | Ottawa. |
| 188. | Ferguson, Constance, | St. John. |
| 189. | Boudreau, René, | Hull. |
| 190. | Kaminsky, Mortimer, | Ottawa. |
| | Pickford, Fred., | Moosejaw. |
| 192. | Duffy, Margaret, | Ottawa. |
| 193. | Gauthier, Eglantine, | Ottawa. |
| | Jarrett, Fred. A., | Calgary |
| | Roberts, Walter F., | North Battleford. |
| 196. | Hickson, John A., | Ottawa. |
| 197. | Rattey, Reginald, | Ottawa. |
| 198. | Maxwell, Ada H., | Ottawa. |
| 199. | Robinson, Arthur F., | Victoria. |
| 200. | Fraser, Robert M., | Mill Brook. |
| | Hooper, Harry C., | Charlottetown. |
| 202. | Fagan, Norman C., | Ottawa |
| | Haskett, Kenneth L., | Hamilton. |
| s 204. | Buckley, Mary L., | Bathurst. |
| 205. | McLaughlin, Thomas E., | Ottawa. |
| 206. | Schumann, Hattie, | Ottawa. |
| 207. | Purcell, Marjorie, | Ottawa. |
| s 208. | Boucher, C. S., | Brittania. |
| 209. | MacTavish, Grace A., | Calgary. |
| 210. | Eccelstone, Mildred, | Ottawa. |
| 211. | Cloutier, Lawrence D., | North Bay. |
| | Woodrow, Fred. R., | Moosejaw. |
| 213. | Lowrie, Thelma E., | Ottawa. |
| 214. | Kinlock, William, | Saskatoon. |
| | LaRoche, Yvonne, | Hull. |
| s | MacLean, Bessie P., | Chatham. |
| 217. | Barnard, G. A., | New Westminster. |
| | Smith, A. G., | Ottawa. |
| 219. | Kavanagh, Ed. A., | Ottawa. |
| | Lesaux, Victor R., | Ottawa. |
| 221. | Martin, Ethel S., | Elmvale. |
| 222. | Mathurin, J. E., | Quebec. |
| | Sibley, Oliver, | Calgary. |
| 224. | Beriault, William, | Coteau Station. |
| | Mabee, Augusta, | Ottawa. |
| | Blackwell, Wm. S., | Toronto. |
| 227. | Gervais, Edmond, | Montreal. |
| 227. | Bristow, Joan, | Ottawa. |
| 228. | Lepage, Marguerite, | Ottawa. |
| 229. | Paul, Alex. H., | Saskatoon. |
| 230. | Caldwell, Guy T., | Ottawa. |
| | Hollett, Thomas C., | Saskatoon. |
| | Mader, Atwood U., | Mahon Bay. |
| 233. | Juteau, Antonio, | Montreal. |
| 234. | Beauchamp, Hector, | Ottawa. |
| | Foran, William H., | Ottawa. |
| | James, Herbert Wm., | Moosejaw. |
| 237. | Brisbois, William, | Ottawa. |
| 238. | Trottier, Bruno R., | Ottawa. |
| 239. | Guay, David, | Ottawa. |
| 240. | Wiles, Norman V., | Ottawa. |
| 241. | Marshall, Eliz., | Ottawa. |
| | Monk, John E. B., | Ottawa. |
| 243. | Bailey, M. Kathleen, | Ottawa. |
| 244. | O'Regan, James M. A., | Ottawa. |
| 245. | Tupper, Gladys, | Ottawa. |

N.B.—Candidates marked S. also successful as stenographers.

*(h) Qualifying and Third Division Competitive Examination, May, 1918.*—Con.

| Rank. | Name. | Place. |
|---|---|---|
| 2. | Pearen, Ethel, | Ottawa. |
| 3. | Draffin, Naomi, | Ottawa. |
| 4. | Eastwood, Lillian M., | Cornwall. |
| | Gunning, Georgiana, | Chatham. |
| 6. | Corrigan, Paul M., | Ottawa. |
| 7. | DeCourcy, Margaret, | London. |
| 9. | Belanger, Marie A., | Quebec. |
| 10. | Ferguson, Marguerite E., | Ottawa. |
| 11. | Bullock, M. Hortense, | Chatham |
| 12. | Burke, Evelyn, | Ottawa. |
| 13. | Sheridan, Martha, | Ottawa. |

*(i) Lower Grade Competitive Examination, May, 1918.*

| Rank. | Name. | Place. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bruce, Charles C., | Ottawa. |
| | Harbin, Grace Rea, | Mattawa. |
| | Morris, Bella, | Ottawa. |
| 4. | O'Hogan, Lillian B., | Ottawa. |
| | Morris, Marie B., | Montreal. |
| 6. | Callaghan, Mary, | Charlottetown. |
| 7. | McDonald, Anna B., | Ottawa. |
| 8. | Dickson, Zelpha H., | Ottawa. |
| 9. | Hagen, Winnifred, | Charlottetown. |
| 10. | Lawrence, Ethel E., | Ottawa. |
| 11. | Nadon, Liliane, | Ottawa. |
| 12. | Morris, Ida E., | Westboro |
| 13. | Pennock, Thomas E., | Ottawa. |
| 14. | Howe, Horace W., | Ottawa. |
| 15. | Lafleur, Hector, | Ottawa. |
| 16. | Lamontagne, Edouard, | Montreal. |
| 17. | Riendeau, Alphonse, | Ottawa. |
| 18. | Price, Frances E., | Ottawa. |
| 19. | Faught, Louise, | Ottawa. |

*(j) Competitive Examination for Entrance to the Royal Naval College, May, 1918.*

| Rank. | Name. | Place. |
|---|---|---|
| 2. | DeWolf, Henry Geo., | Halifax. |
| 3. | Burpee, Lawrence, | Ottawa. |
| 4. | Kingsmill, Charles, | Ottawa. |
| 6. | Ketchum, Kenneth G., | Toronto |
| 7. | Knowlton, John G., | St. John. |
| 8. | Hope, Donald M., | Halifax. |
| 10. | Roper, John B., | Ottawa. |
| 11. | Porteous, Wm. W., | Vancouver |
| 12. | Beament, Thos. G., | Ottawa |
| 13. | Nixon, Francis R., | Victoria. |
| 14. | Ellis, John E., | St. John. |
| 15. | Winfield, Gordon A., | Halifax. |

*(k) Supplementary Examination in Canadian History and Geography for successful candidates at previous examinations for Stenographers and Typists, May, 1918.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Aubrey, Beatrice. | *At Ottawa*—Con. |
| Bowland, Edna Irene. | Ramsay, Eva Maud. |
| Brown, Irene Hill. | Reid, Jessie A. |
| Jackson, Winnifred. | Rogers, Mabel F. |
| Leetham, Mildred | |

*(a) Special Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service held for Returned Soldiers, September, 1917.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown, John Nelson. | Ritchie, William Scott. |
| Cox, John. | Simpson, Thomas Harold |
| Gibson, John. | Ward, William John |
| Kaisergruber, Herman. | Zala, A. |
| Lowry, William Robert | |
| Pike, Henry Bruce. | |

*(a) Special Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service held for Returned Soldiers, September, 1918.*—Continued.

*At Vancouver—*
Baker, Henry Edgar.
Carr, William Henry.
Elliott, Percy John.
Falconer, John Smith.
Fraser, Andrew.
Fulton, Samuel.
Georges, Robert Emile.
Gilland, West.
Gray, J. A. H.
Howell, Hugh Oliver.
Hulbert, William George.
Jones, William.
Laxton, William Henry.
Lewis, Reuben A.
Main, James M.
Manson, Thomas St. Clair.
Rhoddes, Albert Edward.
Savage, Douglas.
Stewart, John Keith.
Thomas, Albert.
Thorsen, Bjarme O.
Wheeler, Thomas Arthur.
Windle, Francis Harold.

*At Edmonton—*
Arter, Alex. McKay.
Becks, Henry George Colin.
Clark, William Bamber.
Donohoe, Terence.
Edwards, Gwilyn.
Lissenden, Geo. Edwin.
McBratney, Robert.
Packford, Arthur.
Plean, George.
Ross, James.
Stene, Jas. Wallance.
Stockman, James.
Ward, Henry Charles.
White, Reginald.
Young, Frank J.

*At Calgary—*
Bingay, Karl Harold.
Carnell, William.
Faggetter, Cecil.
Furmston, F. C.
Harris, George.
Kay, Arthur.
Kelter, John C.
MacFarlane, Alex.
Montgomery, Daniel Robert.
Owen, Robert.
Pennant, Joseph.
Piton, Harold Henry.
Rand, Samuel Edward.
Rich, Albert George.
Sandilands, Adam.
Shaw, Norman.
Staines, Alfred.
Troman, Samuel.
Venn, Charles J.
Wight, Peter.

*At Frank—*
Burton, Herbert.
Cameron, Lester J.
Fraser, Allen H.
Gardner, Alfred F.
Hand, Harry.
Handson, George.
Holmes, Arthur.
Moorhead, Alexander.

*At Frank*—Con.
Traise, Fred. B.
Tuttle, Adna.
Unsworth, Percy.
Vellacott, Walter F.

*At Saskatoon—*
Baker, Frank.
Belcher, William Henry.
Broomhead, James Willis.
Clarke, Bert Donald.
Collins, Frederic.
Hopper, William Howard.
Horne, R. B. W.
Johnson, Alex.
Pittam, George Walter.
Slater, Dan.
Turkington, Victor S.

*At Moosejaw—*
Lovis, Thomas S. H.

*At Winnipeg—*
Adams, Charles Horace.
Ballantyne, Archibald.
Barker, John F.
Joyce, Albert John.
McHugh, John.
Price, Francis Noel.
Winstone, Charles.
Woolgar, N. H.
Wright, Frederick.

*At Hamilton—*
Boot, Harold.
Mellon ,William Gordon.

*At Toronto—*
Bates, Frederick.
Farmer, Albert.
Ganton, Joseph Thomas.
Hall, William John.
Harding, William S.
Harrison, Rumsden.
Murray, Charles.
McCardle, Frederick Chas.
Ruddy, J. G.
Stirling, William Queen.
Tattersall, James.
Welch, Albert.
Woolsey, William F.

*At Montreal—*
Hogan, Hugh Murray.
Reilly, John.
Richardson, Robert.

*At Ste. Agathe—*
Callicutt, W. N.
MacDuff, Charles Arthur.
White, Edwin.

*At St. John—*
Cavanagh, Vincent R.
Cole, Orean.
Craik, James I.
McIllwraith, William Alexander.
Tuck, James Hazen.

*At Halifax—*
Chisholm, Joseph M
James, Joseph A.

*(b) Special Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service, held for Returned Soldiers, September, 1917.*

*At Vancouver—*
Howell, Hugh Oliver.
Main, James M.
McCallum, Alexander.
Perdue, J. G.

*At Edmonton—*
Figg, Ernest Arthur.
McIntosh, Duncan.
Neilans, John.
Starkie, Benjamin.

*At Calgary—*
Grady, John McKinlay.
James, Frederick John
Matheson, Alfred
Summers, John Alfred.
Taylor, Philip.
Towers, John Arthur.

*At Frank—*
Fraser, Allen H.
Gardner, Arthur F.
Richmond, George A.
Whitaker, Alfred T.
Zala, Albert Paul.

*At Saskatoon—*
Crane, George Levi.
Hall, Cedric L.

*At Moosejaw—*
Lovis, Thomas A. H.

*At Toronto—*
Ganton, Joseph Thomas
McCardle, Frederic C.
Stirling, Wm. Queen.
Tattersall, James.

*At Ottawa—*
Marshall, Charles J.

*At Montreal—*
Townsend, John C.
Wilson, Chas. Andrew.

*At Ste. Agathe—*
Codire, Arthur A.
Kite, Harry.
Murray, Newton.

*(c) Special Examination for Veterinary Inspector, April, 1918.*

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

1. Boast, Charles R., Toronto.
2. Rowson, Albert E., Toronto.
3. Saint, Fred. Frank, Toronto.
4. Foreham, C. H., Toronto.
5. Currie, Arthur D., Toronto.
   Gruer, Daniel, Toronto.
7. Colton, Chas., Toronto.
8. [illegible] John Douglas, Winnipeg
9. Dotten, William C., Toronto.
10. Smith, John W., Toronto.
11. [illegible] Irving, Toronto
    Sheppard, James A., Toronto.
13. Howell, H. N., Toronto.
14. Chambers, Alexander, Toronto.
    Melanson, James T., Toronto.
16. Edwards, C. L., Ottawa.
    Walker, Earl C., Toronto.
18. Davidson, Walter B., Toronto.
19. Steen, Harry C., Toronto.
20. McCullough, H., Toronto.
21. Halbert, S. F. T., Toronto.
22. Vining, Alonzo M., Toronto.

*(d) Special Lower Grade Examination held at Woodstock, July, 1918.*

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

*1. Robottom, Herbert.
*2. Taylor, Edward.
*3. [illegible] Henry Mervin
*4. Russell, Charles H.
*5. Young, Thomas.
6. Allott, Wm. H.
7. Kerr, David C.
8. Smithers, Bert.
9. Marshall, Harry J.

TABLE No. 4. Candidates who were successful as a result of an appeal against the valuation of their papers.

*Third Division Examination, November, 1917.*

*At Ottawa—*
[illegible]

*Preliminary Examination, May, 1918.*

*At [illegible]—*
[illegible]

TABLE No. 5.—Number and Percentage of Successful Candidates at the Regular Examinations.

| Examination. | Examined. | | | Successful. | | | Per cent successful. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| November, 1917. | | | | | | | | | |
| Preliminary | 421 | 140 | 561 | 274 | 95 | 369 | 65 | 68 | 66 |
| Qualifying | 158 | 29 | 187 | 82 | 18 | 100 | 52 | 63 | 53 |
| Third Division | 46 | 138 | 184 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 6 |
| April, 1918. | | | | | | | | | |
| Preliminary | 567 | 169 | 736 | 411 | 126 | 537 | 72 | 75 | 73 |
| Qualifying | 234 | 26 | 260 | 154 | 19 | 173 | 72 | 73 | 67 |
| May, 1918. | | | | | | | | | |
| Preliminary | 341 | 216 | 557 | 205 | 141 | 346 | 60 | 65 | 62 |
| Qualifying | 168 | 15 | 183 | 97 | 12 | 109 | 58 | 80 | 60 |
| Third Division | 48 | 144 | 192 | 41 | 113 | 154 | 85 | 78 | 80 |
| Lower Grade | 8 | 27 | 35 | 6 | 14 | 20 | 75 | 52 | 57 |
| Promotion in Third Division | 2 | 19 | 21 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 53 | 48 |
| Naval Cadetships | 30 | 0 | 30 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 53 | 0 | 53 |

TABLE No. 6.—Number and Percentage of Returned Soldiers who were successful at Examinations.

| Examination. | Examined. | Successful. | Per cent successful. |
|---|---|---|---|
| September, 1917— | | | |
| Preliminary | 168 | 141 | 84 |
| Qualifying | 52 | 33 | 63 |
| November, 1917— | | | |
| Preliminary | 251 | 177 | 70 |
| Qualifying | 102 | 50 | 49 |
| April, 1918— | | | |
| Preliminary | 349 | 279 | 80 |
| Qualifying | 161 | 111 | 69 |
| Egg Inspector | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| May, 1918— | | | |
| Preliminary | 131 | 78 | 60 |
| Qualifying | 93 | 47 | 51 |
| Third Division | 2 | 1 | 50 |
| Lower Grade | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Lay Inspector | 13 | 0 | 0 |

Table No. 7.—Number of Returned Soldiers writing at Examinations at the Different Centres.

| Place of Examination. | September 1917. | | November 1917. | | April, 1918. | | | May, 1918. | | | | | July, 1918. | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Preliminary | Qualifying | Preliminary | Qualifying | Preliminary | Qualifying | Law Inspector | Preliminary | Qualifying | Third Division clerkships | Lower Grade | Law Inspector | Preliminary | | |
| Prince Rupert | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Victoria | 23 | | 9 | 10 | 20 | 5 | | 3 | 2 | | | | | | 72 |
| Vancouver | 27 | 7 | 39 | 18 | 23 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | 132 |
| Edmonton | 17 | 3 | 23 | 1 | 21 | 11 | .... | 5 | | | | | | | 82 |
| Calgary | .. | .. | 21 | 1 | 41 | 24 | 12 | 2 | | | | 10 | | | 142 |
| Frank | 13 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 49 |
| Saskatoon | 16 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 6 | | 2 | 5 | | | | | | 54 |
| Moose Jaw | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 3 | | 3 | 2 | | | | | | 15 |
| Regina | | | 11 | 1 | 5 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | | | | | | 23 |
| Brandon | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Winnipeg | 12 | | 36 | 8 | 44 | 20 | 2 | 24 | 17 | | | | | | 163 |
| Port Arthur | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| North Bay | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 3 |
| London | | | 8 | 5 | 13 | 7 | | 8 | 2 | | | | | | 43 |
| Guelph | | | | | 10 | 7 | | 3 | | | | | | | 20 |
| Brockville | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Hamilton | 4 | | 11 | 2 | 20 | 2 | | 5 | 1 | | | | | | 45 |
| Whitby | | | | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Toronto | 14 | 5 | 42 | 23 | 67 | 15 | 4 | 18 | 27 | | | | | | 215 |
| Kingston | | | | 1 | .... | 9 | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | 14 |
| Ottawa | | 3 | | | 5 | 3 | | 6 | 8 | 2 | 1 | | | | 26 |
| Peterborough | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Woodstock | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | | 9 |
| Montreal | 6 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 25 | 17 | 4 | 12 | 11 | | | 3 | | | 105 |
| Ste. Agathe | 10 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 6 | | 6 | 5 | | | | | | 51 |
| Sherbrooke | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Quebec | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| St. John | 6 | | 8 | | 7 | | | 8 | | | | | | | 29 |
| Fredericton | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Kentville | | | | | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Halifax | 4 | | 8 | | 3 | 2 | | 6 | 5 | | | | | | 30 |
| Newfoundland | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | 168 | 52 | 251 | 102 | 389 | 161 | 23 | 131 | 93 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 1,395 |

Table No. 8.—Examiners who prepared the questions and valued the answers at the examinations.

REGULAR EXAMINATIONS.

*Preliminary Examinations for the Outside Service.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arithmetic | | T. E. Clarke, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Book-keeping | | William Burke, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Dictation | | J. A. Lapointe, O.M.I., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Penmanship | English | J. C. Spence, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| " | " | J. E. A. Bell, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| " | French | J. C. [illegible], B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |

### (b) *Qualifying Examinations for the Outside Service.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Arithmetic | I. T. Norris, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Composition (English) | W. J. Sykes, M.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| " (French) | Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que. |
| Copying Manuscripts (English) | W. A. Graham, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| " " (French) | Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que. |
| Geography | Finlay Hood, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| History | Robert Stothers, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Spelling (English) | J. E. Miller, Ottawa, Ont. |
| " (French) | J. A. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Writing (English) | W. A. Graham, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| " (French) | Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que. |
| Shorthand (English) | George Simpson, Ottawa, Ont. |
| " (French) | J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Typewriting (English) | George Simpson, Ottawa, Ont. |
| " (French) | J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Book-keeping | G. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |

### (c) *Examination for positions in the Lower Grades of the Inside Service.*

The examiners who set these papers were those for the Preliminary Examinations for the Outside Service.

### (d) *Competitive Examinations for positions in the Third Division of the Inside Service.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Arithmetic | F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Book-keeping | G. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Composition (English) | J. E. Jones, Ottawa, Ont. |
| " (French) | J. A. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Copying Manuscripts (English) | W. A. Graham, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| " " (French) | Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que. |
| Geography | A. E. Meldrum, Ottawa, Ont. |
| History | J. H. Putman, B.A., D. Pæd., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Shorthand (English) | George Simpson, Ottawa, Ont. |
| " (French) | J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Spelling (English) | J. E. Miller, Ottawa, Ont. |
| " (French) | J. A. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Typewriting (English) | George Simpson, Ottawa, Ont. |
| " (French) | J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Writing (English) | W. A. Graham, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| " (French) | J. A. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. |

### (e) *Examination for entrance to the Royal Naval College.*

The papers for this examination were prepared by the Staff of the Royal Naval College, as follows.

| | |
|---|---|
| Algebra | D. F. V. Robinson. |
| Arithmetic | B. S. Hartley. |
| Drawing | Angus D. M. Curry and C. Hartley. |
| English | D. V. F. Robinson and B. S. Hartley |
| French | J. J. Penny. |
| Geography | C. G. Allin. |
| Geometry | C. G. Allin. |
| German | J. J. Penny. |
| History | J. J. Penny. |
| Latin | J. J. Penny. |
| Science, Elementary | A. G. Hatcher. |

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

### (a) *Examinations for positions in the Lower Grades of the Inside Service.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Arithmetic, Spelling and Writing | J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont. |

### (b) *Tests for positions as Temporary Stenographers and Typists.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Shorthand and Typewriting (English) | S. J. Daley, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont. |
| " " (French) | J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont. |

TABLE No. 9.—Examiners who acted as members of the Boards of Appeal.

### (a) *Preliminary and Lower Grade Examinations.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Arithmetic, Spelling and Writing | J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont. |

### (b) *Qualifying Examinations.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Arithmetic | F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Composition (English) | W. A. Graham, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| (French) | J. A. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Copying Manuscripts (English) | F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| " (French) | J. A. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Geography and History | J. H. Putman, B.A., D. Paed., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Spelling (English) | W. A. Graham, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| (French) | Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que. |
| Writing (English) | F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| (French) | J. A. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. |

### (c) *Third Division Examinations.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Arithmetic | F. Hood, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Composition (English) | W. J. Sykes, M.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| (French) | Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que. |
| Copying Manuscripts (English) | F. Hood, Ottawa, Ont. |
| (French) | Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que. |
| Geography | F. Hood, Ottawa, Ont. |

(c) *Third Division Examinations.*—Continued.

| | |
|---|---|
| History | W. J. Sykes, M.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Shorthand | T. Bengough, C.S.R., Toronto, Ont. |
| Spelling (English) | W. J. Sykes, M.A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| " (French) | Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que. |
| Typewriting | T. Bengough, C.S.R., Toronto, Ont. |
| Writing (English) | F. Hood, Ottawa, Ont. |
| " (French) | Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que. |

TABLE No. 10.—Supervisers in Charge of Examinations at the Different Centres.

| Place of Examination. | Supervisor. |
|---|---|
| (*In Alphabetical order.*) | |
| Beamsville, Ont. | George E. Pentland. |
| Brandon, Man. | S. J. McKee, B.A., LL.D., Brandon College. |
| Brockville, Ont. | Rev. H. H. Bedford-Jones, M.A. |
| Calgary, Alta. | E. W. Coffin, B.A., Ph. D., Principal, Normal School. |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | S. N. Robertson, M.A., LL.D., Principal, Prince of Wales' College and Normal School. |
| Chatham, N.B. | G. H. Harrison, Principal High School. |
| Edmonton, Alta. | Rev. Dr. Thomas, Alberta College. |
| Fredericton, N.B. | W. T. Raymond, B.A., University of New Brunswick. |
| Frank, Alta. | Rev. W. T. Young. |
| Guelph, Ont. | H. D. Robertson, Military Hospitals Commission. |
| Halifax, N.S. | Howard Murray, B.A., LL.D., Dalhousie University. |
| Hamilton, Ont. | R. A. Thompson, B.A., LL.D., Principal Collegiate Institute. |
| Kentville, N.S. | G. H. Patterson, Vocational Supervisor Nova Scotia Sanatorium. |
| Kingston, Ont. | J. F. Macdonald, M.A., Queen's University. |
| London, Ont. | N. C. James, M.A., Ph. D., Western University. |
| Moncton, N.B. | C. J. Oulton, Aberdeen High School. |
| Montreal, Que. | N. E. Wheeler, McGill University, } Associate Examiners. |
| " | A. Dollo, Polytechnic School. } |
| Moosejaw, Sask. | J. W. Sifton, Superintendent of Schools. |
| Nanaimo, B.C. | Herbert Skinner. |
| Nelson, B.C. | B. P. Steeves, Principal Normal School. |
| North Bay, Ont. | P. W. Brown, Principal High School. |
| Ottawa, Ont. | J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Civil Service Commission. |
| | S. J. Daley, Civil Service Commission. |
| Peterborough, Ont. | A. Mowat, B.A., Inspector of Schools. |
| Port Arthur, Ont. | W. B. L. Howell, Principal Collegiate Institute. |
| Prince Rupert, B.C. | J. C. Brady, Principal High School. |
| Quebec, Que. | Rev. B. P. Garneau, Laval University. |
| Regina, Sask. | J. H. McKechnie, Normal School. |
| Rimouski, Que. | Rev. R. Ph. Sylvain, Principal Rimouski Seminary. |
| Saskatoon, Sask. | W. C. Murray, M.A., LL.D., President University of Saskatchewan |
| Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | George W. Rudlen, Principal High School. |
| Sherbrooke, Que. | Rev. A. O. Gagnon, St. Charles Borromee Seminary. |
| Sorel, Que. | Rev. Father Ignace, Mont St. Bernard Academy. |
| Sydney, N.S. | A. W. Woodill, Supervisor of Schools. |
| Ste. Agathe, Que. | Sergt. J. R. McLean. |
| St. Catharines, Ont | A. E. Coombs, Principal High School. |
| St. John, N.B. | W. M. McLean, Inspector of Schools. |
| Toronto, Ont. | James Brebner, B.A., Registrar University of Toronto. |
| Vancouver, B.C. | Wm. Burns, B.A., Principal Normal School. |
| Victoria, B.C. | Rev. J. Campbell, M.A. |
| Windsor, Ont. | Robert Meade, Inspector of Schools. |
| Wingham, Ont. | G. R. Smith, B.A., Principal High School. |
| Winnipeg, Man. | W. J. Spence, B.A., Registrar University of Manitoba. |
| Yarmouth, N.S. | W. F. Kempton, Principal Yarmouth Academy. |
| Whitby, Ont. | Norman Burnette, Military Hospital. |
| Woodstock, Ont. | W. J. Salter, B.A., Collegiate Institute. |

List No. 11. Competitions for Special Positions held by the Commission.

| Competition Number | Date of Advertisement | Nature of Position. | Department. | Number of Vacancies | Number of Candidates | Successful Competitors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1917 | | | | | |
| 299 | Sept. 20 | Photographer.. | Interior... (Topographical Surveys Branch). | 1 | 12 | Wm. Edwin Morgan, Ottawa. |
| 300 | Oct. 4 | Clerk..... | Trade and Commerce. (Census and Statistics) | 1 | 8 | Jas. H. Stitt, Ottawa. |
| 301 | " 17 | Assistant Chemist. | Mines (Mines Branch). | 1 | | **H. V. Ellsworth, Ridgeway. |
| 302 | " 17 | Assistant Chemist. | Mines (Mines Branch). | 1 | 11 | Ezra A. Thompson, Winnipeg. Fred. W. Baridon, Westmount. |
| 303 | Nov. 8 | Technical Clerk.. | Interior..... (Topographical Surveys Branch). | 1 | 14 | Edmund J. Wright, Woodroffe. |
| 304 | Nov. 22 | Assistant Ceramic Engineer. | Mines (Mines Branch). | 1 | 1 | No selection. Position Re-advertised. |
| | 1918 | | | | | |
| [illegible] | Jan. 10 | Legal Officer.. | | 1 | 25 | |
| [illegible] | " 10 | Chemist | Mines (Fuel Testing Division). | 1 | 7 | Jas. Moran, Ottawa. |
| 307 | Feb. 14 | Assistant Mineralogist. | Mines..... (Geological Surveys Branch). | 1 | 4 | H. V. Ellsworth, Ridgeway |
| 308 | " 14 | Assistant to the Chairman. | Public Archives, (Board of Historical Publications). | 1 | 26 | *Chas. A. Girdler, Kingston. |
| [illegible] | " 14 | Assistant Analyst. | Inland Revenue..... | 1 | 7 | L. E. Johnson, Ottawa. |
| 310 | Mar. 6 | Chartered Accountant. | Militia and Defence..... | | 34 | H. S. Bates, Montreal; Morris Goodman, Montreal; J. Russell Murray, Montreal. |
| 311 | Mar. 6 | Machinist..... | Public Works..... (Supt. of Public Buildings). | 1 | 5 | Wm. H. Cluney, Ottawa |
| 312 | " 14 | Lay Inspector.. | Agriculture | | 48 | M. Spratt, Hamilton; J. A. Bruce, Toronto; A. McGinn, Toronto; Victor Pope, Calgary; R. Golding, Calgary; T. Ovens, Calgary; W. De Manbey, Calgary; F. E. Moore, Calgary; E. W. Cox, Calgary; J. Bentham, Toronto. |
| 313 | " 21 | Veterinary Inspector | | | 4 | |
| 314 | " 21 | Assistant Ceramic Engineer. | Mines... (Mines Branch). | 1 | 2 | No selection. Position Re-advertised No. 337 |
| 315 | " 27 | Lithographic Map Draughtsman. | Militia and Defence (Surveys Branch). | 2 | 6 | Geo. Davidson, Ottawa. |
| 316 | " 27 | Stenographer..... | Supreme Court of Canada. | 1 | 3 | Geo. A. Audette, Ottawa. |
| 317 | " 27 | Indian Agent | Indian Affairs, (Munsee and Oneida Agency). | 1 | | No selection. Position Re-advertised |
| 318 | " 27 | Pound Net Man | Naval Service, (Thornlow Hatchery). | 1 | 1 | No selection. |
| 319 | " 27 | Assistant. | Naval Service, (Grand Falls Hatchery). | 1 | 3 | W. T. Bradley, Grand Falls. |
| [illegible] | April 11 | Postmaster, Lethbridge. | Post Office | 1 | 24 | No selection. |
| 321 | " 11 | Forester.. | Interior (Forestry Branch). | 1 | 1 | Ross A. [illegible], Brantford |
| 322 | " 11 | Forest Ranger | | 1 | 1 | H. Barstad, Macdonald |
| 323 | " 24 | Technical Clerk. | Interior..... (Topographical Surv. Branch). | 1 | 1 | No selection. |
| 324 | " 5 | Forest Clerk . | Interior (Dominion Forest Reserves). | 1 | 1 | G. C. Borzow, Waterville |

TABLE No. 11. Competitions for Special Positions held by the Commission.—*Con.*

| Competition Number. | Date of Advertisement. | Nature of Position. | Department. | Number of Vacancies. | Number of Candidates. | Successful Competitors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 325 | May 9 | Clerk | Civil Service Commission (Examination Br.) | 1 | 35 | Ruth M. Walker, Renfrew. |
| 326 | " 9 | Motion Picture, Camera man. | Trade and Commerce (Commercial Branch) | 1 | 10 | A. W. Reeves, Chicago. |
| 326 a | " 20 | Secretary. | Dominion Astro-physical Observatory, Victoria, B.C. | 1 | . | Miss N. R. Keay, Victoria. |
| 327 | " 22 | Draughtsman | Public Works (Chief Architect's Branch). | 25 | 35 | C. E. Baltzer, Preston; J. A. Bigonesse, Montreal; H. M. Black, Windsor, Donald Blair, Ottawa; G. R. Crook, St. Lambert; G. E. de Varennes, Montreal; A. Gravel, Montreal; R. M. Rodden, Montreal; J. E. Latourelle, Montreal; J. H. Ryan, Halifax; L. Sarra-Bournet, Lachine; H. B. Stewart, Philadelphia; A. R. White, Ottawa; William Work, Montreal; H. Lawson, Montreal; S. T. McCavour, St. John; R. Quain, Ottawa; R. Richer, Montreal. |
| 327A | " 21 | Postmaster, Madoc | Post Office | 1 | 4 | *W. F. Hart, Madoc. |
| 328 | " 22 | Law Clerk | Auditor General | 1 | 20 | A. A. Fraser, Ottawa. |
| 329 | " 22 | Shipping Master | Marine, Port of Montreal | 1 | 14 | J. O. Grey, Montreal. |
| 330 | " 22 | Technical Clerk | Interior (Topographical Surveys Br.) | 1 | 3 | J. C. Wright, Valleyfield. |
| 331 | " 22 | Draughtsman | Railways and Canals | 1 | 19 | J. H. Curzon, Ottawa. |
| 332 | " 22 | Specification Writer. | Public Works (Chief Architect's Br., Military Hospitals). | 1 | 16 | |
| 333 | " 22 | Mechanical Engineers. | Public Works (Chief Architects Branch, Military Hospitals). | 2 | 4 | |
| 334 | May 22 | Indian Agent | Indian Affairs | 1 | 15 | Thos. Paul, Sarnia. |
| 334A | " 29 | Gardener | Dominion Observatory | 1 | | |
| 335 | June 12 | Asst. Mining Eng'eer | Mines | 1 | 3 | No selection. Position re-advertised. |
| 336 | " 22 | Storm Signal Agent at Tadousac. | Marine | 1 | | |
| 337 | " 29 | Assistant Ceramic Engineer. | Mines (Mines Branch.) | 1 | 1 | W. H. Stephens, Brampton. |
| 338 | " 29 | Postmaster at Sandwich. | Post Office | 1 | 8 | John Charlton, Sandwich. |
| 339 | " 29 | Postmaster at Birtle | " | 1 | 3 | *Percy Wilkinson, Birtle. |
| 340 | July 4 | Inspector of Pickled Fish. | Naval Service | 1 | 18 | No selection. |
| 341 | " 4 | Assistant Director | War Purchasing Commission. | 3 | 800 | W. B. Bartram, Toronto. F. B. W. Reade, Ottawa. |
| 343 | July 5 | Postmaster, Prelate, Sask. | Post Office | 1 | 3 | J. L. Gaffield, Prelate. |
| 344 | " 10 | Auditors | Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. | 2 | 46 | Chas. Yeo, Ottawa. A. Hill, Ste. Agathe. |
| 345 | " 10 | French Translator | Pensions Board | 1 | 32 | J. C. Letellier de St. Just, Montreal |
| 346 | " 10 | Technical Clerk | Interior | 1 | 3 | H. S. Philpot, Ottawa. |
| 347 | " 10 | Electrician | Public Works | 1 | 11 | **J. Stewart, Hamilton. |
| 348 | " 10 | Repairman | " | 1 | 4 | W. H. Rutledge, Pembroke. |
| 349 | " 19 | Collector of Customs Port of Shelburne. | Customs | 1 | 2 | *A. C. Bruce, Halifax. |
| 350 | " 18 | Junior Legal Officer | Insurance | 1 | 2 | No selection. |
| 351 | " 18 | Clerk | Naval Service | 1 | 7 | Oscar Vezina, Ottawa. |
| 352 | " 18 | Medical Attendant | Indian Affairs | 1 | 14 | Dr. R. Fraser, Victoria. |
| 353 | " 25 | Assistant Supt. of Fisheries. | Naval Service | 1 | 2 | No selection. |

TABLE No. 11.—Competitions for Special Positions held by the Commission.—*Con.*

| Competition Number. | Date of Advertisement. | Nature of Position. | Department. | Number of Vacancies. | Number of Candidates. | Successful Competitors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1918. | | | | | |
| 354 | July 25 | Assistant | Agriculture (Div. Forage Plants.) | 1 | 1 | No appointment. |
| 356 | Aug. 1 | Engineering Graduate. | Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment | 1 | 13 | To be re-advertised. |
| 357 | " 1 | Engineering Draughtsman. | Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. | 1 | 7 | J. W. Tuck, Milltown. |
| 358 | " 8 | Assistant Receiver General. | Finance | 2 | 130 | G. S. Nicol, Victoria.<br>S. B. Nelles, Regina. |
| 359 | " 8 | Accountant to Assistant Receiver General | " | 2 | 57 | *W. Morton, Calgary.<br>*J. H. Mackay, Regina. |
| 360 | " 8 | Executive Head | " | 1 | 86 | No appointment. |
| 361 | " 8 | Assistant Executive Head | " | 1 | 220 | " |
| 362 | Aug. 15 | Clerk | Agriculture (Seed Branch.) | 1 | 1 | Miss L. V. Baker, Whitby. |
| 363 | " 15 | Female Clerk | Labour | 1 | 6 | Mary Macoun, Ottawa. |
| 364 | " 15 | Assistant Inspector of Gas and Electricity | Inland Revenue (Districts of Vancouver and Winnipeg.) | 2 | 3 | Fred Emory, Kaslo, B.C. |
| 365 | " 16 | Assistant Inspector of Gas, Owen Sound. | Inland Revenue | 1 | | Cancelled. |
| 366 | " 19 | Postmaster, Harrow | Post Office | 1 | 8 | Geo. Rogers, Harrow. |
| 367 | " 20 | [illegible] | | 1 | 2 | *G. A. Morrison, Calgary. |
| 368 | " 20 | Radville | | 1 | 7 | F. G. Herbert. |
| [illegible] | " 20 | [illegible] | | 1 | 1 | [illegible] Grundy, Omemee. |
| 370 | " 20 | [illegible] | | 1 | | No selection. |
| 371 | " 22 | Clerk | Agriculture (Entomological Br.) | 1 | 6 | No appointment. (Position readvertised.) |

*Returned soldiers. "Declined appointment.

TABLE No. 12.—Persons who have submitted to the commission certificates of graduation from a Canadian university, or from the Royal Military College, and are, in virtue thereof, regarded as eligible for employment in the Outside Service without examination.

| Name. (In Alphabetical Order.) | [illegible] | University or College. |
|---|---|---|
| Beauchemin, Georges | [illegible] | Laval |
| Boulay, Joseph | [illegible] | Laval |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Acadia, N.S. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Laval |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Laval. |
| Dupuis, Joseph Adelard N | [illegible] | Laval. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Laval |
| Fortier, Ferdinand | [illegible] | Laval. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Laval |
| Huard, Alphonse | [illegible] | Laval. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Laval. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Laval. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | St. Joseph. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | McGill. |

[illegible] Under the terms of the Civil Service Act 1918 university graduates are no longer exempt from examination.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of qualification for promotion, issued by the Commission.

| Department and Name. | From | To | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture— | | | |
| MacRae, C. M. | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div. | Sub-div. B of 1st Div. | Dec. 4, 1917 |
| Brown, W. A. | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | " 4, 1917 |
| Mason, T. H. | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | " 4, 1917 |
| McGill, W. H. T. | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | " 4, 1917 |
| Rush, M. L. | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | " 4, 1917 |
| Withrow, J. F. D. | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | " 4, 1917 |
| Gibson, A. | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | " 4, 1917 |
| Fryer, J. R. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 4, 1917 |
| Sifton, H. B. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 4, 1917 |
| Wright, L. E. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 4, 1917 |
| Dorrance, R. L. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 4, 1917 |
| Moloney, P. J. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 4, 1917 |
| Gagne, W. D. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 4, 1917 |
| Allen, Dr. J. A. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 4, 1917 |
| Spencer, J. B. | " B "1st " | " A "1st " | " 13, 1917 |
| Robertson, Geo. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | April 1, 1918 |
| Ide, William | " B "1st " | " A "1st " | " 27, 1918 |
| Fraser, W. A. | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | Mar. 1, 1918 |
| Knights, S. W. | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | May 22, 1918 |
| Grant, J. P. | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 22, 1918 |
| Demers, O. | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 22, 1918 |
| McCutcheon, L. W | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | June 15, 1918 |
| Lynton, J. T | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | July 6, 1918 |
| Auditor General— | | | |
| Guest, C. W. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | Sept. 19, 1917 |
| Brown, A. H. | " B "1st " | " A "1st " | July 12, 1918 |
| Civil Service Commission— | | | |
| Dickieson, Ella T | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | Sept. 15, 1917 |
| Customs— | | | |
| Geen, Albert | Preventive Officer | Collector | Mar. 12, 1918 |
| Nuttall, G | " " | Assistant Appraiser | July 19, 1918 |
| Drysdale, W. | Assistant Appraiser | Appraiser | Aug. 8, 1918 |
| Lemieux, D. J. | " " | " | " 8, 1918 |
| Laughton, M. | Senior Clerk | Chief Clerk | " 15, 1918 |
| External Affairs— | | | |
| Cooper, A. L. | Sub-div. B of 3rd Div. | Sub-div. A of 3rd Div. | Oct. 2, 1917 |
| Turriff, Edith | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | July 18, 1918 |
| Finance— | | | |
| Street, Miss L. M. | " A "3rd " | " B "2nd " | Jan 25, 1918 |
| Hyndman, Geo. W. | " B "1st " | " A "1st " | Feb. 26, 1918 |
| Daly, Miss A. E. | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | Aug. 20, 1918 |
| McClennan, Miss C. T. | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 20, 1918 |
| Girardin, Irene | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 20, 1918 |
| Carleton, Gladys, E. | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 20, 1918 |
| Peters, Vera E. | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 20, 1918 |
| House of Commons— | | | |
| Bowie, Wm. Henry | " B "1st " | " A "1st " | Mar. 3, 1918 |
| Dickson, W. H. | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | May 9, 1918 |
| Immigration and Colonization— | | | |
| Morisset, Col. A. R | " A "1st " | " B "1st " | June 10, 1918 |
| Fraser, Robt. | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | " 15, 1918 |
| Smart, G. B | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | " 14, 1918 |
| Richardson, Miss M. B. | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 25, 1918 |
| Botterell, Miss I. S | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 25, 1918 |
| Indian Affairs— | | | |
| MacInnes, T. R. L | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | Sept. 18, 1917 |
| Langdon, Lilya A. E | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | June 20, 1918 |
| Inland Revenue— | | | |
| Kitto, Victor | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | Sept. 11, 1917 |
| Rowat, Richard M | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 11, 1917 |
| Leckie, Thomas L | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 19, 1917 |
| Lemay, Arthur | " B "1st " | " A "1st " | Oct. 1, 1917 |
| Brodeur, P. S | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | Jan. 4, 1918 |
| Ostiguy, A. L. R. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | Dec. 10, 1917 |
| Lye, O. G. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | June 14, 1918 |
| Hill, W. H. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 14, 1918 |
| Granton, J. A. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 14, 1918 |
| Gratton, G. E. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Gauvin, L. E. | First Class Exciseman | Special Exciseman | Aug. 8, 1918 |
| Gunton, G. A. | Sub- div. B of 2nd Div. | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div | June 14, 1918 |

TABLE No. 13—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION FOR PROMOTION, ISSUED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

| Name | Class | Division | Date of Certificate |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Department of Marine and Fisheries** | | | |
| M[illegible], Edith M. | Stenographer, Second Class | Stenographer, Second Division | June 23, 1918 |
| **Department of Militia and Defence** | | | |
| M[illegible], J. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | Oct. 18, 1917 |
| [illegible], A. E. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 18, 1917 |
| [illegible], Miss M. A. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 18, 1917 |
| O'M[illegible], Miss L. R. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 18, 1917 |
| [illegible], Miss I. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 18, 1917 |
| [illegible], Miss L. J. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 18, 1917 |
| Gagnon, C. A. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 18, 1917 |
| [illegible], Miss A. B. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 18, 1917 |
| Law, Miss A. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 18, 1917 |
| M[illegible], L. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 18, 1917 |
| Gard[illegible], Miss M. L. W. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 18, 1917 |
| [illegible], Miss [illegible] | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 18, 1917 |
| [illegible], Miss M. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 18, 1917 |
| Shea, Miss A. E. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 18, 1917 |
| Gamble, Miss E. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 18, 1917 |
| Hand[illegible], E. | B "2nd " | A "2nd " | Dec. 28, 1917 |
| Armstrong, William B. | B "2nd " | A "2nd " | Jan. 4, 1918 |
| [illegible], Margaret C. | B "2nd " | A "2nd " | Mar. 28, 1918 |
| Pat[illegible], Richard | B "2nd " | A "2nd " | April 1, 1918 |
| Storrett, J. H. | Lineman Ranger | Superintendent | June 20, 1918 |
| Wardle, T. H. | Assistant Chief Draughtsman, Engineering Service | Superintendent Rocky Mountain Park). | " 24, 1918 |
| Smith, A. G. | Inspector, Dairy Products | Inspector, Dairy Products | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], Jas. | Sub-div. B of 2nd Div. | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div. | July 4, 1918 |
| **Department of Justice** | | | |
| Long, Alice M. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | Dec. 13, 1917 |
| Wright, Winnifred | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | June 8, 1918 |
| [illegible], Donald I. | Assistant Accountant. | Accountant. | July 8, 1918 |
| P[illegible], A. P. | Sub-div. B of 1st Div. | Sub-div. A of 1st Div. | Aug. 20, 1918 |
| Craig, Annie M. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 20, 1918 |
| **Department of Labour** | | | |
| Davis, Hazel O. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | Sept. 19, 1917 |
| Wh[illegible], H. | B "2nd " | A "2nd " | " 10, 1917 |
| Plant, Frank J. | B "2nd " | A "2nd " | Nov. 16, 1917 |
| Ro[illegible], Hazel R. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | Jan. 10, 1918 |
| McKellar, Jennie | A "2nd " | B "1st " | Feb. 12, 1918 |
| **Marine and Fisheries** | | | |
| Campbell, D. C. | B "1st " | A "1st " | Sept. 13, 1917 |
| Stowe, [illegible] | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | Feb. 13, 1918 |
| Ahern, W. J. | Junior Clerk | Senior Clerk | July 11, 1918 |
| S[illegible], Jas. M. | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div. | Sub-div. B of 2nd Div. | Aug. 20, 1918 |
| **Militia and Defence** | | | |
| [illegible], E. H. | B "1st " | A "1st " | Dec. 4, 1917 |
| Lambert, T. E. | A "2nd " | B "1st " | " 4, 1917 |
| Boyle, F. J. | B "2nd " | A "2nd " | " 4, 1917 |
| [illegible], A. B. | B "1st " | A "1st " | Feb. 15, 1918 |
| [illegible], E. J. | B "2nd " | B "1st " | " 15, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 26, 1918 |
| Tucker, Miss M. B. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 26, 1918 |
| [illegible], Miss M. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | " 26, 1918 |
| Wickware, Nettie I. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | June 3, 1918 |
| [illegible], B. I. | A "2nd " | B "1st " | " 25, 1918 |
| **Mines** | | | |
| [illegible], F. H. | A "2nd " | B "1st " | May 30, 1917 |
| [illegible], [illegible] | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | June 9, 1918 |
| [illegible], Miss E. H. B. | B "3rd " | A "3rd " | April 1, 1918 |
| Braidwood, Alex. | B "2nd " | A "2nd " | " 1, 1918 |
| Young, Alexander | A "3rd " | B "2nd " | " 1, 1918 |
| Carr, J. J. | B "2nd " | A "2nd " | " 1, 1918 |
| [illegible], H. H. | A "2nd " | B "1st " | May 6, 1918 |
| Malen, H. | B "2nd " | B "1st " | " 6, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] | A "2nd " | B "1st " | " 6, 1918 |
| [illegible], W. | B "1st " | A "1st " | " 6, 1918 |
| Wilson, M. E. | B "1st " | A "1st " | " 6, 1918 |

TABLE No. 13—Certificates of qualification for promotion issued by the Commission—*Continued.*

| Department and Name. | From | To | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mines—*Con.* | | | |
| Ingall, E. D. | Sub-div. B of 1st Div | Sub-div. A of 1st Div | May 6, 1918 |
| Yorston, R. B. | " A " 2nd " | " B " 1st " | " 6, 1918 |
| Haultain, A. G. | " A " 2nd " | " B " 1st " | " 6, 1918 |
| Falconer, F. S. | " A " 2nd " | " B " 1st " | " 6, 1918 |
| Nichols, D. A. | " A " 2nd " | " B " 1st " | " 6, 1918 |
| Naval Service— | | | |
| Barry, Miss A. L. | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | Oct. 27, 1917 |
| Long, Miss M. A | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 27, 1917 |
| Condon, Orbin. | Seaman (Life-saving Service). | Coxwain Life-saving Service). | Aug. 30, 1918 |
| Post Office Dept.— | | | |
| Hobart, M. F. | Sub-div. B of 2nd Div | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div. | Dec. 24, 1917 |
| Underwood, E. J. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 24, 1917 |
| Bennett, W. E. | " B " 1st " | " A " 1st " | " 24, 1917 |
| Lewis, J. H. | " B " 1st " | " A " 1st " | " 24, 1917 |
| Campbell, J. D. | " A " 2nd " | " B " 1st " | " 24, 1917 |
| Atwater, H. E. | " A " 2nd " | " B " 1st " | " 24, 1917 |
| Herring, Geo. | " A " 2nd " | " B " 1st " | Jan. 14, 1918 |
| Bentley, P. D. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | Feb. 15, 1918 |
| Joliffe, F. E. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Spence, S. E. | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 22, 1918 |
| McCarey, Jos. | Senior Clerk | Postmaster | Mar. 18, 1918 |
| Guerin, P. Q. | Sub-div B of 2nd Div. | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div. | May 10, 1918 |
| Pelletier, O. E. | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Trembley, A. M. | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Mooney, J. B. | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| St. Hilaire, J. G. W. | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Turcotte, J. P. | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Arteau, J. B. H. | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Collin, B. | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Baudry, M. L. B. | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Rohland, J. P. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Tuschereau, A. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Pauze, J. G. H. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Johnson, Michael | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Achim, Yven. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Cloutier, E. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Daoust, Rodolphe | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Poissant, Irenèe | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Lefebvre, Avila | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Aymong, Emilien | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Bourget, J. A. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Courtois, Gaston | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Caisse, Lionel | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Irvine, Wm. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Lefebvre, G. E. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Menard, S. R. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Chabot, J. E. E. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Fugere, J. C. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Arantzabe, Jos. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Gravel, Omer. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Rondeau, Remi. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Lafrance, Maurice | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Delisle, P. J. | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Ledoux, M. L. | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Barrette, Jos. | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Beauchemin, Geo. | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Benjamin, H. | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Jacques, Jos. | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Yelle, Arthur. | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Cordeau, N. F. | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Major, Stanislas | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Fredette, A. | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Lavigne, J. A. | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Jobin, Andre. | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |

PART X.—13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission—*Continued.*

| Department and Name. | From | To | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Post Office Dept.—*Con.* | | | |
| Monet, D. | Sub-div. A of 3rd Div | Sub-div. B of 2nd Div... | May 10, 1918 |
| Brazeau, A. | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Beaulieu, H. | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Deslongshamps, E. | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Marien, J. Oswald | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Genest, Jos. E. | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Pelletier, D. | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Bedard, Lorenzo | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Sabourin, Antonio | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Beauvais, Henriette | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Maillet, Adrienne | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Mongenais, J. B. | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Juneau, Alexina | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | May 10, 1918 |
| Thomas, M. T. | " A " 3rd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Faulkner, C. | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Galipeau, Ivan | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Roberts, B. B. R | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Hunter, A. | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 10, 1918 |
| Long, R. H | " A " 2nd " | " B " 1st " | May 11, 1918 |
| Isbester, W. R. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 11, 1918 |
| Russell, Thos. G. | " B " 1st " | " A " 1st " | " 11, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " A " 2nd " | " B " 1st " | " 11, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 11, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 11, 1918 |
| Poulin, F. X. A. A. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 11, 1918 |
| Coolahan, C. J. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 11, 1918 |
| Renard, M. C. | " B " 1st " | " A " 1st " | " 11, 1918 |
| Fair, Alicia | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 11, 1918 |
| Crawford, Samuel A. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 11, 1918 |
| Allen, Miss L. M. | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 11, 1918 |
| Parker, T. A. | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 11, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 11, 1918 |
| Francoeur, Mrs. E. G. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 11, 1918 |
| Aitken, Jas. R. | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 11, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " A " 2nd " | " B " 1st " | " 11, 1918 |
| Wood, A. M. | " B " 1st " | " A " 1st " | " 11, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 11, 1918 |
| Graveline, A. W. | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 13, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 13, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 13, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 13, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " A " 3rd " | " B " 2nd " | " 13, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 15, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 2nd " | " A " 2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " B " 3rd " | " A " 3rd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Cosman, G. C. | Letter Carrier | " A " 3rd " | " 15, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " | " A " 3rd " | " 15, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Porter... | " A " 3rd " | " 15, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " | " A " 3rd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Piccinnini, V. | | " A " 3rd " | " 15, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Letter Carrier | " A " 3rd " | " 15, 1918 |

TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission—*Continued.*

| Department and Name. | From | To | Date of Certificate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Post Office Dept.—*Con.* | | | |
| Beaucham, J. F. A... | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div | Sub-div. B of 1st Div. | May 15, 1918 |
| Carson, Harry M..... | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Larose, Paul..... | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | " 15, 1918 |
| Bowie, J. T..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Fridfinnson, Wm... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Macauley, John..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| McIntosh, D. A... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Henderson, Jas..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Morrison, A. M..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Harvey, H. C..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Scott, Wm ..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Sterland, R... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Green, J. W..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Gladstone, J. T..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Hobday, L. S. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Sutton, L. J | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Barbour, L. M | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Barclay, W. T. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Goodall, R. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Buchan, R. R. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Menzies, W. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Culverwell, J. E... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Watkins, F. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Shadford, A. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Heys, W | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Tease, S. H..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Thompson, J | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Gorrell, G. J..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Chudley, E. G.. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Hill, R. C | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Pennell, W | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Cummer, R. V. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Fowler, E. T. W. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Riddell, D. A.... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Packman, F. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Webster, W. W. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| McArthur, G. W. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Cleland, W. F. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Hand, F. J..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Braunberg, A | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Connors, J. J .. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Brown, W. W.. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Beveridge, Alex | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Clendinning, W..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Greenwood, C. F. W. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Evans, P. D..... | " A "3rd " | " B "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Vermilyea, W.. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Trevena, C. E..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Gardner, Chas .. | " A "3rd " | " B "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Martin, R.C..... | " A "3rd " | " B "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Bragg, G. W.. | " A "3rd " | " B "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Thompson, A. J.. | " A "3rd " | " B "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Wallace, M.. .. | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Francey, G. E | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Bagshawe, G. W | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Perraton, C. E..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| McKenzie, Alex..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Caldwell, T. R..... | " A "3rd " | " B "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Munton, J. D. .. | " A "3rd " | " B "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Liddiard, W. H... | " A "3rd " | " B "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Stewart, O. B..... | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Murphy, H. A..... | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 15, 1918 |
| McDiarmid, M. I... | " A "3rd " | " B "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Dorman, V..... | " A "3rd " | " B "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Pickard, H. L..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Martell, C. F..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |

TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission—*Continued.*

| Department and Name. | From | To | Date of |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] Department | | | |
| [illegible] | Sub-div. B of 2nd Div ... | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div .. | May 3, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " .... | A "2nd " ... | 3, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " .... | A "2nd | 3, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " .... | A "2nd " | 15, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " .... | A "2nd | 3, 1918 |
| Mellish, E. ... | B "2nd " ... | A "2nd | 15, 1918 |
| Lavers, P. A... | B "2nd " .... | A "2nd | 16, 1918 |
| DeFreytas, F. E.... | B "2nd " .... | A "2nd | 16, 1918 |
| [illegible] | A "3rd " ... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Garrison, V. G.... | A "3rd " .... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Levine, A.. | B "2nd " ... | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| Joyce, F. J. | B "2nd " .... | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " .... | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " .... | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " ... | A "2nd | 16, 1918 |
| Roberts, H. B. ..... | A "3rd " .... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "3rd " ... | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " ... | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| Smith, N. A. ..... | A "3rd " .... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " .... | A "2nd | 16, 1918 |
| Gorman, G. F..... | A "3rd " .... | A "2nd | 16, 1918 |
| Rothwell, Miss F. H..... | B "3rd " ... | A "3rd " ... | 16, 1918 |
| Ford, A..... | B "3rd " ... | A "2nd | 16, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| Page, J. E..... | B "2nd | A "2nd | 16, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd | A "2nd | 16, 1918 |
| [illegible] | A of 3rd " .... | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "3rd " ... | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " ... | A "2nd " | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " .... | A "2nd | 16, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| Armstrong, H. T..... | B "3rd " ... | A "2nd | 16, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "3rd " ... | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "3rd " ... | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "3rd " ... | A "3rd | 16, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "3rd " ... | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "3rd " ... | A "3rd | 16, 1918 |
| Gelinas, E.... | B "3rd " ... | A "3rd | 16, 1918 |
| Lindsay, T. G..... | B "3rd " ... | A "2nd | 16, 1918 |
| Barry, Miss E. P..... | B "2nd | A "3rd " | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "2nd | A "3rd " | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "3rd " ... | A "3rd " | 16, 1918 |
| Cook, Miss G. A..... | B "3rd " ... | A "3rd " | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "3rd " .... | A "3rd " | 16, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "3rd " ... | A "3rd | [illegible] |
| Gavin, Miss H. M..... | B "2nd | A "2nd | 16, 1918 |
| McRae, G. M ... | B "2nd | A "3rd | 16, 1918 |
| Sauvage, G. E. | B "2nd | A "3rd | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "2nd | A "2nd | 16, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "3rd " ... | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| Coombs, Miss H... | B "3rd " ... | A "3rd " | 16, 1918 |
| Collett, H. D | E (Letter carrier) | A "3rd " | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B of 2nd Div ... | A "2nd " | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "2nd | A "3rd " | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " ... | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "2nd | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "2nd | A "2nd | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " .... | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd | A "2nd " | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd | A "2nd " " | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " ... | A "2nd " | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | B "2nd | A "2nd " " | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " .. | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| Naylor, J.. | B "2nd | A "2nd | [illegible] |

TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission.—*Continued.*

| Department and Name. | From. | To. | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Post Office Dept.— | | | |
| Galbraith, A. O... | Sub-div. B of 2nd Div | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div | May 30, 1918 |
| Murphy, A..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Anderson, W. G.... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Doyle, F. E..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Warwick, W.... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Grooms, H. E..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30 1918 |
| Stevenson, D. R..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Eisen, L... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| O'Leary, N. D... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Cassidy, C. G..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Morrison, T. J..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Girvan, J. P..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Clewes, H. R.. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Clarkson, R..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Forham, T.... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| MacKay, W. C.... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Willis, E. D..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| New, W. T..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Jamieson, B. J. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Aylesworth, W. M. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Dryborough, D.... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Hodgkinson, C. A. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Kearns, C. H..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Rosenburg, A. J.... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Cross, G. T..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Parker, C. E..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Gregory, R. J..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Bell, J. E.... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Egan, M. J.... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Moore, W. J..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Cormack, W. J..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Levinsky, J.... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Purns, R..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Sauve, J. R. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Cotter, E. V... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Jaffray, A. H.. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Matthews, J. A.... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Falvey, W. P..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Brennan, R. H..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Matthews, T..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Walker, J. E..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Frost, J. H..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Sloan, H. C..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Kester, J. G.... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Skain, J. J..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Redditt, B. B..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Kerr, M. A..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Farrell, J..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Wood, S. D. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Giroux, J. C.. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Bulger, J. L.... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Harris, A..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Murray, A. O..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Thornton, F..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Dumphey, M. H... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Christie, T. J.... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Krugel, H.... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Allen, W. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| England, J. F..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Cotter, I. G..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Cumming, J. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| St. Denis, E..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Bruce, A. T | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Curle, R. W | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| McAuliffe, J. J | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Savage, C. G | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |
| Clague, A. J..... | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 30, 1918 |

Table No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission.—*Continued.*

| Department and Name | From | To | Dated Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Post Office Department— | | | |
| [illegible] W. H | Sub-div. B of 2nd Div. | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div | May 30, 1918 |
| Havercroft, W. | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] H. B | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| Hancock, C. H. | A "2nd " | B "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] H. M | A "2nd " | B "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| Davis, Miss R. M. | A "2nd " | B "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| Meadows, N. H. | A "2nd " | B "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] Miss M. H | A "3rd " | B "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| Ayton, R. W. | A "3rd " | B "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] B. A | A "3rd " | B "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | A "3rd " | B "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | A "2nd " | B "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "3rd " | A "3rd | 30, 1918 |
| Barron, J. C. | B "3rd " | A "3rd | 30, 1918 |
| Miles, E. | B "3rd " | A "3rd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] R | B "3rd " | A "3rd | 30, 1918 |
| Dickey, W. J. | B "3rd " | A "3rd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] A. J | B "3rd " | A "3rd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] W. J | B "3rd " | A "3rd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] R | B "3rd " | A "3rd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "3rd " | A "3rd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] H | B "3rd " | A "3rd | 30, 1918 |
| Murray, H. E | B "3rd " | A "3rd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | A "3rd " | B "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| Brown, Miss K. E. | A "3rd " | B "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "3rd " | A "3rd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| Snodgrass, T. R. | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] H | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| Gleadow, N. L. | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | A "3rd " | B "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "3rd " | A "3rd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "3rd " | A "3rd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] H | A "3rd " | B "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| Kane, J. F. | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| Morris, S. A. | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| Galaugher, W. H | A "2nd " | B "1st | 30, 1918 |
| Hornibrook, R. C | A "2nd " | B "1st | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | A "2nd " | B "1st | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | A "3rd " | B "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | A "3rd " | B "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| Robinson, W. J | A "3rd " | B "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| Potts, A. H. B | A "2nd " | B "1st | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] H | [illegible] | A "2nd | 30, 1918 |
| Eaton, Joseph B | [illegible] | A "3rd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | A [illegible] Div | B "1st | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | A "2nd " | B "1st | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | A "3rd | 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B of 3rd Div | A "3rd | June 10, 1918 |
| Hyatt, F. F. | B "1st " | A "1st | 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "1st " | A "1st | 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "1st " | A "1st | 10, 1918 |
| Parker, A. | B "1st " | A "1st | 10, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 10, 1918 |
| Himmen, J. J. | B "2nd " | A "2nd | 10, 1918 |
| Lemon, W. E. | [illegible] Postmaster | Postmaster | 11, 1918 |
| Latham, J. W. | D | L | 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] W. J. W | [illegible] | D | 24, 1918 |
| Stewart, T. F. | [illegible] | D | 24, 1918 |
| Dolphin, J. B. | D | L | 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] H | D | L | 24, 1918 |

TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission.—*Continued.*

| Department and Name. | From | To | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Post Office Dept—*Con.* | | | |
| McSweeney, T. | D | E | June 24, 1918 |
| Hogg, R. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Squires, R. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Hughes, J. G. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Howland, T. D. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Day, R. H. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Pell, Geo | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| McCallum, W. M. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Corbin, R. J. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Robinson, M. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Neal, C. W. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Storey, H. A. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Brown, H. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Wroot, A. C. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Hearn, E. G. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Kipp, G. A. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| McMurtie, J. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Murphy, D. M. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Scales, G. W. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Williams, G. T. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Jones, C. N. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Butcher, A. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Angwin, S. G. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Day, R. P. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Jackson, Thos. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Lauder, J. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Fretts, W. E. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Gant, G. K. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Harvey, F. A. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Floyd, T. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Benoit, J. A. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Paement, J. A. | D | E | " 24 1918 |
| Dubue, C. W. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Collins, Walter | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Mines, Patrick | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Lussier, J. H. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Thompson, Donald | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Lapointe, Emile | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Pollegrino, Henri | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Cadonas, Eusche | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Trudeau, Hormidas | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Bellemare, Lucien | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Warsham, Henry | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Vanier, Clavert | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Moquin, R. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Chaveau, A. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Larose, Oscar | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Anctil, Ferdinand | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Plante, Henri | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Roy, Arthur | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Wilson, R. J. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Massicotte, Sylvia | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Ouimet, Emile | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Laniel, J. A. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Marier, J. N. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Aumont, J. H. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Ryan, W. C. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Laframboise, Eug. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Fleury, Raphael | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Garicpy, Armand | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Graveline, Honoré | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Labrèche, J. D. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Daoust, P. H. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Cadot, Salvador | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Lortie, Ernest | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Denis, Lucien | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Ladouceur, Henri | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Masse, Cyrille | C | D | " 24, 1918 |

TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion, issued by the Commission.—*Continued.*

| Department and Name. | From | To | Date of Certificate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Post Office Department— | | | |
| Marchand, J. F. | [illegible] | D | June 24, 1918 |
| Normandin, Raoul | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Dupuis, Ulysse | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Barrette, J. H. | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Dansereau, P. J. | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Gervais, J. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Daoust, V. | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Lamont, R. | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Masson, Jos. | [illegible] | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Hebert, Geo. | [illegible] | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Lambert, M. | [illegible] | [illegible] | " 24, 1918 |
| Roy, Lucien J. | [illegible] | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Paradis, Pierre | A | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Thibault, Alphonse | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Laliberte, Jos. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Lamoureux, Raoul | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Anderson, John | D | [illegible] | " 24, 1918 |
| Desmarais, Ant. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Mounier, Jos. | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Polley, Edwin | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Hurteau, Hilaire | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Rochon, Albert | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Pominville, Henri | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Lalonde, Michael | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Vaillancourt, Adolphe | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Beaudoin, Chéri | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Desjardins, [illegible] | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Lambert, N. H. | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Chalifoux, Alphonse | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Lafleur, J. B. | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Cormier, Seraphin | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Larrivée, J. P. | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Limoges, Jules | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Lachaine, Ophir | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | A | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Edmonds, H. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | D | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | C | C | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Teed, William | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | B | [illegible] | " 24, 1918 |
| Sutherland, J. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | A | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | A | [illegible] | " 24, 1918 |
| Smith, R. J. | D | [illegible] | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Foster, J. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |

TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission.—*Continued.*

| Department and Name. | From | To | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Post Office Dept.—*Con.* | | | |
| Clark, T. C. | B | C | June 24, 1918 |
| Bourassa, Donat. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Lachance, L. N. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Chabot, Joseph | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Levesque, Oscar. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Gallichan, W. A. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Browne, Isaac. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Morris, John. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Savard, J. C. E. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Coté, J. M | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Parent, J. E. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Dussault, Léon. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Bouffard, Henry | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Robitaille, Alex. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Bédard, Theophile | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Gingras, J. C. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| L'Heureux, Adélard | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Fournier, J. A. | A | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Cloutier, Jos. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Walsh, Ed. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Grenier, W. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Adams, Victor | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Allen, James. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Colter, J. T. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Dupont, Donat. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Trudel, Ernest. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Trudel, Gédéon | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Gélinas, Donat | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Dellamore, Armant. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Parish, C. W. C. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Thorpe, W. J. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Stubbs, James | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Howie, Wm. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Kerr, Charles | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Don, Duncan. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Crayden, Bert. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Davis, W. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Ransden, A. E. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Forbes, J. H. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Smedley, A. G. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Jack, R. C. | B | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Dowd, Fred. | B | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Crocker, W. J. | B | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Sneath, Robt | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Reeder, S. G. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| McKittrick, Wm. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Challis, H. N. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Jennings, A. G. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Houghan, H. A. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Gordon, Duncan. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Charlton, Wm. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Bauer, F. H. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Herbert, Ed. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Bell, Robert | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| McMahon, T | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Cassan, C. H. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Cunningham, Wm. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Van Nostrand, Miss A. F | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Houghan, Miss M. C | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Thompson, Miss G. F. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Fenwick, R. J. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Singleton, J. W. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Langton, Thos | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Beasley, J. E. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Hurd, T. C. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Thorogood, T. A | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Horner, E. W | C | D | " 24, 1918 |

TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission.—*Continued.*

| Department and Name. | From | To | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Post Office Dept.— | | | |
| [illegible], A. H | C | D | June 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], Wm | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], D | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], J | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], W. A | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], W. C | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], J. H | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Bedford, S. A. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], E. J | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], W | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], R. E | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], J | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| McMullen, W. A. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Graham, A. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Wells, R. P. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], H | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Scott, D. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Piellusch, H. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Merriott, J. H. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], S. T | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Dinsmore, F. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], A | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], A | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Tassell, F. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Carter, A. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Crabb, F. H. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Thirlwall, E. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], A. R | Sub-div. B of 2nd Div. | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div. | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], H. W | A "3rd " | B "2nd " | " 24, 1918 |
| Mathieu, C. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], L. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Ringuette, V. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Royer, C. E. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Guillot, J. P. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Bédard, C. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Lenghan, L. P. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], M | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Vanier, H. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], L | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], L | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Smith, J. E. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], F. W | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Ravenelle, J. H. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], H | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], D | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Lynch, P. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Lamoureux, J. A. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| McFarland, J. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], R. A | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], F. W | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], A. H | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], H | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], F. W | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], E. J | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Irwin, W. J. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], D | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], E. W | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Knott, A. C. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], S. R | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], A | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], C | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Courtney, J. S. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], E. L | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Rowan, A. J. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], R. S | B | C | " 24, 1918 |

TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission.—*Continued.*

| Department and Name. | From. | To. | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Post Office Dept.—*Con.* | | | |
| Gamble, J. C. | B | C | June 24, 1918 |
| Tozer, W. E. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Mann, C. E. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Bailey, D. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Doyle, M. F. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Dunseith, A. | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Collar, John | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Towton, F. C. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Peacock, H. | C | D | " 24, 1918 |
| Ellis, E. A. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Doak, H. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Phillips, R. | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Milne, A. J. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Shufflebottom, J. F. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Hayward, Jas | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| Goodman, J. H | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Heywood, H | D | E | " 24, 1918 |
| Jones, D. O | A | B | " 24, 1918 |
| McCrae, F. L. | Sub-div. B of 3rd Div | Sub-div. A of 3rd Div | " 24, 1918 |
| Freeland, G. S. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 24, 1918 |
| Moore, H. L. | B | C | " 24, 1918 |
| Foster, W. C. | Sub-div. B of 1st Div | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div | " 24, 1918 |
| Birs, Hubert | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 24, 1918 |
| Willis, Walter | " B "1st " | " A "1st " | " 24, 1918 |
| Carraro, Joseph | Chauffeur | Mechanic | " 24, 1918 |
| Webber, John | Sub-div. B of 1st Div | Assistant Postmaster | " 24, 1918 |
| Graham, Wm. | " B "2nd " | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div | " 24, 1918 |
| Sloan, R. T. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 26, 1918 |
| Sinclair, A. J. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 25, 1918 |
| Ellis, Ernest A. | Mail Transfer Agent | Railway Mail Clerk | July 3, 1918 |
| Gray, J. H. | Letter Carrier | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div | " 3, 1918 |
| Thresher, A. S. | " | " A "3rd " | " 3, 1918 |
| Strickland, Gordon T. | Parcel Post Porter | " A "3rd " | " 3, 1918 |
| Charlton, A. C. | Letter Carrier | " A "3rd " | " 3, 1918 |
| Owen, Geo. F. | " | " A "3rd " | " 3, 1918 |
| Lynott, Miss A. T. | Sub-div. A of 3rd Div | " B "2nd " | " 4, 1918 |
| Phillips, Robert H. B. | " A "2nd " | Postmaster | " 5, 1918 |
| Cantwell, W. J. | Clerk | Inspector | " 13, 1918 |
| Morgan, W. H. T. | D | E | Aug. 12, 1918 |
| Sudds, W. N. | D | E | " 12, 1918 |
| Edgar, A. M. | D | E | " 12, 1918 |
| Mouguiart, D. | D | E | " 12, 1918 |
| Davies, T. J. | D | E | " 12, 1918 |
| Nicholson, D. J. | D | E | " 12, 1918 |
| Shipman, H. J. | D | E | " 12, 1918 |
| Dukelow, A. | D | E | " 12, 1918 |
| Morris, Thos. | D | E | " 12, 1918 |
| Reilly, Francis H. | D | E | " 12, 1918 |
| Hole, Percy H. | D | E | " 12, 1918 |
| King, John W. | C | D | " 12, 1918 |
| McRae, Malcolm | B | C | " 12, 1918 |
| Blackmore, A. | D | E | " 12, 1918 |
| Harbinson, Geo. | C | D | " 12, 1918 |
| White, Seymour | C | D | " 12, 1918 |
| Oldnall, Jas. | A | B | " 12, 1918 |
| Brown, Robt. | C | D | " 12, 1918 |
| Statham, A. K. | B | C | " 12, 1918 |
| Innes, Jas. | A | B | " 12, 1918 |
| Neville, Ed. | B | C | " 12, 1918 |
| Woodhead, Harry | A | B | " 12, 1918 |
| Whittle, John T. | A | B | " 12, 1918 |
| McKenzie, Albert J. | B | C | " 12, 1918 |
| Atkinson, John D. | D | E | " 12, 1918 |
| Mireault, Jos. E. | C | D | " 12, 1918 |
| Owen, Thomas | A | B | " 12, 1918 |
| Kennedy, John | A | B | " 12, 1918 |
| McKenzie, Fred. J. | A | B | " 12, 1918 |

TABLE No. 13—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission.—*Continued.*

| Department and Name | From | To | Date of Certificate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Post Office Dept. | | | |
| Bowyer, Reg | B | C | Aug. 12, 1918 |
| Hazell, William | C | D | " 12, 1918 |
| Beaulieu, Alphonsine | Sub-div. B of 2nd Div | Sub-div. A of 3rd Div | " 13, 1918 |
| Berridge, S C | " B " 2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 13, 1918 |
| Bain, W. B | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 13, 1918 |
| Malcolm, Graeme A | " A "3rd " | " B "2nd " | " 13, 1918 |
| Bottung, Wm | " A "3rd " | " B "2nd " | " 13, 1918 |
| Bowyer, Robt. A | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div | Sub-div. B of 2nd Div | " 13, 1918 |
| Cruise, C J | " B 2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 13, 1918 |
| Bowyer, Kenneth A | " A 3rd " | " B "2nd " | " 13, 1918 |
| Burke, Jas C | " A 3rd " | " B "2nd " | " 13, 1918 |
| Davis, Henry | " B "2nd | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Greenwood, Harry | " A "3rd | " B "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Victoria | " B "3rd | " A "3rd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Markam, Rev M | " A "2nd | " B "1st " | " 15, 1918 |
| Anderson, Jos I | " A "2nd | " B "1st " | " 15, 1918 |
| McCulloch, David | " A 3rd | " B "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Hutchinson, Geo | " A 3rd | " B "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Humphries, Mrs. N | " B "3rd | " A "3rd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Sutton, Edgar W | " B "2nd | " A "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Spears, Douglas | " B "3rd | " A "3rd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Atkinson, John | " A "3rd | " B "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Johnson, Chas H | " A "3rd | " B "2nd " | " 15, 1918 |
| Middlemiss, J H | " A "2nd | " B "1st " | " 17, 1918 |
| Parker, John | " B "2nd | " A "2nd " | " 17, 1918 |
| Howard, J. P | " A "3rd | " B "2nd " | " 17, 1918 |
| Mair, Adnrew | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Low, Chas | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Knight, T. C | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Steepe, J. F | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Edge, T. P | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Macdonald, Wm | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Helver, C. H | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Russell, John | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Palmer, A. H | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| King, J. D | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Kemphill, Wm. J | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Williams, Rev | C | D | " 28, 1918 |
| King, C. W | C | D | " 28, 1918 |
| Macdonald, A. J | B | C | " 28, 1918 |
| Harris, A. J | B | C | " 28, 1918 |
| Caspar, A. G | B | C | " 28, 1918 |
| Cass, R. J. A | B | C | " 28, 1918 |
| Cooley, E. W | A | B | " 28, 1918 |
| McBride, John | A | B | " 28, 1918 |
| Dewey, F | A | B | " 28, 1918 |
| Ewart, A. J | A | B | " 28, 1918 |
| Wallace, Chas | A | B | " 28, 1918 |
| Sparry, A | A | B | " 28, 1918 |
| Cassidy, F | A | B | " 28, 1918 |
| Barrett, C. G | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Hicks, Ia | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Judge, W. D | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Lytle, Walter | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Smith, W. H | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Mowatt, Hugh | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Fyfe, John | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Tallman, C. C | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Hynes, Jno | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Cumberland, C. F | B | C | " 28, 1918 |
| Cass, R. F | A | B | " 28, 1918 |
| Park, W. S | A | B | " 28, 1918 |
| Easton, H. E | A | B | " 28, 1918 |
| Cryderman, R. J | A | B | " 28, 1918 |
| McLennan, Miss D. J | A | B | " 28, 1918 |
| Holmes, Jos. B | C | D | " 28, 1918 |
| Slater, Jos. | A | B | " 28, 1918 |
| Featherstone, F | A | B | " 28, 1918 |

TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission—*Concluded.*

| Department and Name. | From | To | Date of Certificate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Post Office Dept.—*Con.* | | | |
| Parfray, C. H. | A | B | Aug. 28, 1918 |
| Maloney, W. J. | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Wherry, John | C | D | " 28, 1918 |
| Fickley, C. E. | A | B | " 28, 1918 |
| Lightheart, C. W. | D | E | " 28, 1918 |
| Fletcher, W. J. | A | B | " 28, 1918 |
| McKenzie, Roderick | Sub-div. B of 2nd Div | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div | " 29, 1918 |
| Denholm, David | " A "2nd " | " B "3rd " | " 29, 1918 |
| Crosby, Ernest | " A "3rd " | " B "2nd " | " 29, 1918 |
| Rutledge, Thos. A | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | " 30, 1918 |
| Privy Council.— | | | |
| Merriam, Arthur W | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | Dec. 28, 1917 |
| Belanger, Raoul | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | Aug. 17, 1918 |
| Public Works— | | | |
| Larochelle, J. E. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | Sept. 8, 1917 |
| Lesperance, Eva | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 8, 1917 |
| Barclay, A. J | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | " 10, 1917 |
| Lemay, J. H | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 11, 1917 |
| Cameron, K. M | " B "1st " | " A "1st " | " 11, 1917 |
| Huber, William | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 12, 1917 |
| Tackaberry, Stanley G. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | Oct. 2, 1917 |
| Stewart, J. Howard | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | " 26, 1917 |
| Keeley, Robt | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 26, 1917 |
| Taylor, F. G | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | Nov. 13, 1917 |
| Foules, James | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | Dec. 4, 1917 |
| Rakin, W. D | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | " 4, 1917 |
| Slack, Gertrude H | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | Mar. 5, 1918 |
| Leydon, Gertrude | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 5, 1918 |
| Bedard, J. B. E. | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | " 5, 1918 |
| St. Denis, J. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 5, 1918 |
| Beaton, W. A | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 5, 1918 |
| O'Brien, W. E. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 5, 1918 |
| Valiquet, J. Powell | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | May 6, 1918 |
| Ranger, Miss F. A | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | July 2, 1918 |
| Sauriol, N. A | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | " 2 1918 |
| Railways and Canals— | | | |
| MacKendrick, A. L. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | Feb. 5, 1918 |
| McLeod, David | Assistant Lockmaster | Lockmaster | July 25, 1918 |
| Buckley, C. P. | Sub-div. B of 2nd Div | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div | Aug. 2, 1918 |
| Jarvis, Miss E. R | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 2, 1918 |
| Long, R. Howard | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | " 2, 1918 |
| Waddell, B. C. | " B "3rd " | " A "2nd " | " 17, 1918 |
| McFall, Wm. | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 23, 1918 |
| Secretary of State— | | | |
| Brophy, Arthur | " B "1st " | " A "1st " | Nov. 9, 1917 |
| Senate of Canada— | | | |
| Jones, Charles H. | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | Feb. 5, 1918 |
| Hinds, A. H. | " B "1st " | " A "1st " | " 22, 1918 |
| Trade and Commerce— | | | |
| Bryan, A. E. | Sub Trade Commissioner. | Trade Commissioner (Yokohama, Japan) | Feb. 26, 1918 |
| Bawdon, F. E. | Sub-div. A of 2nd Div | Sub-div. B of 1st Div. | Mar. 4, 1918 |
| Webb, B. S. | Acting Trade Commissioner. | Trade Commissioner | " 18, 1918 |
| Thompson, Mary E. | Sub-div. B of 3rd Div | Sub.div. A of 3rd Div | April 1, 1918 |
| Labelle, Valmore | " B "3rd " | " A "3rd " | " 5, 1918 |
| MacPherson, J. C. | " A "2nd " | " B "1st " | May 22, 1918 |
| Stitt, J. H. | " B "2nd " | " A "2nd " | July 2, 1918 |
| Manzer, J. C. | Acting Trade Commissioner. | Trade Commissioner | " 23, 1918 |

Form No. 14.—Certificates issued by the Commission authorizing the Transfer of Employees.

| Name | From the Department of | To the Department of | Date of Certificate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rochon, Joseph... | Naval Service (Fisheries Branch). | Mines (Geological Survey | Mar. 15, 1918 |
| Wood, Charles F. | Agriculture (Livestock Branch Outside Service). | Agriculture (Livestock Branch, Inside Service). | " 11, 1918 |
| Hooper, E. R | Railways and Canals (Chief Engineer's Branch). | Labour..... | " 30, 1918 |
| Patching, Richard.. | Interior..... | Civil Service Commission | April 1, 1918 |
| McKenna, Lieut. D | Militia and Defence (Estates Branch). | Soldier Settlement Board.. | " 1918 |
| Burgess, T | Naval Service (Fisheries Branch, Windsor Hatchery). | Naval Service (Fisheries Branch, Miramichi Hatchery). | " 6, 1918 |
| Smith, A. C. | Interior (Dominion Lands Branch at Calgary). | Interior (Dominion Lands Branch, Clearwater Forest Reserve). | " 10, 1918 |
| Henderson, Margaret G. | Interior..... | Soldier Settlement Board... | " 22, 1918 |
| George, Monica K..... | Interior.. | Soldier Settlement Board.. | " 22, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Interior. | Soldier Settlement Board .. | " 22, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Interior..... | Soldier Settlement Board.. | " 22, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Interior..... | Soldier Settlement Board.. | " 22, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Naval Service (Outside Service). | Naval Service (Inside Service) | May 18, 1918 |
| Anderson, Patricia Myra.. | Militia and Defence (Estates Branch). | Interior (Soldier Settlement Board). | " 14, 1918 |
| Henshaw, J. B..... | Interior | Soldier Settlement Board.... | June 5, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Immigration and Colonization (Outside Service). | Immigration and Colonization (Inside Service). | " 1918 |
| [illegible] | Interior (Dominion Lands Branch). | Customs..... | " 29, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Marine (Outside Service).... | Marine (Inside Service). | July 5, 1918 |
| Murdoch, T. F ..... | " " | " " | " 5, 1918 |
| Monck, A. E..... | Naval Service (South Hampton). | Naval Service (St. John). | " 5, 1918 |
| Avery, Georgie.. | [illegible] | Interior..... | " 6, 1918 |
| Shearman, E. M. | Labour..... | Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. | " 6, 1918 |
| Bourdon, Henry. | Interior (Lands Branch)..... | Soldier Settlement Board... | " 6, 1918 |
| Weeks, Bessie.... | Finance..... | Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment (Invalided Soldiers' Commission). | " 18, 1918 |
| Ballantyne, W. C.... | Bd. of Pension Comrs. (Toronto District Office). | Bd. of Pension Comrs. (Ottawa District Office). | " 17, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Customs..... | Post Office | " 18, 1918 |
| Ormond, Mrs. O. O | Food Control. | Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. | " 18, 1918 |
| Odam, A. J.. | National Gallery..... | Labour (Cost of Living Branch | Aug. 15, 1918 |
| O'Brien, D. O | Marine (Triangle Island, B.C.) | Marine (Yellow Island, B.C.). | " 12, 1918 |
| Wallace, Stephen | [illegible] | Marine (Inside Service)..... | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Naval Service(at Esquimalt). | Naval Service (at Halifax).... | " 15, 1918 |
| Allen, Harry..... | Printing and Stationery (Kings Printer). | Interior (Natural Resources Intelligence Branch). | " 19, 1918 |
| Passmore, C. J.. | Immigration and Colonization | Interior..... | " 27, 1918 |
| Surgeoner, Geo. | | | " 27, 1918 |
| Avery, Geo. C.. | Post Office (Outside Service) | Post Office (Inside Service). | " 28, 1918 |

TABLE No. 15A.—Permanent appointments to special positions made by the Commission as the result of open competition.

| Name. | Position. | Date of Appointment | Salary. | Residence when Appointed. | Department. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clark, Karl A..... | Assistant Engineer... | Oct. 1, 1917 | $ 1,600 | Ottawa, Ont..... | Mines. (Mines Branch.) |
| Hardy, Thomas W.. | Assistant Engineering Chemist. | " 1, 1917 | 1,600 | Ottawa, Ont..... | Mines. (Mines Branch.) |
| Semple, Frank G... | Assistant. ..... | Nov.30,1917 | 1,600 | Ottawa, Ont..... | Agriculture. (Live Stock Br.) |
| Stitt, Jas. H..... | Clerk..... | " 12, 1917 | 1,300 | Ottawa, Ont..... | Trade & Commerce. (Census & Statistics) |
| Morgan, William E. | Photographer . .... | Dec. 3, 1917 | 1,300 | Ottawa, Ont..... | Interior. (Topographical Surveys Branch.) |
| Chevassu, J. P. A... | Translator. . | " 13, 1917 | 1,600 | Montreal, P.Q.... | House of Commons. (Hansard Staff.) |
| Johnson, L. E..... | Assistant Analyst..... | Jan. 14, 1918 | 1,600 | Ottawa, Ont..... | Inland Revenue. |
| Campbell, Hugh A. | Patent Examiner..... | Mar.11, 1918 | 1,200 | Welland, Ont..... | Agriculture. |
| Thompson, Ezra A.. | Assistant Chemist.... | " 5, 1918 | 1,600 | Winnipeg, Man.... | Mines. |
| Baridon, Fred | Patent Examiner..... | " 5, 1918 | 1,600 | Westmount, P.Q.. | Agriculture. |
| Wight, Edmund J... | Technical Clerk ..... | April 1, 1918 | 1,300 | Woodroffe, Ont... | Interior. (Topographical Surveys Branch. |
| Moran, Jas .... . | Chemist .. | Mar. 1, 1918 | 1,600 | Ottawa, Ont..... | Mines. (Fuel Testing Div.) |
| Ellsworth, H. V.... | Assistant Mineralogist | April22, 1918 | 1,600 | Ridgeway, Ont. | Mines. (Geological Surveys Branch.) |
| *Girdler, Chas. A... | Assistant to Chairman | " 23, 1918 | 1,400 | Kingston, Ont..... | Public Archives. (Board of Historical Publications.) |
| Chitty, Wm. H .... | Machinist ..... | May 9, 1918 | 1,000 | Ottawa, Ont..... | Public Works. |
| McGinn, A ~ | Lay Inspector . | July 20, 1918 | 1,000 | Calgary, Alta..... | Agriculture. |
| Bentham, J.. | Lay Inspector.. ..... | " 20, 1918 | 1,000 | Acton, Ont..... | Agriculture. |
| McCullough, H..... | Veterinary Inspector.. | " 20, 1918 | 1,400 | Toronto, Ont. | Agriculture. |
| Coliton, C .. | Veterinary Inspector.. | " 20, 1918 | 1,400 | Toronto, Ont. | Agriculture. |
| Hogan, J. D | Veterinary Inspector.. | " 20, 1918 | 1,400 | Winnipeg, Man.... | Agriculture. |
| Currie, A. D..... | Veterinary Inspector.. | " 20, 1918 | 1,400 | Barrie, Ont..... | Agriculture. |
| Smith, J. W..... | Veterinary Inspector.. | " 20, 1918 | 1,400 | Newmarket, Ont.. | Agriculture. |
| Saint, E. F..... | Veterinary Inspector.. | " 20, 1918 | 1,400 | Schomberg, Ont.. | Agriculture. |
| Davidson, Geo. | Lithographic Map Draughtsman. | " 15, 1918 | 1,300 | Ottawa, Ont..... | Militia & Defence. (Surveys Branch.) |
| Courtnage, Ross A.. | Forester..... | " 12, 1918 | 1,200 | Brantford, Ont.... | Interior. (Forestry Branch.) |

TABLE No. 15.—Permanent appointments to special positions after selection by the departments, on the receipt of certificate of qualification from the Commission.

| Name. | Position. | Date of Appointment. | Salary. | Department. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Sept. 11, 1917 | $ 2,100 | Senate. |
| Lang, William A. | [illegible] Publicity Division. | Oct. 18, 1917 | 2,100 | Agriculture (Experimental Farms Branch.) |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | " 5, 1917 | 3,300 | Agriculture. |
| Boutin, François E. | [illegible] | Nov. 9, 1917 | 4,000 | Inland Revenue. (Postal Mechanic Branch.) |
| Shortt, Dr. Adam | [illegible] Historical Publications. | " 13, 1917 | 5,000 | Dominion Archives. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] Division. | 9, 1917 | 1,300 | Agriculture (Experimental Farms Branch.) |
| [illegible] | Assistant Mechanical [illegible] | " 9, 1917 | 1,500 | Public Works. |
| [illegible] | Assistant in Sheep and Goat Division. | " 9, 1917 | 1,900 | Agriculture. (Livestock Branch.) |
| Guerin, Pierre Emile | Asst. French Translator. | Dec. 12, 1917 | 1,300 | Privy Council. |
| [illegible] | Standards Adjuster | 13, 1917 | 1,200 | Inland Revenue. (Weights & Measures Branch.) |
| Gabard, Marcel | [illegible] Official Debates. | May 18, 1918 | 2,100 | House of Commons. |

TABLE No. 16.—Permanent appointments made by the commission to positions in the Second Division as the result of competitive examinations.

| Name. | Position. | Salary. | Department. | Date of Appointment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Helson, Frederick I. | Clerkship | [illegible] | [illegible] | Nov. 30, 1917 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Royal Northwest Mounted Police. | May 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] Health of Animals Branch). | June 7, 1918 |
| Zivian, L. | [illegible] | 1,200 | Royal Northwest Mounted Police. | [illegible] 22, 1918 |

TABLE No. 17.—Permanent appointments made by the Commission to positions in the Third Division, as the result of open competitive examinations.

| Name. | Position. | Salary. | Department. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thompson, Mrs. I. M. C... | Clerk..... | $1,000 | Interior (School Lands Branch). |
| Pearl, Harold N | Stenographer. | 600 | Post Office Department (Secretary's Branch). |
| LeFeuvre, Miss G. R. .. | Clerk | 700 | Finance. |
| King, Miss I. A..... | " | 700 | " |
| Hill, Miss G. M. | " | 600 | Agriculture. |
| Boyd, Miss L. G. | " | 600 | " |
| Doran, Miss E. M . | " | 600 | " |
| Hodgson, Miss N. O.... | " | 600 | " |
| Comber, Miss E..... | " | 600 | " |
| Fraser, Miss M. H..... | " | 600 | " |
| Carrier, Miss E..... | " | 600 | " |
| Buchanan, W. A..... | " | 600 | " |
| Kerrigan, Miss A. T.... | " | 600 | " |
| Thompson, Miss M. W.. | " | 600 | Trade and Commerce. |
| Joynt, Laura | " | 600 | Militia and Defence. |
| Garvin, Miss N. R | " | 600 | Interior. |
| Howell, Stella .. | " | 600 | Naval Service. |
| O'Neill, Ruby F..... | " | 800 | Interior (Natural Resources Intelligence Branch). |
| Calarneau, Valentine.. .. | " | 600 | Militia and Defence. |
| Rooney, Kathleen..... | Stenographer. | 600 | Labour. |
| Carver, Gladys .. | " | 600 | Public Archives (Board of Historical Publications). |
| Leetham, Mildred .. | Clerk | 600 | Interior. |
| Washington, May... .. | " | 700 | " |
| Weir, Lelia B .. .. | " | 600 | " |
| Jackson, Bertha. .. .. | " | 600 | " |
| Kerrigan, Miss A. T..... | " | 700 | Agriculture. |
| Grimes, Miss A. B. M... | Stenographer. | 600 | Interior. |
| Johnson, Ada F ..... | " | 600 | " |
| Richer, Emeriza .. | " | 600 | Agriculture. |
| Morris, Hildred G..... .. | " | 600 | Naval Service. |
| Cody, Ella .. | " | 600 | Justice. |
| Cochrane, Elsie V..... | " | 600 | Commission of Conservation. |
| Evans, Miss G. B | Clerk. | 900 | Trade and Commerce. |
| Lewitt, Thirza . .. | " | 650 | " |
| Cody, Irene..... | " | 700 | " |
| McGiffin, Jessie M .. .. | Stenographer. | 700 | Customs. |
| Brown, Nellie .. | Clerk | 600 | Auditor General. |
| Smith, Margaret .. .. .. | Stenographer. | 600 | Post Office (Staff Branch). |
| Alton, Miss J. K..... | Clerk..... | 600 | Justice. |
| Montgomery, Eva Rose..... | Stenographer. | 600 | Interior. |
| Beehler, Theresa..... | " | 600 | " |
| Marshall, Alice..... | " | 600 | " |
| Sauve, Regina. .. | Clerk | 600 | Militia and Defence. |
| Vallee, Alice .. | Stenographer. | 600 | Trade and Commerce (Census and Statistics Branch). |
| Young, S. Agnes .. | " | 600 | Commission of Conservation. |
| Orr, Reba .. | Clerk | 600 | Agriculture. |
| Vechsler, Myers J | " | 600 | Interior. |
| Derocher, Pauline..... | " | 600 | Post Office (Accounts Branch). |
| Wintle, Mrs. M. F. E.. | " | 1,000 | Agriculture. |
| Burke, Evelyn..... | " | 700 | " |
| Campbell, Mary Alice.. .. | " | 600 | " |
| Derraugh, Miss R | " | 750 | " |
| Dalglish, Helen ... | " | 750 | Auditor General. |
| Greaves, Arthur S | " | 750 | Justice. |
| Clarke, Kathleen..... | " | 600 | Labour. |
| Black, Miss M. H..... | " | 600 | " |
| Leggatt, Edgar .. | " | 800 | Naval Service (Accounts Branch). |
| Rolston, Ella Grace..... | " | 800 | Post Office (Staff Branch). |
| Morris, Miss B | " | 700 | Trade and Commerce |
| MacRae, Miss H. M.. | " | 700 | " |
| Love, Miss I. W..... | " | 700 | " |
| Sanders, W. J..... | Expert Mechanical Electrician. | 1,200 | Inland Revenue. |
| de Haitre, Blanche .... | Clerk | 700 | Agriculture |

TABLE No. 17.—Permanent appointments to positions in the Third Division—*Con.*

| Name. | Position. | Salary. | Department. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cadieux, Alma | Clerk | 700 | Agriculture. |
| Brault, Germaine | " | 800 | Interior. |
| Alexander, Bessie | " | 600 | Agriculture. |
| Maloney, Miss C. V. | " | 600 | " |
| Black, Margaret H | " | 600 | " |
| Jordon, Carrie | " | 600 | " |
| McNab, Kate | " | 600 | " |
| Lawrence, Lillian | " | 600 | " |
| Macdonnell, Gwendolen | " | 600 | " |
| Craig, Jean A. | " | 600 | " |
| MacRostie, Miss N. B. | " | 600 | " |
| Cowan, Eleanor | " | 600 | Post Office (Money Order Branch). |
| Morris, B. | " | 700 | Trade and Commerce. |
| Hawley, Phyllis | " | 750 | Immigration and Colonization. |
| Paynter, Bessie | " | 600 | Post Office. |
| Duffy, Margaret | " | 600 | Post Office (Accounts Branch). |
| Donaldson, A. T. | " | 800 | Insurance. |

TABLE No. 18.—Permanent appointments made by the Commission to positions in the lower grades of the Inside Service.

| Name. | Position. | Department. |
|---|---|---|
| Lalonde, Antonio J. J. | Sorter | Post Office (Postage Stamp Branch). |
| Lachance, J. A. | Messenger | Privy Council. |
| Lachance, Wm. | " | " |
| Larocque, Edouard | " | Public Works (Chief Architect's Branch). |
| Peacock, Thomas Edward | " | Customs. |

TABLE No. 19.—Permanent appointments to positions in the Outside Service made by the Commission since the passing of the Order in Council of February 15, 1918.

| Department and Name. | Position. | Place of Appointment. | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | | |
| Moss, Robert | Preventive Officer | Oshawa, Ont. | May 4, 1918 |
| [illegible] J. | Officer | Montreal, P.Q. | Aug. 15, 1918 |
| Forbes, J. C. | | " | " 15, 1918 |
| [illegible] | | | |
| Littleproud, J. R. | Indian Agent | Caradoc, Ont. | May 29, 1918 |
| Norquay, Dr. H. C. | Medical Attendant | Norway House Agency | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Indian Agent | Pas Agency, Man. | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Clerk | Edmonton, Alta. | July 25, 1918 |
| Van Skiver, L. A. | Indian Agent | Caradoc, Ont. | Aug. 6, 1918 |
| [illegible] | | | |
| Smees, A. F. | Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures | Hamilton District | " 13, 1918 |
| [illegible] | | | |
| Collins, Walter | [illegible] | Stoney Mountain Penetintiary, Man. | " 12, 1918 |
| Kirk, Thos. P. | | " | " 12, 1918 |

TABLE No. 19.—Permanent appointments to positions in the Outside Service—*Con.*

| Department and Name. | Position. | Place of Appointment. | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marine— | | | |
| Murphy, J. L. | Meteorological Observer | Barkerville, B.C. | April 5, 1918 |
| Talbot, R. A. | " " | Norway House, Man. | Aug. 9, 1918 |
| McCoy, Mrs. Julia | Light Keeper | Peninsula Harbour | " 12, 1918 |
| Anderson, H. C. | " | Addenbrooke Island | " 12, 1918 |
| Babcock, J. F. | " | Southwest Wolf, N.B. | " 12, 1918 |
| Kelly, R. B. | " | Kouchibouguac, N.B. | " 12, 1918 |
| Gordon, A. | " | Sisters Light Station, B.C | " 12, 1918 |
| O'Brien, D. O. | " | Yellow Island Light and Fog Alarm Station, B.C. | " 12, 1918 |
| Wright, W. | " | Winnipegosis, Man. | " 12, 1918 |
| Fiotts, P. J. | Wharfinger | Arechat, N.S. | " 12, 1918 |
| Gorhan, A. W. | Light Keeper | Glenwood, N.B. | " 12, 1918 |
| Allard, W. | " | Carleton Wharf, P.Q. | " 12, 1918 |
| Hawes, H. R. | " | Cranberry Island, N.S. | " 12, 1918 |
| Anderson, J | Surveyor | Lunenburg, N.S. | " 12, 1918 |
| Cameron, W. S. | Meteorological Observer | Drumheller, Alta. | " 18, 1918 |
| Gallix, Rev. Father | " " | Natashquen, P.Q. | " 29, 1918 |
| Litster, P. C. | " " | Vegreville, Alta. | " 29, 1918 |
| Richard, Edouard | Light Keeper | Brion Island | " 23, 1918 |
| Caron, Octave | " | St. Thomas de Montmagny, P.Q. | " 26, 1918 |
| Mountnay, David A. | " | Badgeley Island | " 26, 1918 |
| Post Office Dept.— | | | |
| Page, A. | Mail Transfer Agent | Vancouver, B.C. | Feb. 19, 1918 |
| Watt, J. C. | Letter Carrier | London, Ont. | Mar. 11, 1918 |
| Hunt, Harry | " | " | " 16, 1918 |
| Garnett, G. K. | Railway Mail Clerk | St. John District. | April 10, 1918 |
| Cusolito, J. D. | Clerk | London, Ont. | " 27, 1918 |
| Porte, E. J. | " | " | " 27, 1918 |
| Lagg, W. M. | " | " | " 27, 1918 |
| Lane, E. L. | " | " | " 27, 1918 |
| Williams, Wm. | " | " | " 27, 1918 |
| Coyle, Fred A. | Railway Mail Clerk | Prince Edward Island District | May 8, 1918 |
| *Preece, J. N. | " | North Bay District | " 18, 1918 |
| Dupuis, Miss B. | Clerk | Ottawa, Ont. | " 18, 1918 |
| Marshall, E. | Letter Carrier | Strathcona, Alta. | " 18, 1918 |
| McLaughlin, F. W. | Clerk | Ottawa, Ont. | " 18, 1918 |
| Doody, Mathew | Railway Mail Clerk | Toronto District | " 18, 1918 |
| Moore, F. A. E. | Porter | Ottawa, Ont. | " 18, 1918 |
| Lefebvre, Miss A. | Clerk | " | " 18, 1918 |
| Vacher, Wm. | Letter Carrier | " | " 18, 1918 |
| Mullin, Fred | " | " | " 18, 1918 |
| Belanger, Blanche | Clerk | " | " 18, 1918 |
| Beaulne, Mrs. L. | " | Montreal, P.Q. | " 18, 1918 |
| Flynn, Edward | Letter Carrier | " | " 18, 1918 |
| Golton, W. C. | Clerk | Toronto, Ont. | " 21, 1918 |
| Morton, Geo. E. | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| Wade, Alfred | Letter Carrier | Sarnia, Ont. | " 21, 1918 |
| Nicholson, Jas. E. | " | Hamilton, Ont. | " 21, 1918 |
| Jamieson, John | " | Toronto, Ont. | " 21, 1918 |
| Harbour, John F. | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| Timms, Wm. F. | Porter | Kingston, Ont. | " 21, 1918 |
| Mitchell, Arthur | " | Montreal, P.Q. | " 21, 1918 |
| Robertson, Hugh | Letter Carrier | New Westminster, B.C. | " 21, 1918 |
| Marine, Michael | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| Russell, Geo. Wm. | Clerk | Victoria, B.C. | " 21, 1918 |
| Dicks, Thos. J. | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| Adams, E. G. | " | Calgary, Alta. | " 21, 1918 |
| Roberts, R. H. | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| Alford, M. T. | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| Conley, H. | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| Coverdale, A. | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| McCarthy, D. J. | Letter Carrier | Vancouver, B.C. | " 21, 1918 |
| Brear, Geo. | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| Webb, G. H. | " | Calgary, Alta. | " 21, 1918 |
| Pearson, Samuel | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| Terry, G. A. | " | Winnipeg, Man. | " 21, 1918 |
| Harman, A. A. | " | " | " 21, 1918 |

TABLE No. 19.—Permanent appointments to positions in the Outside Service—Con.

| Department and Name. | Position. | Place of Appointment | Date of Certificate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Post Office Dept. | | | |
| Wright, T. A | Letter Carriers. | Winnipeg, Man.. | May 21, 1918 |
| Parker, G. E | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| Palmer, G. F | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| Segum, Donat | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| Smith, Ethel | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| James, H. W | Clerk | Moosejaw, Sask | " 21, 1918 |
| Hopkinson, F. A | " | Edmonton, Alta | " 21, 1918 |
| Blackmore, J. H | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| Derbyshire, S. A | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| Wells, Geo | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| Coles, W | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| Robinson, T | Letter Carrier | Regina, Sask | " 21, 1918 |
| Paul, A. H | Railway Mail Clerk | Saskatoon, Sask | " 21, 1918 |
| Quinn, Edward | " | " | " 21, 1918 |
| Harrison, Amos | Clerk | Moosejaw, Sask | " 30, 1918 |
| Brown, Earl A | " | Toronto, Ont | " 30, 1918 |
| Waddell, W. P | " | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| Free, Hugh T | " | Kingston, Ont | " 30, 1918 |
| Daigneault, Alberta | " | Montreal, P.Q | " 30, 1918 |
| Power, Jos | " | Toronto, Ont | " 30, 1918 |
| Campbell, Michael F | Clerk | Halifax, N.S | May 30, 1918 |
| Biddle, Jno. G | " | Regina, Sask | " 30, 1918 |
| Kennedy, D. W | " | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| Ewart, F. C | " | Toronto, Ont | " 30, 1918 |
| Davey, R. J. P | " | Toronto, Ont | " 30, 1918 |
| Campbell, A. M | " | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| Beaudin, Adjutor | " | Montreal, P.Q | " 30, 1918 |
| Brosseau, P | " | Montreal, P.Q | " 30, 1918 |
| Kenneck, B | " | Montreal, P.Q | " 30, 1918 |
| Perrin, R | " | Montreal, P.Q | " 30, 1918 |
| Marcoux, B. M | " | Montreal, P.Q | " 30, 1918 |
| Leger, M | " | Montreal, P.Q | " 30, 1918 |
| Chase, Marion R | " | Saskatoon, Sask | " 30, 1918 |
| Blower, Jas | " | Edmonton, Alta | " 30, 1918 |
| Mellor, W. Gordon | " | Hamilton, Ont | " 30, 1918 |
| McKenzie, Jas. W | " | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| Bradford, H. V | " | Moosejaw, Sask | " 30, 1918 |
| Peckham, Jas. G | " | Halifax, N.S | " 30, 1918 |
| Gardner, Geo | " | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | " | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| Miller, E. S | " | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| McDowell, H | " | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| Bowden, Harry W | " | Hamilton, Ont | " 30, 1918 |
| Marshall, L. S. C | " | Regina, Sask | " 30, 1918 |
| McIlwaine, Jno | Railway Mail Clerk | Toronto District | " 30, 1918 |
| Ritchie, E. A | " " | Saskatoon District | " 30, 1918 |
| Brewer, T. W | " " | Saskatoon District | " 30, 1918 |
| Reive, R. H | " " | Toronto District | " 30, 1918 |
| Raymond, Cecil | " " | Saskatoon District | " 30, 1918 |
| Berthiaume, Ernest | Mail Transfer Agent | Montreal District | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Letter Carrier | Montreal, P.Q | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | | Montreal, P.Q | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | | Kingston, Ont | " 30, 1918 |
| Desrochers, C | | Montreal, P.Q | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Porter | Toronto, Ont | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Letter Carrier | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| Sutherland, K | | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| Wells, Peter | | Winnipeg, Man | " 30, 1918 |
| Stephenson, T. A | Porter | Toronto, Ont | " 30, 1918 |
| Hull, A. E | Letter Carrier | Toronto, Ont | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | | Calgary, Alta | " 30, 1918 |
| [illegible] | | Shawinigan Falls, P.Q | " 30, 1918 |

TABLE No. 19.—Permanent appointments to positions in the Outside Service—Con.

| Department and Name. | Position. | Place of Appointment. | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Post Office Dept.–*Concluded* | | | |
| Peckitt, Harry H. | Letter Carrier | Toronto, Ont. | May 30, 1918 |
| Carter, George H. | " | Toronto, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| Chorlton, Jas | " | Vancouver, B.C. | " 30, 1918 |
| Johnson, A. | " | Winnipeg, Man. | " 30, 1918 |
| Perrin, M. G. | " | Ottawa, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| Denham, Geo | Mail Transfer Agent | Toronto District | " 30, 1918 |
| Robinson, T. W. | " " | Moosejaw District | " 30, 1918 |
| Weir, Jno. | Porter | Toronto, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| Parfrey, C. H. | Letter Carrier | London, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| Blackhall, Jos. P | Porter | Toronto, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| Dorney, F. | " | Toronto, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| Debiens, J | Mail Transfer Agent | Montreal District | " 30, 1918 |
| Chantigny, W | " " | Montreal District | " 30, 1918 |
| Mailhot, D | " " | Montreal District | " 30, 1918 |
| Sparrow, Geo. | Letter Carrier | Vancouver, B.C. | " 30, 1918 |
| Cook, Jno. J. | " | Peterborough, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| McDonagh, J. J. | Mail Transfer Agent | Toronto District | " 30, 1918 |
| Chesney, T | " " | Toronto District | " 30, 1918 |
| Cohen, J. | " " | Winnipeg District | " 30, 1918 |
| Graham, T | Porter | Toronto, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| Gallagher, H. J. | Mail Transfer Agent | Montreal District | " 30, 1918 |
| Deslaurier, A | Letter Carrier | Montreal, P.Q. | " 30, 1918 |
| Burns, Robert R. | Mail Transfer Agent | Halifax District | " 30, 1918 |
| Lepine, Maxime | Porter | Ottawa, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| Sauve, Josephat | Letter Carrier | Hull, P.Q. | " 30, 1918 |
| Foster, Jno. | " | Peterborough, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| Fox, Stewart M. | Messenger | Calgary, Alta. | " 30, 1918 |
| Senecal, Edward | Letter Carrier | Montreal, P.Q. | " 30, 1918 |
| Booth, Francis G. | " | Toronto, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| Hyde, Jas. | " | Toronto, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| Collins, Patrick | " | Montreal, P.Q | " 30, 1918 |
| Sauve, Arthur | " | Montreal, P.Q | " 30, 1918 |
| Murphy, Jas. J. | " | Montreal, P.Q. | " 30, 1918 |
| Donohue, Gerald M. | " | Montreal, P.Q. | " 30, 1918 |
| Cunningham, Jas. | Chauffeur | Toronto, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| Davin, Thos | Letter Carrier | Toronto, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| Langlois, C | " | Windsor, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| Neville, J. J. | " | Sarnia, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| Allen, G. G. | Mail Transfer Agent | Vancouver District | " 30, 1918 |
| *Allbright, G. E. | " " | Vancouver District | " 30, 1918 |
| Easson, Elsie | Clerk | Kingston, Ont. | June 7, 1918 |
| Andrews, Miss M. C. D. | " | Toronto, Ont. | " 7, 1918 |
| Wright, Miss L. A. | " | Toronto, Ont. | " 7, 1918 |
| Blakslee, A. D. | " | St. John, N.B. | " 7, 1918 |
| *McJunkin, C. M. | Railway Mail Clerk | St. John District, N.B. | " 7, 1918 |
| Piche, J. S. A. | Letter Carrier | Windsor, Ont. | " 10, 1918 |
| Sharp, C. F. | Chauffeur | Toronto, Ont. | " 24, 1918 |
| Allen, Fred. H. | Letter Carrier | Halifax, N.S. | " 26, 1918 |
| Holmes, Wm. | " | Halifax, N.S. | " 26, 1918 |
| *Lowe, Thos. A. | Clerk | Victoria, B.C. | July 3, 1918 |
| *Devall, W. H. | " | Hamilton, Ont. | " 3, 1918 |
| *Merington, B. L. | " | Hamilton, Ont. | " 3, 1918 |
| *Boyd, H. C. | " | Hamilton, Ont. | " 3, 1918 |
| Hamblin, Henry F. | Porter | Toronto, Ont. | " 11, 1918 |
| *Tanner, Arthur R. | Letter Carrier | Halifax, N.S. | " 11, 1918 |
| *Passfield, Geo. | " | Halifax, N.S. | " 11, 1918 |
| Crawford, F. C. | Clerk | St. Catharines, Ont. | " 11, 1918 |
| Fletcher, Hilda | " | Winnipeg, Man. | " 29, 1918 |
| Public Works— | | | |
| Long, John K. | Assistant Fireman | St. John, N.B. | Aug. 22, 1918 |
| Trade and Commerce— | | | |
| Iwakabe, Tamotau | Translator to the Trade Commissioner. | Yokohama, Japan | " 14, 1918 |

*Returned soldier.

TABLE No. 20.—Number of certificates of qualification for temporary employment issued by the Commission.

| Department. | Supervisional. | Professional and Technical. | Clerical. | Mechanical. | Lower Grade. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 72 | 17 | 37 | 1 | 19 | 21 | 167 |
| Archives | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Auditor General | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Canada Registration Board | | 1 | 8 | | 1 | | 10 |
| Civil Service Commission | | | 5 | | | | 5 |
| Commission of Conservation | | 9 | | | 1 | 4 | 14 |
| Customs and Inland Revenue. | 60 | 1 | 15 | | 32 | | 108 |
| Finance | 2 | | 6 | | 78 | | 86 |
| Food Control | | 3 | 26 | | 1 | | 30 |
| Fuel Control | | | 4 | | | | 4 |
| House of Commons | | | 3 | | | | 3 |
| Immigration and Colonization | 17 | | 16 | | 11 | 4 | 48 |
| Indian Affairs | 9 | 6 | 7 | | 7 | 1 | 30 |
| Insurance | | | 5 | | | | 5 |
| Interior | 50 | 29 | 77 | 6 | 516 | 45 | 723 |
| Justice | 4 | 5 | 6 | | 7 | | 22 |
| Labour | | | 6 | | | 1 | 7 |
| Library of Parliament | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Marine | 11 | 3 | 26 | | 87 | 5 | 132 |
| Militia and Defence.... | 24 | 4 | 430 | 7 | 69 | 4 | 538 |
| Mines | 7 | 18 | | 5 | 95 | 21 | 146 |
| Naval Service | 32 | 23 | 70 | 25 | 325 | 19 | 494 |
| Post Office | 1 | | 781 | | 713 | | 1,495 |
| Printing and Stationery | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Privy Council | 1 | | 5 | | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Public Works.... | 39 | 41 | 7 | 68 | 800 | 17 | 972 |
| Railways and Canals | 12 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 53 | 5 | 107 |
| Secretary of State | 1 | | 6 | | | | 7 |
| Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment | 11 | 37 | 215 | 3 | 33 | 8 | 307 |
| Trade and Commerce. | 2 | | 36 | 2 | 8 | | 48 |
| War Lecture Bureau | | | 6 | | | | 6 |
| War Purchasing Commission | | | 7 | | 3 | 2 | 12 |
| War Trade Board | | | 28 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 49 |
| Total | 355 | 211 | 1,854 | 134 | 2,871 | 163 | 5,588 |

TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster made by the Commission since the passing of the Order-in-Council, February 13, 1918.

| Name. | Place of Appointment. | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|
| Barnes, Sergt. Walter J | Cobalt, Ont. | Feb. 28, 1918 |
| Bradford, John C | Solsgirth, Man | " 28, 1918 |
| Duncan, T. L. | Onefour, Alta | " 28, 1918 |
| Hughes, E. V. | Lavoy, Alta | April 24, 1918 |
| Lawke, T | Charlton Station, Sask | " 24, 1918 |
| Wolfe, C | York Mills, Ont. | " 24, 1918 |
| Swallow, J | Dorion Station, Ont. | " 24, 1918 |
| Sutton, P. W. | Chantler, Ont | " 24, 1918 |
| O'Brien, A. W. | Dunkin, P.Q. | " 24, 1918 |
| Johnstone, G. D. | Vallentyne, Ont. | " 24, 1918 |
| Huston, H. L. | Sewall, B.C. | " 24, 1918 |
| Hall, A. B. | Namu, B.C. | " 24, 1918 |
| Flewin, Mrs. E. T. | Port Simpson, B.C. | " 24, 1918 |

TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Continued.*

| Name. | Place of Appointment. | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|
| Mingo, J. | Sand Lake, Ont. | April 24, 1918 |
| Waycott, W. H. | Mace's Bay, N.B. | " 24, 1918 |
| Morin, J. B. | Omer, P.Q. | " 24, 1918 |
| Wilcox, C. W. | Lindale, Alta. | " 24, 1918 |
| Papirinyk, T. | Dnipro, Sask. | " 24, 1918 |
| Bennett, J. O. | Bolger Bridge, Ont. | " 24, 1918 |
| Soucy, H. | Portage du Lac, N.B. | " 24, 1918 |
| Fournier, L. | Glen Iver, P.Q. | " 24, 1918 |
| Solomon, W. E. | Kingsbury, P.Q. | " 24, 1918 |
| Hill, G. M. | Hatley, P.Q. | " 24, 1918 |
| Nicoll, Mrs. Wallace | Eagle Butte, Alta. | " 30, 1918 |
| Brammer, Arnold | Edgeley, Sask. | " 30, 1918 |
| Langlois, Gustave | Ottawa, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 30, 1918 |
| Johnson, John R. | Alcona, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| Freestone, Mrs. Elsie | Old Wives, Sask. | " 30, 1918 |
| Diebolt, Simon A. | Diebolt, Sask. | " 30, 1918 |
| Kelly, J. H. | Craigmont, Ont. | " 30, 1918 |
| Hamilton, J. T. | Cymric, Sask. | " 30, 1918 |
| Salois, Joseph | St. Guillaume d'Upton, P.Q. | " 30, 1918 |
| Parr, Joseph | Crown Point, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 30, 1918 |
| Baker, Mary E. | Marie Joseph, N.S. | " 30, 1918 |
| Mellon, A. | Marysville, B.C. | " 30, 1918 |
| Sherriff, H. H. | Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 30, 1918 |
| Fortin, Theophile | Bayard, P.Q. | " 30, 1918 |
| Gousy, Alfred | Mawcook, P.Q. | " 30, 1918 |
| Simmons, Oscar | Woodroyd, Man. | " 30, 1918 |
| Wood, W. D. | Pollett River, N.B. | " 30, 1918 |
| Hamlin, W. F | Bayard Station, P.Q. | " 30, 1918 |
| Clark, William | Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 30, 1918 |
| Pulsifer, S. G. | Brookvale, N.S. | " 30, 1918 |
| Lessard, Napoleon | Rivieres aux Ecorces, P.Q. | " 30, 1918 |
| Cox, Mrs. Ernest | Swift Creek, B.C. | " 30, 1918 |
| Limoges, U. | Lac la Biche Station, Alta. | " 30, 1918 |
| Hutton, Mrs. Jos. | Lakeview, P.Q. | " 30, 1918 |
| Brown, Bertram | Sturgeon Creek, Man. | " 30, 1918 |
| Biggar, Harry U. | Biggar Ridge, N.B. | " 30, 1918 |
| Reynold, Jas. W. | Chilco, B.C. | " 30, 1918 |
| Brule, Wm. | Ouelletteville, Alta. | " 30, 1918 |
| Berg, C. A. | Maloy, Alta. | " 30, 1918 |
| Ogden, Tom | Bingley, Alta. | " 30, 1918 |
| Quesnel, Alphonse | Lumby, B.C. | " 30, 1918 |
| Horning, N. R. | Stoney Beach, Sask. | " 30, 1918 |
| Jones, Mrs. Jane | Verigin, Sask. | " 30, 1918 |
| Mallott, Miss | Sudbury, Ont. | May 6, 1918 |
| Turk, C. B. | Vernonville, Ont. | " 6, 1918 |
| Ogilvie, L. H. | Dovenlee, Alta. | " 6, 1918 |
| Egan, Mrs. C. M. | Lillooet, B.C. | " 6, 1918 |
| Gorham, P. | Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 6, 1918 |
| Storr, W. W | Winnipeg, Man. (Sub-Office) | " 6, 1918 |
| Robillard, Alexandre | Larocque, Ont. | " 6, 1918 |
| Paulson, Paul | High Hill, Sask. | " 6, 1918 |
| McKenzie, Wm. | Mistawasis, Sask. | " 6, 1918 |
| Bland, Pte. C. M. | Renwer, Man. | " 6, 1918 |
| Gallaugher, Annie | Tioga, Ont. | " 6, 1918 |
| Morris, Hugh T. | Darwell, Alta. | " 6, 1918 |
| McMickey, Fred L. | Deaver, Alta. | " 6, 1918 |
| Eckhardt, Frank H. | Campden, Ont. | " 6, 1918 |
| Thompson, David | Eagle Depot, P.Q. | " 6, 1918 |
| Prince, Jas. H. | Nellie Lake, Ont. | " 6, 1918 |
| Alder, Wm. | Quartz, Ont. | " 6, 1918 |
| Russell, Bowden S. | Westward Ho, Alta. | " 6, 1918 |
| Lumley, J. O. | Iona, Ont. | " 6, 1918 |
| Slevin, M. | Glenevis, Alta. | " 6, 1918 |
| Frechette, D. | Vantage, Sask. | " 6, 1918 |
| Newell, Geo. E. | Michipicoten River, Ont. | " 6, 1918 |
| Bond, Geo. E. | Ouimet, Ont. | " 6, 1918 |
| Arnison, J. | Rangeview, Sask. | " 6, 1918 |
| Forrest, W. | Ada, Sask. | " 6, 1918 |
| Printzhouse, Mrs. L. P. | Roe Lake, B.C. | " 1918 |

Table No. 21. Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Continued.*

| Name | Place of Appointment. | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] Edward V | Herring Cove, N.S..... | May 6, 1918 |
| [illegible] Annie | Little Harbour, N.S. | " 6, 1918 |
| McMillan, Mrs. Mary..... | Rear of Little Judique, N.S..... | " 6, 1918 |
| [illegible] Mrs. E. J. | Kleefeld, Sask. | " 6, 1918 |
| McColeman, N. B..... | Spring Bay, Ont. | " 6, 1918 |
| [illegible] A. G. | Doe Lake, Ont..... | " 6, 1918 |
| Webber, C. E..... | Thompson, Alta..... | " 6, 1918 |
| [illegible] Edward E. | Robson, B.C. | " 6, 1918 |
| [illegible] Mrs. Thos. | St. Pierre les Becquets, P.Q.. | " 6, 1918 |
| [illegible] Francis J. | Goodwill, Sask. | " 6, 1918 |
| [illegible] Jas. A. | Monticello, Ont | " 6, 1918 |
| [illegible] Mrs. | Cherrierville, Que. | " 6, 1918 |
| Corcoran, Francis M.. | Baldwin's Road, P.E.I..... | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] E. J. | Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office). | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] Emma | Montreal, P.Q. (Sub-Office).. | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] Peter R. C. | Meanook, Alta. | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] Jas. D. | Big Pond Centre, N.S. | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] Jane | Cornwall, Sask. | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] Mrs. Angus | Stump Lake, B.C. | " 14, 1918 |
| Williams, R. E..... | Bells Corners, Ont | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] T. H. | Acme, Alta. | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] Chas. A. | Marienthal, Sask.. | " 14, 1918 |
| Plamondon, H. J. | White's Brook, N.B..... | " 14, 1918 |
| McDonald, Mrs. Geo. | Irricana, Alta. | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] R. | Carbon, Alta. | " 14, 1918 |
| de Lagarde, Mrs. Louise..... | St. Isidore, N.B | May 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] W. W. | [illegible], Sask. | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] Miss Alberta | Pinkerton, Ont. | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] E. J. | Wildmere, Alta.. | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] Herbert Strong | Charlton, Ont..... | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] A. W. | Vinemount, Ont.... | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] W. A. | Britton, Ont..... | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] A. | Mount Roy, P.Q... | " 14, 1918 |
| Moore, F. G.... | [illegible], Sask. | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] C. E. | Canough Creek, B.C | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] Lady J. | Corbyville, Ont.. | " 14, 1918 |
| Earle, H. M.. | Druid, Sask | " 14, 1918 |
| Marleau, Henri. | Fugereville, P.Q. | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Milo, Alta. | " 14, 1918 |
| Cyr, Ida K..... | Maria, P.Q..... | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] Hugh | Pikes Peak, Sask | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] John V. | Nashwaaksis, N.B | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] Henry | McLaren, Sask... | " 14, 1918 |
| Webb, Thos... | [illegible], Sask. | " 14, 1918 |
| Adams, E. G... | New Dayton, Alta | " 14, 1918 |
| Rolston, E. H. | Metcalfe, Ont. | " 14, 1918 |
| [illegible] Miss Annie | Riversdale, N.S. | " 15, 1918 |
| Greenstreet, E. H | Greenstreet, Sask. | " 21, 1918 |
| Pourier, W. J. | Cowichan Lake, B.C | " 21, 1918 |
| [illegible] S. J. | Bartholemew, N.B | " 21, 1918 |
| Goldthorp, J. K.. | Arrowwood, Alta. | " 21, 1918 |
| White, J., sr..... | Sahanatien, Ont | " 21, 1918 |
| [illegible] Hattie M. | Lovering, Ont..... | " 21, 1918 |
| *Jones, Robert.. | West Hamilton, Ont | " 21, 1918 |
| [illegible] E. | Carbon, Alta. | " 21, 1918 |
| [illegible] A. | Marionville, Ont | " 21, 1918 |
| [illegible] Percy J. | Kuper Island, B.C | " 21, 1918 |
| [illegible] Frank | Dunnet, Ont.. | " 21, 1918 |
| Appleby, Mrs. Etta.... | West Demars, B.C | " 21, 1918 |
| [illegible] A. | Mattawin, Ont.... | " 21, 1918 |
| [illegible] Mrs. C. | Ayr, Ont. | " 21, 1918 |
| [illegible] P. O. | Glanford Station, Ont ... | " 21, 1918 |
| [illegible] W. J. | Ardath, Sask. | " 21, 1918 |
| [illegible] Mrs. V. R. | Stoneyview, Sask..... | " 21, 1918 |
| [illegible] S. | St. Cyrille de Wendover, P.Q..... | " 21, 1918 |
| Reid, W. M. | Orford Lake, P.Q..... | " 21, 1918 |
| [illegible] P. H. | Bunaway, Ont. | " 21, 1918 |
| Hopkins, C. | Glen Major, Ont. | " 21, 1918 |
| [illegible] S. | Ottawa, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 21, 1918 |

TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Continued.*

| Name. | Place of Appointment. | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|
| Hill, Geo. O. | Winnipeg, Man. (Sub-Office) | June 4, 1918 |
| Upshall, A. Wm. | Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 4, 1918 |
| Wilcox, W. J. | Montreal, P.Q. (Sub-Office) | " 4, 1918 |
| Gourlay, Robt. | Hamilton, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 4, 1918 |
| Carey, Wm. | Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 4, 1918 |
| Wilson, Thos. J. | London East, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 4, 1918 |
| Roberts, Arthur J. | Winnipeg, Man. (Sub-Office) | " 4, 1918 |
| Jamieson, Geo. | Newcastle, Ont. | " 4, 1918 |
| *Globensky, L. | Ste. Agathe des Monts, P.Q. | " 4, 1918 |
| Fournier, Jos. | Honfleur, P.Q. | " 4, 1918 |
| Audet, Onesime | Standon, P.Q. | " 4, 1918 |
| Meagher, Miss H. | Cross Roads, Middle Medford, N.S. | " 4, 1918 |
| Keeping, Chas. | Lajord, Sask. | " 4, 1918 |
| *Hewlett, H. R. | Willow Bunch, Sask. | " 4, 1918 |
| Dillon, W. W. | Mawer, Sask. | " 4, 1918 |
| Fildes, J. M. | Spirit River Station, Alta. | " 4, 1918 |
| *Richardson, R. W. | Hazenmore, Sask. | " 4, 1918 |
| Crow, W. J. | Clarina, Ont. | " 4, 1918 |
| Dussault, J. L. | Tourville, P.Q. | " 4, 1918 |
| Ford, A. A. | Milk River, Alta. | " 4, 1918 |
| Kirby, W. C. | Collins, Sask. | " 4, 1918 |
| Clayton, J. P. | Coldbrook, N.B. | " 4, 1918 |
| Bembridge, Chas. H. R. | Westcock, N.B. | " 4, 1918 |
| Gillis, Neil J. | Gillisville, N.S. | " 4, 1918 |
| Farbridge, Miss H. R. | Czar, Alta. | " 4, 1918 |
| Jaffray, Arthur | Lockhart, Alta. | " 4, 1918 |
| Medcalf, W. A. | Birdtail, Man. | " 4, 1918 |
| Bacon, Chas. | La Calmette, Alta. | " 4, 1918 |
| Craig, Willet. | Bellevoir, Sask. | " 4, 1918 |
| Willis, Mrs. C. | Coxheath, N.S. | " 4, 1918 |
| Pelerin, S. J. | Larry's River, N.S. | " 4, 1918 |
| McPhee, Allan. | Avoca, P.Q. | " 4, 1918 |
| Girard, Leopold. | Three Lakes, P.Q. | " 4, 1918 |
| Hughes, Geo. | Trout Mills, Ont. | " 4, 1918 |
| Baxter, R. E. | Hedley, B.C. | " 4, 1918 |
| Pelland, Jos. | Aubigny, Man. | " 4, 1918 |
| Johnson, C. E. W. | Alkali Lake, B.C. | " 4, 1918 |
| Shanahan, Mrs. G. | Upper Bay du Vin, N.B. | " 4, 1918 |
| Heacock, A. E. | Marpole, B.C. | " 4, 1918 |
| Hughes, John. | Beverly Station, Sask. | " 4, 1918 |
| Harper, W. B. | Fareham, Alta. | " 4, 1918 |
| Pitre, Wilfred. | Fauvel, P.Q. | " 4, 1918 |
| Bourassa, Wilfred. | Bournival, P.Q. | " 4, 1918 |
| Robitaille, A. | St. Anthony Mine, Ont. | " 4, 1918 |
| Armstrong, G. H. | Porter's, N.B. | " 4, 1918 |
| Gleason, Mrs. H. M. | Carmel, Ont. | " 4, 1918 |
| Larouche, Jos. | Larouche, P.Q. | " 4, 1918 |
| Bowen, C. F. | Kelsey, Alta. | " 4, 1918 |
| Paradis, Mrs. E. B. | Rawdon, P.Q. | " 4, 1918 |
| Witham, S. K. | Polwarth, Alta. | " 4, 1918 |
| Kennedy, Russell. | Bruce, Alta. | " 4, 1918 |
| Ronan, Nelson E. | Russell, Ont. | " 4, 1918 |
| Gilmour, J. P. | Lisburn, Alta. | " 4, 1918 |
| Potter, W. F. | Glenbow, Alta. | " 4, 1918 |
| Coyne, Phin. | Kashbaw, Ont. | " 4, 1918 |
| Bengle, Amedee. | Fontainbleau, P.Q. | " 4, 1918 |
| Richards, W. F. | Victoria, B.C. (Sub-Office) | " 4, 1918 |
| Lusted, Mrs. | Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 4, 1918 |
| Lapointe, Geo. A. | Montreal, P.Q. (Sub-Office) | " 4, 1918 |
| Harris, Mrs. Kate. | Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 4, 1918 |
| Bell, Fred R. | Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 4, 1918 |
| Mason, Mrs. D. M. | Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 4, 1918 |
| Irvine, J. A. | Ottawa, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 4, 1918 |
| McDonald, Alex. | Pinevale, N.S. | " 5, 1918 |
| Garland, W. S. | Heath, Sask. | " 5, 1918 |
| Collett, F. E. | Buffalo Lakes, Alta. | " 5, 1918 |
| Davis, Mrs. M. O. | Paddle River, Alta. | " 5, 1918 |
| Setter, Archibald. | Paynton, Sask. | " 5, 1918 |
| Melynk, Achtemi. | Kahwin, Alta. | " 5, 1918 |

TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Continued.*

| Name. | Place of Appointment. | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|
| Bell, J. A | Woodbend, Alta | June 5, 1918 |
| Bougin, Adolphe | Monvel, Alta | " 5, 1918 |
| Rance, Thos | North Pines, Ont | " 5, 1918 |
| Campbell, J. D | Rocky Ridge, N.S | " 5, 1918 |
| Cooley, Mrs. B | Ellscott, Alta | " 5, 1918 |
| Chapin, F. C | Stocks, Alta | " 5, 1918 |
| Field, Hymen | Canwood, Alta | " 5, 1918 |
| McEvoy, Mrs. H | Bowesville, Ont | " 5, 1918 |
| Madden, S. E | Bilby, Ont | " 5, 1918 |
| Blais, Mrs. H | Father, Alta | " 5, 1918 |
| Pratt, Sidney | Borradaile, Alta | " 5, 1918 |
| Jardy, U. G | Thorhild, Alta | " 5, 1918 |
| Bannerman, D. E | Colinton, Alta | " 5, 1918 |
| Lewis, Stanley | Leopold, P.Q | " 5, 1918 |
| Thompson, J. W | Bonnie Doon, Man | " 5, 1918 |
| Daoust, Aldema | Alfred Station, Ont | " 5, 1918 |
| Robert, Henri | Crabtree Mills, P.Q | " 5, 1918 |
| Sinclair, Robert | Sturgeon Landing, Man | " 5, 1918 |
| Larson, Alex L | Scandinavia, Man | " 5, 1918 |
| Copping, Hector | Montcalm, P.Q | " 5, 1918 |
| Hamilton, P. W | River Charles, N.B | " 5, 1918 |
| Chamberland, J. E | Bas du Sault, P.Q | " 5, 1918 |
| Lafleur, Wm. B | Otter Lake, P.Q | " 5, 1918 |
| McBean, Geo | Merridale, Man | " 5, 1918 |
| Smith, John | View Hill, B.C | " 5, 1918 |
| Sordey, Alex | Shandro, Alta | " 5, 1918 |
| Saint, Joseph | New Finland, Sask | " 5, 1918 |
| Forster, Garfield | Bashaw, Alta | " 6, 1918 |
| Jones, Frank | Peers, Alta | " 6, 1918 |
| Eisnor, Mrs. Phoebe | Indian Point, N.S | " 6, 1918 |
| Conver, C. E | Clarinda, Alta | " 6, 1918 |
| Coleman, Mrs. Ola | Sissiboo Falls, N.S | " 6, 1918 |
| Simms, Mrs. Bertha | Meductic, N.B | " 6, 1918 |
| *Andrews, Alexander J | Barons, Alta | " 6, 1918 |
| Hopwell, Marshall B | Bondhead, Ont | " 6, 1918 |
| Blanchard, J. A | Mizonette, N.B | " 6 1918 |
| Kohler, J. A | Senkae, Sask | " 6 1918 |
| Renaud, Mrs. Albert | Conquerall Bank, N.S | " 6, 1918 |
| Turcotte, Ferdinand | Beausejour, P.Q | " 6, 1918 |
| Breed, George | Gunter, Ont | " 6, 1918 |
| Walden, S. J | Riviere Castor, Man | " 6, 1918 |
| Davy, Norman | Birch River, Man | " 6, 1918 |
| Rourke, Compton | Upper Squamish, B.C | " 6, 1918 |
| Burns, David | Mayfield Station, Man | " 6, 1918 |
| Rudko, V | Mountain Road, Man | " 6, 1918 |
| Carscallen, Myron J | Lumsden's Mills, P.Q | " 6, 1918 |
| Martin, Albert E | Brantford, Ont. (Sub Office) | " 6, 1918 |
| Cassels, Charles C | Burnaby, Ont | " 6, 1918 |
| Warren, Mrs. Effie | Spooner, Sask | " 6, 1918 |
| Wood, Charles L | Harrisburg, Ont | " 6, 1918 |
| Kleven, Paul | Lehman, Sask | " 6, 1918 |
| Gallant, Mrs. Alida | Kent Junction, N.B | " 6, 1918 |
| Pouliot, Paul | Mink Creek, Man | " 6, 1918 |
| Pirie, Geo | Lyndon, Ont | " 6, 1918 |
| Fraser, Robt. A | Bay du Vin Mills, N.B | " 6, 1918 |
| Mercer, Mrs. W | Saskatchewan, Sask | " 6, 1918 |
| Braun, Mrs. Helen | Flowing Well, Sask | " 6, 1918 |
| Tedlock, William, sr | Burgis, Sask | " 6, 1918 |
| Vaillancourt, L. Napoleon | Notre Dame de Quinze, P.Q | " 6, 1918 |
| Jeffries, Luke | Kensington Heights, P.Q | " 6, 1918 |
| Golzen, A. W | Killaly, Sask | " 6, 1918 |
| Brasher, Geo | Earlton, Ont | " 6, 1918 |
| Tait, William | Steveh, Sask | " 8, 1918 |
| Fraser, Roy | North Mountain, N.S | " 13, 1918 |
| Schmidt, J. K | Graphord, Sask | " 13, 1918 |
| Cravens, Thomas E | Milly, Sask | " 13, 1918 |
| Labbe, Mrs. L | St. Cyprien (late Hocquart), P.Q | " 13, 1918 |
| McIntyre, Mrs. Mary | McIntyre's Lake, N.S | " 13, 1918 |
| Roy, Alfred | Barriere des Caps, P.Q | " 13, 1918 |
| *Ivyre, A. J | Ribstone, Alta | " 13, 1918 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Continued.*

| Name. | Place of Appointment. | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|
| *White, John | Brownlee, Sask | June 13, 1918 |
| Chockoliak, John | Donwell, Sask | " 13, 1918 |
| Beatty, James | Adams, Sask | " 13, 1918 |
| Merrill, H. S. | Rainton, Sask | " 13, 1918 |
| Bureau, Mrs. Rose | Bout de L'Isle, P.Q. | " 13, 1918 |
| Godin, Mrs. Louis | Auvergne, P.Q. | " 13, 1918 |
| Keyes, H. R. | Keyes, Man. | " 13, 1918 |
| Belcourt, Arthur | Perkinsfield, Ont. | " 13, 1918 |
| Irwin, Bert | Inwood, Man. | " 13, 1918 |
| Lacroix, Mrs. Raoul | Armorique, P.Q. | " 13, 1918 |
| Campbell, Jessie | Fairlawn, Sask. | " 13, 1918 |
| Foisy, J. A. | Montreal, P.Q. (Sub Office) | " 13, 1918 |
| Parker, Mrs. Annie | Lathom, Alta | " 13, 1918 |
| Hodgins, Mrs. Alice | Bridgeville, P.Q. | " 13, 1918 |
| Starkey, Jos. | Hazlet, Sask | " 13, 1918 |
| Elliott, Mrs. M. E. | Chaton, Alta. | " 13, 1918 |
| Fraser, Mrs. Arthur | Upper La Have, N.S | " 13, 1918 |
| Finch, H. H. | Waubamick, Ont. | " 13, 1918 |
| Chartier, R | Fresnoy, Alta | " 13, 1918 |
| Graves, J | Coates Mills, N.B. | " 13, 1918 |
| Swift, J. H. | Montreal, P.Q. (Sub Office) | " 13, 1918 |
| Steeves, Noble W. | Memel, N.B. | " 13, 1918 |
| Johnston, Matilda | Mowbray, Man. | " 13, 1918 |
| Weyman, Mrs. Lucy D. | Friedenstal, Alta. | " 13, 1918 |
| Bentley, Alfred | Montreal, P.Q. (Sub Office) | " 13, 1918 |
| Parker, Daniel B. | Harbourville, N.S. | " 13, 1918 |
| Renaud, Adelard | Langlais, P.Q. | " 13, 1918 |
| Awad, Paul | Killarney, Ont | " 13, 1918 |
| Beaton, Mrs. Annie | Little Judique, N.S. | " 13, 1918 |
| Briggs, Rev. William | Toronto, Ont. (Sub Office) | " 13, 1918 |
| McLean, Isabella | Scotch Road, P.Q. | " 13, 1918 |
| Knox, Harley A. | Milledgeville, N.B. | " 13, 1918 |
| Fawcett, Robert | South Port Mann, B.C. | " 13, 1918 |
| Casavant, Mrs. Napoleon | St. Pie, P.Q | " 13, 1918 |
| Gillis, Charles A. | Lower Hillsdale, N.S. | " 13, 1918 |
| Casavant, Aime | Casavant, Alta | " 13, 1918 |
| Booth, E. D. | Manoir Richelieu, P.Q. | " 13, 1918 |
| Percival, Miss E. | Oolahwan, P.Q. | " 24, 1918 |
| Phillips, Frederick | East Sherbrooke, P.Q. (Sub Office) | " 24, 1918 |
| Trundle, Robt. J. | Roche Point, B.C. | " 24, 1918 |
| Crosby, C. S. | Eckville, Alta | " 24, 1918 |
| Coomber, Sidney J. | Ste. Rose Station, P.Q. | " 24, 1918 |
| Santy, Samuel | Uren, Sask. | " 24, 1918 |
| Blackburn, P. | Kronan, Sask. | " 24, 1918 |
| Olson, Charles | Taft, B.C. | " 24, 1918 |
| Pugh, Mrs. E. A. | Dorothy, Alta. | " 24, 1918 |
| Kidd, Harold J. | Burritt's Rapids, Ont. | " 24, 1918 |
| Skinner, James | Morningside, Alta. | " 24, 1918 |
| Flockhard, W. | Victoria, B.C. (Sub-Office) | " 24, 1918 |
| Sodmont, E. | Connor Creek, Alta. | " 24, 1918 |
| Rolls, Wm. | Balene, B.C. | " 24, 1918 |
| Pelletier, N. X. | Five Fingers, N.B. | " 24, 1918 |
| Horton, Mrs. Carrie O. | Roach Vale, N.S. | " 24, 1918 |
| Buhr, Henry C. | Rosenfeld, Man. | " 24, 1918 |
| Ordano, Miss C. | Cowichan Bay, B.C. | " 24, 1918 |
| Dingman, E. C. | Pine Coulee, Sask | " 24, 1918 |
| Austen, Geo. | Halfway Cove, N.S. | " 24, 1918 |
| Stevens, Stephen S. | Memel, N.B. | " 24, 1918 |
| McMillan, Richard | Tracadie, N.S. | " 24, 1918 |
| Haureliak, Wm. | Wasel, Alta. | " 24, 1918 |
| Johnson, Alonzo W. | Tobique River | " 24, 1918 |
| Prodanink, Audrey | Silver Spur, Man. | " 24, 1918 |
| Crocker, Albert | Mellonville, Man. | " 24, 1918 |
| Trotz, John | Drifting River, Man. | " 24, 1918 |
| Wollen, H. B. | Grand Beach, Man. | " 24, 1918 |
| Knowsley, J. W. | Berton, Man. | " 24, 1918 |
| Ball, Thomas | Warmister, Ont. | " 24, 1918 |
| Crise, Fred S. | Sans Souci, Ont. | " 24, 1918 |
| Chisholm, Jno. J. | Croft, N.S. | " 24, 1918 |
| Brooke, H. N. | Midlandvale, Alta. | " 24, 1918 |

TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Continued.*

| Name. | Place of Appointment. | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible], Major Charles | Merlakaelo, B.C | June 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], Mrs. Wm | Battress, Sask | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Aerial, Alta | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] Clarence | Hilly Grove, Ont | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] C. W | Archive, Sask | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] William | Hazel Rock, Alta | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] Thomas | Hillcrest, Alta | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] Ira D. | Rolla, B.C | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] Frederick | [illegible], Ont | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], W. J | Russborough, Sask. | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] John | [illegible] River, N.S | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] Frederick | Eastern Passage, N.S | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] & Mrs. Sarah | [illegible]rook, N.B | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] Wm. A | [illegible] Glades, N.B | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], Mrs. C. B | [illegible], Sask | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], Henry J | [illegible], Alta. (Sub-Office) | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] Bay, B.C | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], S. A | Barker Lake, Alta | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible] Charles | Canwood, Sask. | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], W | Carseland, Alta | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], R. R | [illegible], Sask | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], Alfred | Hilliardton, Ont | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], M. D | [illegible], Sask | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], Mrs. Annie | Juvenile Settlement, N.B | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], A. J | Denian, P.Q | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], Mrs. Archambault | Ville Real, P.Q | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], E. E | Gironde, P.Q | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], Isaac A | Monticello, Ont | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], A. H | Steelton, Ont | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] | Fort William, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 26, 1918 |
| [illegible], S | [illegible] Lake, Alta | " 26, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] C. G | Jamesville, N.S. | " 26, 1918 |
| [illegible], Chas. E | Chilco, B.C | " 26, 1918 |
| [illegible], Mrs. Joseph | St. [illegible], P.Q | " 26, 1918 |
| [illegible], Isaac W | Little Bras d'Or, N.S | " 26, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] | [illegible], P.Q. (Sub-Office) | " 26, 1918 |
| Tansem, Peter | [illegible], Alta | " 26, 1918 |
| [illegible], Edward | Sydney, N.S. (Sub-Office) | " 26, 1918 |
| [illegible], E. R | Needles, B.C | " 26, 1918 |
| [illegible], James D | [illegible] Bay, N.S | " 26, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] C | St. [illegible], Ont | " 26, 1918 |
| [illegible], A | St. Gabriel Station, P.Q | " 26, 1918 |
| [illegible], Wm. C | [illegible], Ont | " 26, 1918 |
| [illegible], Richard | St. [illegible], Ont | " 26, 1918 |
| [illegible], Mrs. Lachier | St. [illegible] des Laurentides, P.Q | " 27, 1918 |
| [illegible], W. F | Madoc, Ont | " 27, 1918 |
| [illegible], E. R | [illegible], Ont | " 27, 1918 |
| [illegible], Oliver | Newbank, Sask | " 27, 1918 |
| [illegible], J. A | [illegible], Sask | " 27, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] | [illegible], Alta | " 27, 1918 |
| [illegible], Frank W | Blind Channel, B.C. | " 27, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] H | Buckley Bay, B.C | " 27, 1918 |
| [illegible], Wesley D | The Beach, B.C | " 27, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] O | Falun, Alta | " 27, 1918 |
| Wing, R. Bruce | [illegible], Alta. (Sub-Office) | " 27, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] | [illegible], Ont | " 27, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] J | Glenfarne, P.Q. | " 27, 1918 |
| [illegible], Frank L | [illegible], N.B | " 29, 1918 |
| Jobin, Joseph | Charlesbourg West, P.Q. | " 29, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] E | St. Jovite Station, P.Q. | " 29, 1918 |
| Brigham, S. A | Walpole Island, Ont. | " 29, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] | [illegible], P.Q | " 29, 1918 |
| Butterworth, H. J | Eccole, B.C | " 29, 1918 |
| McCluskey, Mrs. Mary | McCluskey, N.B | " 29, 1918 |
| [illegible], Elzear | Gendron, P.Q. | " 29, 1918 |
| [illegible], Joseph | Longwood, Ont | " 29, 1918 |
| [illegible], Mary | Eagle River, Ont | " 29, 1918 |
| Stockley, Mrs. J | West Ingonish, N.S | " 29, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] H | Valois, P.Q. | " 29, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] | Poitras, N.B. | " 29, 1918 |

TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Continued.*

| Name. | Place of Appointment. | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|
| Higgins, W. F | Suffield Station, Alta | June 29, 1918 |
| Burley, Mrs. M | Kilronan, Sask | July 2, 1918 |
| Malcolm, Wm | Ebenezer, Sask | " 2, 1918 |
| McGreevy, R. J | Carrollton, Sask | " 2, 1918 |
| Wood, W. H | Park Bluff, Sask | " 2, 1918 |
| Inman, T. E | Watcher, Alta | " 3, 1918 |
| Robinson, G. B | Shrewsbury, P.Q | " 3, 1918 |
| Morency, Lorenzo | St. Isidore de Dorchester, P.Q | " 3, 1918 |
| McMillan, Colin W | Newton Siding, Man | " 3, 1918 |
| Therien, Albert | Ste. Amelie, P.Q | " 3, 1918 |
| Hall, George R | Okanagan Mission, B.C | " 3, 1918 |
| Harner, Jos | Spruce Bluff, Sask | " 3, 1918 |
| Harley, Edith | Swan River, Man | " 3, 1918 |
| Moffatt, J. G | Shand, Sask | " 3, 1918 |
| Jopp, A. A | Kaleida, Man | " 3, 1918 |
| Antrim, M. G | Social Plains, Alta | " 3, 1918 |
| *Harrison, Major J. S. | Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask | " 3, 1918 |
| Brodeur, Hormidas | Bouville, Man | " 3, 1918 |
| James, C. E | Instow, Sask | " 3, 1918 |
| MacCarthy, Eliza | Taylor's Head, N.S | " 3, 1918 |
| Crowe, Mrs. Laura | Onslow Station, N.S | " 3, 1918 |
| Sherring, C. W | Wildunn, Alta | " 3, 1918 |
| McNeil, Alfred | Lundbreck, Alta | " 3, 1918 |
| Hulse, Joseph L | Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 3, 1918 |
| Wenman, Jos | Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 3, 1918 |
| Flewin, Charles B | Port Simpson, B.C | " 3, 1918 |
| Burns, Jas | Bevan, B.C | " 3, 1918 |
| Moore, Mrs. Bessie | Lonira, Alta | " 3, 1918 |
| Parker, Wm. J | Muenster, Sask | " 3, 1918 |
| Dean, Walter | Burndick, Ont | " 6, 1918 |
| Ross, Mary | Glen Huron, Ont | " 6, 1918 |
| Ebert, J. Frost | River Valley, Ont | " 6, 1918 |
| Hansom, Mrs. Thomas | Whitestone, Ont | " 6, 1918 |
| Pugh, F. E | Spanish Mills, Ont | " 6, 1918 |
| Brownell, Thos | Bolger Bridge, Ont | " 6, 1918 |
| Johnson, Charles J | Carson Quarry, Man | " 6, 1918 |
| Root, Robert H | Eden Mills, Ont | " 6, 1918 |
| Newcomb, F. B | Hopewell Cape, N.B | " 8, 1918 |
| Brunton, C. A | Monchy, Sask | " 8, 1918 |
| Auringer, M. C | Cantuar, Sask | " 8, 1918 |
| Lavoie, Joseph | St. Leon le Grand, P.Q | " 8, 1918 |
| Hartley, J | Montario, Sask | " 8, 1918 |
| Gray, Robt | Lakesend, Alta | " 8, 1918 |
| McArthur, Wm. H | Alpha, Sask | " 8, 1918 |
| Beattie, Warren A | Gunningsville, N.B | " 9, 1918 |
| Bordeleau, Narcisse | Fugereville, P.Q | " 9, 1918 |
| Burnett, Thomas | Cadomin, Alta | " 9, 1918 |
| Cranstoun, A | Hermit Lake, B.C | " 9, 1918 |
| Althouse, T. W | Summit Lake, B.C | " 9, 1918 |
| Greer, Geo | Priddis, Alta | " 9, 1918 |
| Totten, Wm. Jas. L | Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 10, 1918 |
| *Morley, E | Big Valley, Alta | " 10, 1918 |
| Williams, J. W | Forestburg, Alta | " 10, 1918 |
| Brown, W. J | Rivington, P.Q | " 10, 1918 |
| Gagnon, Roma J | Montreal, P.Q. (Sub-Office) | " 11, 1918 |
| Urquhart, Mrs. Margaret | Nashwoak Bridge, N.B | " 11, 1918 |
| Nayhre, M. W | Clemens, Alta | " 12, 1918 |
| Roy, Odilia | Ste. Cecile Station, P.Q | " 12, 1918 |
| Roy, Y. O | Ste. Cecile de Whitton, P.Q | " 12, 1918 |
| Curtain, David, jr | Mount Irwin, Ont | " 12, 1918 |
| Thomas, Mr | Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 12, 1918 |
| *Amy, Fred | Darlingford, Man | " 13, 1918 |
| Patterson, Wm | Product, Sask | " 13, 1918 |
| William, Mrs. Mary | Duck Mountain, Man | " 13, 1918 |
| Wheeler, Carl L. B | Way's Mills, P.Q | " 13, 1918 |
| Dyer, Willard | Elmsville, N.B | " 13, 1918 |
| McDonald, Isabelle | Belfast, P.E.I | " 13, 1918 |
| Leonard, Jos. Albert | Crean Hill Mine, Ont | " 18, 1918 |
| Lawlor, Mrs. Jas | Shawanaga, Ont | " 18, 1918 |
| Wright, W. J | Poplar, Ont | " 18, 1918 |

TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Continued.*

| Name. | Place of Appointment. | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|
| Howell, D. J | Ahmic Lake, Ont | July 18, 1918 |
| Simms, Mrs. Emma | Candiac Station, Sask | " 18, 1918 |
| O'Connor, Mrs. Margaret | Capreol, Ont | " 18, 1918 |
| Sequin, Louis | Chartrand Corner, Ont | " 18, 1918 |
| Westaway, Jos. Jas | Kilemley, B.C | " 18, 1918 |
| Campbell, R. R | Agate, Ont | " 18, 1918 |
| Rosse, Pierre | Capucins, P.Q | " 18, 1918 |
| Lindmark, Chas. F | Pingston Creek, B.C | " 18, 1918 |
| Pilon, Ludger | Pointe Claire, P.Q | " 19, 1918 |
| Lavoie, L. J | Montreal, P.Q | " 20, 1918 |
| Wiebe, Gerard F | Chortitz, Man | " 22, 1918 |
| Mitchell, Mrs. Mary | Guthrie, Ont | " 22, 1918 |
| Mirochnik, Abraham | Lsk, Sask | " 22, 1918 |
| [illegible], Leo | Nobleville, Sask | " 22, 1918 |
| [illegible], Alfred E | Keystown, Sask | " 22, 1918 |
| [illegible], John | Leitchville, Sask | " 22, 1918 |
| [illegible], Weldon | River View, N.B | " 22, 1918 |
| Kierstead, Matt | Four Falls, N.B | " 22, 1918 |
| [illegible], John | Seal Island, N.S | " 22, 1918 |
| [illegible], Edouard | Petits Mechins, P.Q | " 22, 1918 |
| Jackson, Wm. M | Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 22, 1918 |
| Nauffts, Alfred M | Pleasant Point, N.S | " 22, 1918 |
| Robertson, Mrs. Louise | Port Joli, N.S | " 22, 1918 |
| McPhail, Robt | Grand Entry, P.Q | " 22, 1918 |
| Nunn, J. P | West Igomish, N.S | " 22, 1918 |
| Cook, Edwin | St. Marks, Man | " 22, 1918 |
| Mailloux, Albert | Martel, P.Q | " 22, 1918 |
| [illegible] | Hill End, Alta | " 23, 1918 |
| Ritchie, G. F | Calgary, Alta. (Sub-Office) | " 23, 1918 |
| [illegible], T. G | Harrie Hill, Ont | " 23, 1918 |
| Black, A. J | Renowa, Sask | " 23, 1918 |
| [illegible], J. W | Dewar Lake, Sask | " 23, 1918 |
| Maltais, Jos. E | Laterriere, P.Q | " 23, 1918 |
| Currie, Mrs. Isabelle | Rocky Point, P.E.I | " 23, 1918 |
| Henry, Emmanuel | Lavenham, Man | " 23, 1918 |
| [illegible], Oscar | Repentigny, P.Q | " 23, 1918 |
| [illegible], G | Wilsonville, Ont | " 23, 1918 |
| [illegible], W. F | Muncey, Ont | " 23, 1918 |
| [illegible], Mrs. C. A | French River, P.E.I | " 23, 1918 |
| Belanger, Michel | Colin, N.B | " 23, 1918 |
| [illegible], Mrs. Marietta | Sheffield Mills, N.S | " 23, 1918 |
| [illegible], Mrs. Agnes | Allainville, N.B | " 23, 1918 |
| [illegible], Mrs. Selina | Scott's Bay, N.S | " 23, 1918 |
| [illegible], George | East River, Sheet Harbour, N.S | " 23, 1918 |
| [illegible], J. C | French Lake, N.B | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], John | Ukraina, Man | " 24, 1918 |
| Everett, John C | Everett, N.B | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], D | Ferres, Sask | " 24, 1918 |
| Shatford, Mrs. J | Mill Cove, N.S | " 24, 1918 |
| [illegible], Hugh R | Kimberley, Ont | " 24, 1918 |
| Bird, Lew B | Southampton, N.S | " 24, 1918 |
| Martin, H | O'Donnell, Ont | " 31, 1918 |
| Pike, Mrs. Edith | Escuminac Flats, P.Q | " 31, 1918 |
| [illegible], W. H | Aldersyde, Alta | " 31, 1918 |
| [illegible], Mrs. H | Great Desert, Ont | " 31, 1918 |
| [illegible], Raymond | [illegible], P.Q | " 31, 1918 |
| [illegible], S. G | [illegible], Ont | " 31, 1918 |
| [illegible], Mrs. D. G | Mutton Bay, P.Q | " 31, 1918 |
| [illegible], Mrs. C | Montreal, P.Q. (Sub-Office) | " 31, 1918 |
| Hill, Mrs. Maude | Craighurst, Ont | Aug. 1, 1918 |
| Fowler, Mrs. Ethel | Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office) | " 1, 1918 |
| [illegible], E | Bedson, Alta | " 1, 1918 |
| Gerard, Mrs. Gennetta | Gerard Island, N.S | " 1, 1918 |
| Rivet, Mrs | St. Charles de Montcalm, P.Q | " 1, 1918 |
| [illegible], E. A | [illegible], Sask | " 1, 1918 |
| Opsal, Mrs. Nettie | Dahlby, Sask | " 1, 1918 |
| [illegible], H. T | [illegible], Sask | " 1, 1918 |
| [illegible], [illegible] | Staples, Ont | " 1, 1918 |
| [illegible], Geo. E | [illegible], Alta | " 1, 1918 |

TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Continued.*

| Name. | Place of Appointment. | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|
| Gillis, Miss J. | Willows, Sask | Aug. 1, 1918 |
| Limoges, Joseph | St. Lina, Alta | " 1, 1918 |
| Gray, Mrs. N. M | Golden Plain, Sask | " 1, 1918 |
| Dixon, O. W | Hearne, Sask | " 1, 1918 |
| Perry, Alfred | Finlay Forks | " 1, 1918 |
| Southwellre, G. G | Nightingale, Alta | " 1, 1918 |
| Aldenby, Mrs. H. M | Capelton, P.Q | " 1, 1918 |
| Labonte, Mrs. Alida | Rocher de la Chapelle | " 1, 1918 |
| Waine, Richard H | Calgary, Alta (Sub Office) | " 1, 1918 |
| Armstrong, Wallace | South Melfort, Sask | " 1, 1918 |
| Otto, Fred | Thalbert, Man | " 1, 1918 |
| Shaw, Mrs. Alma | Graminia, Alta | " 1, 1918 |
| Hammond, Jas. B | Nairn Centre, Ont | " 1, 1918 |
| Little, John | Stanwood's Beach, N.S | " 1, 1918 |
| Richart, T. C | Gem, Alta | " 1, 1918 |
| Derue, Jas | Ardoch, Ont | " 9, 1918 |
| Hudon, Edouard | Chemin Tache, P.Q | " 9, 1918 |
| Davey, Wm | Fernleigh, Ont | " 9, 1918 |
| Taylor, Geo | Lonely Lake, Man | " 9, 1918 |
| Bouchard, Marie | Lac Bouchette, P.Q | " 9, 1918 |
| Vincent, Philomene | Baie Ste. Claire, P.Q | " 9, 1918 |
| Featherstone, Mrs. D | Deepdale, Man | " 9, 1918 |
| Lemieux, Cleophas | Mont Lewis, P.Q | " 9, 1918 |
| Gongnon, Achile | Marchand, Man | " 9, 1918 |
| Tennyson, Elsie | Waitville, Sask | " 9, 1918 |
| Blouin, Arthur | St. Sabastien de Beauce, P.Q | " 9, 1918 |
| Rice, Medley | Verret, N.B | " 9, 1918 |
| Ames, Wm | Fertility, Alta | " 9, 1918 |
| McGregor, D | Morewood, Ont | " 9, 1918 |
| Saisbury, J. M | Clyde, Alta | " 9, 1918 |
| Cook, W | Bonlea, Alta | " 9, 1918 |
| Potvin, Lewis T | St. Cyriac, P.Q | " 9, 1918 |
| Derrick, A | Springdale, Alta | " 9, 1918 |
| Follinsbee, Harry | Tuscola, Sask | " 9, 1918 |
| Barrett, Exir | Sturgeonville, Alta | " 9, 1918 |
| Doherty, Jas | Radway Centre, Alta | " 9, 1918 |
| Wylie, John | Fort Chipewyan, Alta | " 9, 1918 |
| Fetterley, Ira | Pine Creek, Sask | " 9, 1918 |
| Britt, Mrs. Annie | Carmichael, Sask | " 13, 1918 |
| Lamb, Andrew | Bestville, Sask | " 13, 1918 |
| Ghent, Jno. Wm | Toronto, Ont. (Sub Office) | " 13, 1918 |
| *Mitchell, Wm | Birch Hills, Sask | " 13, 1918 |
| Guimont, Mrs. Thos | Ste. Apolline de Patton, P.Q | " 13, 1918 |
| Michael, Wm. A | Toronto, Ont. (Sub Office) | " 13, 1918 |
| Malcolm, Mrs. S | Seymour Arm, B.C | " 13, 1918 |
| Langlois, Philias | Lafayette, P.Q | " 13, 1918 |
| Beaucage, Alexander | Montreal, P.Q. (Sub Office) | " 13, 1918 |
| Plouffe, Ferdinand | Ouelette, Ont | " 13, 1918 |
| Barnes, Mrs. Elizabeth | Elnora, Alta | " 13, 1918 |
| Dechene, Rita | Superb, Sask | " 13, 1918 |
| Korth, J. J | St. Benedict, Sask | " 13, 1918 |
| Moncion, J. B | Nushka Station, Ont | " 13, 1918 |
| Ternes, Kaspert | Flordee, Sask | " 13, 1918 |
| Campbell, W. T | Chancellor, Alta | " 13, 1918 |
| Megaw, Elmer A | Whitehead, N.B | " 13, 1918 |
| Boardin, F. A | Boucherville, P.Q | " 16, 1918 |
| Stogrin, John | Smoky Lake, Alta | " 16, 1918 |
| McEwan, Wm. C | Fairmount Station, Sask | " 17, 1918 |
| *Tetlock, Howard H | Canoe, B.C | " 17, 1918 |
| Filion, Hormidas | Kanawana, P.Q | " 17, 1918 |
| Dubord, C. J | Beaumont, Alta | " 17, 1918 |
| Prevost, Romeo | Valencay, P.Q | " 17, 1918 |
| McKelvie, Wm | Indian Town, N.B | " 17, 1918 |
| Lapierre, Aubin | Theriault, P.Q | " 20, 1918 |
| Milligan, Wm. J | Toronto, Ont. (Sub Office) | " 20, 1918 |
| Lacey, Mrs. E. R | Deer Park, B.C | " 20, 1918 |
| Rose, Geo. F | Rossduff, Sask | " 20, 1918 |
| Arseneau, Ernest | Tilley Rd., N.B | " 20, 1918 |
| Santerre, Geo | Wallace Mill, P.Q | " 20, 1918 |
| Marcoux, Therdule | Richer, Man | " 20, 1918 |

TABLE No. 21. Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Concluded.*

| Name | Place of Appointment. | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|
| Shearer, W. J | Lakehurst, Ont | Au . 20, 1918 |
| Evens, Ellen E | Lorne Creek, B.C | " 20, 1918 |
| Olson, Gilbert | Olson, Sask | " 20, 1918 |
| Beauchard, J. A | Pelletier Station, P.Q | " 20, 1918 |
| Plotkins, Leo L | Rockyford, Alta | " 20, 1918 |
| Vandette, Lazine | Perrault, Ont | " 20, 1918 |
| Kirk, Mrs. Cora G | Cliftonville, Sask | " 20, 1918 |
| Kent, Jeremich H | Pleasant Point, N.S | " 20, 1918 |
| Upton, Mildred | Sheffield, N.B | " 20, 1918 |
| Ready, Arthur | Denbigh, Ont | " 20, 1918 |
| Harburn, H | Wastina, Alta | " 20, 1918 |
| Chamberlain, H. V | Midlandvale, Alta | " 20, 1918 |
| Leach, Rev. F | Berens River, Man | " 20, 1918 |
| Smith, A. W | Alhance, Alta | " 20, 1918 |
| Lemieux, Urbain | Somerset, Man | " 20, 1918 |
| Gaffield, J. L | Prelate, Sask | " 27, 1918 |
| Mygley, Mr | Shandro, Alta | " 27, 1918 |
| Townsend, Albert | Merridale, Man | " 27, 1918 |
| Gordon, J. K | Amsbury, B. C | " 27, 1918 |
| Rowson, Richard | The Slash, Ont | " 27, 1918 |
| Lepage, Napoleon | Bienville, P.Q | " 27, 1918 |
| LeBrun, Alfred | Riviere Ouelle, P.Q | " 29, 1918 |
| Shaw, C. A | Pavilion, B.C | " 29, 1918 |
| Patterson, Ernest | Watcher, Alta | " 29, 1918 |
| Brown, E. W | Ryley, Alta | " 29, 1918 |
| Montha, Hormidas | Lafond, Alta | " 29, 1918 |
| Gaudet, Edmund F | St. Joseph, N.B | " 29, 1918 |
| Leveille, Joseph | Ste. Rosalie, P.Q | " 29, 1918 |
| Leitch, Jno. T | Cranbrook, Ont | " 29, 1918 |
| Yelland, Lewis | Minaki, Ont | " 29, 1918 |
| Doyon, Delphnis | St. Adolphe de Dudswell, P.Q | " 30, 1918 |
| Willis, Wellington | Seeley's Bay, Ont | " 31, 1918 |
| Patterson, W. D | Beaver Point, B.C | " 31, 1918 |
| Armishaw, T | Centurion, Ont | " 31, 1918 |
| Ash, Jno. T | Varna, Ont | " 31, 1918 |
| Lacombe, L. P | Drolet, P.Q | " 31, 1918 |
| Kemp, Mrs. Eliza J | Kinburn, Ont | " 31, 1918 |
| Tardif, J. A | Girouxville, Alta | " 31, 1918 |
| Butterfield, Mrs. Elizabeth | Valeport, Sask | " 31, 1918 |
| Longstaff, H. R | Swalwell, Alta | " 31, 1918 |
| Morris, R. T | Toronto, Ont. (Sub Office) | " 31, 1918 |
| Simpson, T. F | Cavendish, Ont | " 31, 1918 |

*Returned soldier.

# EXAMINATION PAPERS

# EXAMINATION PAPERS.

## REGULAR EXAMINATIONS.

### Preliminary Examination, Outside Service, November, 1917.

ARITHMETIC.—Time: 1½ hours.

NOTE.—No marks will be allowed unless the full work is shown and the answer is correct.

Values.

9 1. Write in words: 2079700; 300009876; 43080600017.

6 2. From 36520987654321 subtract 8234789677854.

17 3. Add 736879; 4988; 30867; 82985; 647888; 3779; 64859; 7996; 503487; 7799; 69887; 6797.

17 4. Multiply 3975460798 by 60958.

17 5. Divide 499101400000 by 7439.

17 6. Find the total cost of 44700 lb. of wheat at $2.15 per bushel; 45864 lb. of corn at $1.47 per bushel; and 24684 lb. of oats at 65 cents per bushel. (NOTE.—1 bushel of wheat weighs 60 lb., 1 bushel of corn weighs 56 lb., and 1 bushel of oats weighs 34 lb.)

17 7. A baker made 297 lb. of biscuit and sold it at 17c. a lb. He used the following ingredients: 1 bbl. flour at $11.85; 18 lb. butter at 35c. a lb.; 14 lb. lard at 29c. a lb.; 58 lb. sugar at 8c. a lb.; 13 qt. milk at 9c. a qt.; 12 doz. eggs at 29c. a doz.; flavoring, etc., $2.75. Find his gain.

SPELLING—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Our last prize was a chest of choise etables, intended for the tabel of the officiers, containing hams, sawsages, and other savory food. I took grate care not to forget some littel sacks of maze, of wheet, and other grain and sum potatos. We next added such impliments for farming as we could find; shuvels, hose, spade and harrows. My companion reminded me that we had found sleaping on the ground both cold and hard, and prevaled upon me to increase our cargoe by sum hammucks and a sertain number of blankits; and as guns had hithertoo been the sourse of his plesures, he added such as he could find, together with some sabers and klasp-nifes. The last articles we took were a barrell of sulfer, a quantity of roaps, some small string, and a large role of sale-cloth. The ship appeered too us to be in so retched a condishion, that with the leest storm she would go to peaces.

SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

That winter was a bad one. It was terribly bad. The summer before, the fishing had been almost a complete failure. In June a wild storm had smashed all the salmon nets and swept most of them away. In July they could find no bait for the cod fishing, and in August and September they could find no cod. The few bushels of potatoes that some of the inhabitants had planted rotted in the ground. The people of the place went into the winter short of money and very short of food. There were some supplies at the store, pork, flour and molasses, and they could run through the year on credit if the fish came back. But this resource also failed them. In the last week of January the store caught fire and burned up. Nothing was saved. The only hope now was the seal-hunting in February, and March, and April. That at least would bring them meat and oil enough to keep them from starvation.

WRITING.—Time: 30 minutes.

*Copy the following extract:*

FOREST FIRES.

Judging by the age of the fire scars on the older trees, and by the age of the stands following the first fire, the writer found that during the past 20 years four widespread fires occurred. That is, a severe fire occurred once in five years, the last one being four years ago. From 20 years to 100 years ago, the average interval between widespread fires was 27 years, while from 100 years to 360 years ago, severe and widespread fires took place at intervals of 86 years. Therefore, the rate of the occurrence of fires has increased enormously in the past few years. Practically all of these fires were upon the logged-over areas, and so endangered or killed the forest production.

The significance of the increasing number of fires lies in the fact that the future supply of saw logs must come from the logged-over areas. It takes, under average conditions, from 75 years to 100 years to make even the smallest trees now being used for saw logs.

## Qualifying Examination, Outside Service, November, 1917.

ARITHMETIC.—Time 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Nine questions only are to be attempted.

1. Multiply 7146698 by 804573, and divide the product by 590733.

2. Simplify $\dfrac{5\frac{3}{4} + (2\frac{2}{35} - 1\frac{11}{20}) - (\frac{3}{7} \cdot 15\frac{3}{4})}{(\frac{1}{4} \cdot 7\frac{7}{8}) \quad (5\frac{3}{8} - 3\frac{1}{40})}$

3. Multiply .001254 by 512.3, and by .5123, and subtract the product from 7.

4. If a man placed a part of his fortune at 6% interest and the remainder of it at 4%, the interest would be $3700. If he placed at 4% the part which was at 6%, and at 6% the part which was at 4%, the interest would be $3300. What was the amount of his fortune.

5. What will $8500 amount to at the end of 5 years at 6% per annum, compound interest?

6. A man places $200 at the beginning of each year with a loan company which pays 6% per annum, compound interest. What amount will there be to his credit after he has made his fifth deposit?

7. Find the proceeds of the following note, discounted at Ottawa on May 31st, 1917, at 6% per annum:—

$375.00 OTTAWA, May 9th, 1917.

Three months after date, I promise to pay to the order of R. M. Hall three hundred and seventy-five dollars, value received.

S. J. JOHNSTON.

8. A vessel can be filled by one tap in 8 hours, and by another in 6 hours. It can be emptied by a third in 4 hours. If the vessel is empty and all three taps are opened, in what time will it be full?

9. One workman can do as much in 6 days as another can do in 9 days. They work together for 15 days and receive $75. How much should each get?

10. A store and contents are worth $11760. For what sum should it be insured at 2% to cover ⅝ of the value of the store and contents, and also the premium of insurance?

11. The daily expenses of a traveller for a week are as follows: Monday, $12.60; Tuesday, $8.75; Wednesday, $10.25; Thursday, $7.40; Friday, $15.80; Saturday, $11.20; Sunday, $10.30. Find his average daily outlay.

## ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time: 2½ hours.

I. Write an essay of about 300 words in length on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. Level railway crossings, their dangers and some remedies.
2. Walking, for pleasure and for exercise.
3. Economy in food: the need for it, and ways it may be realized without injuring anyone's health.

II. Give, in about 250 words, in good sentence form, the substance of the following speech on "process or renovated butter."

I stated before dinner what I knew about the process, and I do not think that I need to go into that again. I admit, for the purpose of my argument, that it is made out of nothing but butter, or butter oil—except salt; but no extraneous substance. Now, the United States have been forced by the conditions of their dairy trade, with this article freely allowed to be manufactured in that country, to take action. They have taken the action they took with regard to oleomargarine and butterine: that is, to hedge the manufacturer about with restrictions. We did not do that with regard to oleomargarine and butterine; we took the course of absolutely forbidding their manufacture in this country. The reason that the United States could only restrict, instead of prohibiting, was that they had waited until the manufacture had assumed large proportions and had acquired vested rights and interests in their country which the legislatures could not ignore. It was only after a struggle of many, many years that the dairy farmers of the United States were able to force Congress to pass these restrictive measures with regard to oleomargarine and butterine, and, more lately, with regard to this process butter. The dairy farmers wanted to prohibit the manu-

ture of these articles; but, as I have said, the manufacture had assumed such large proportions that they were unable to attain that object and were obliged to be content with restrictions, and licenses, and the hedging about of the traffic, instead of its prohibition. We have been more fortunate with regard to oleomargarine and butterine, and I hope we shall be equally fortunate with regard to process butter. Our experience with regard to oleomargarine and butterine has been extremely satisfactory, and I venture to hope that the House will immediately, without cavil and without dissent, take the same course with regard to this matter, and at once prohibit the manufacture of process butter in this country. I will go further and say that, judging from what I have heard and read with regard to the discussion of the question in the United States, the manufacture of process butter is just as great a menace to the true butter trade of the country as was the manufacture of oleomargarine and butterine. The request to mark process butter as process butter, and allow it to go forth marked with the name of Canada, as all butter from Canada must go forth, is a very insidious proposition. But the adoption of that course would tend to the destruction of our dairy trade. That process butter will go into the English market labelled as Canadian process butter, if you like. But the consumers will not consider the difference between ordinary Canadian butter and Canadian process butter, but will confuse the two, and the discredit which will attach to Canadian process butter will affect the reputation of all our butter. In the United States, they require that skimmed cheese and filled cheese shall be marked as skimmed or filled cheese. But when it is sold in England, or elsewhere, it is known as American cheese. When a person gets a piece of that and eats it as American cheese, he is apt to say: "This is poor stuff, and I do not want any more of it." The next time he is offered even full-milk American cheese, he is likely to say: "I tasted some American cheese the other day; I don't want any more." The grocer may say: "That was skimmed cheese, but this is full-milk cheese." The customer will say: "I don't want to eat cheese from a country where they skim their milk to make cheese; I do not know what I am getting." In Canada, there is no skim cheese, no oleomargarine or butterine, so that in the English market, when they find cheese or butter marked "Canada," they know it is a pure article made from the full milk. As long as that is the case, our products will stand in the high position they now occupy. But, if we allow anything like this process butter to be distributed, it will not be very long before our dairy interest will suffer; and the reason for it will be easy to understand.

GEOGRAPHY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will answer Questions 1 and 2, and any *four* others.

Values.

24 1. Draw a map of that part of Canada comprising the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and indicate, with names, the positions of: (*a*) *Seven* large rivers; (*b*) Coast waters; (*c*) *Ten* ocean ports; (*d*) The route of the Intercolonial Railway through each province.

20 2. Name *two or more* cities or towns in Ontario where the manufacture of each of the following is an important industry: Furniture, Pianos, Electrical Machinery, Farm Implements, Steel Bridges, Locomotives, Railway Cars, Automobiles, Carriages, Bicycles, Stoves, Flour, Oatmeal, Canned Foods, Cured Meats, Cottons, Woollen Goods, Rubber Goods, Boots and Shoes, Salt.

14 3. Outline definitely *two* trade routes between China and England, *one* eastward from China and *one* westward from China, naming in order the bodies of water passed through, or areas of land crossed, in each case.

14 4. Give, as accurately as you can, the position of each of the following: Baltic Sea, White Sea, Gulf of Finland, Aegean Sea, Irish Sea, Sea of Marmora, Kiel Canal, Seine River, The Somme, The Rhine, Trieste, Malta, Lens, Ostend.

14 5. Name, with capitals, any *fourteen* States lying west of the Mississippi River.

14 6. Explain—

(*a*) Why Port Arthur and Fort William need such large grain elevators as they have.

(*b*) Why Edmonton is the centre of a large fur trade.

(*c*) Why Prince Albert holds a leading place in the production of lumber in the Province of Saskatchewan.

(*d*) Why Dawson City has twenty hours of sunshine a day in June.

14 7. Locate definitely and mention some interesting fact connected with each: Qu'Appelle, Lacombe, Athabaska Landing, Dauphin, Swift Current, Kaslo, Batoche, Trail, White Horse, Cochrane, Fort Frances, Port Nelson, Frank, Port aux Basques.

14 8. Which of the United States excel in the production of Corn? Wheat? Rice? Sugar? Cotton? Wool? Raisins? Salmon? Steel? Copper? Petroleum? Turpentine? Anthracite (hard) Coal? Tobacco?

## HISTORY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. Write notes (not more than 12 lines each) on the following: The Iroquois Indians, The Algonquin Indians, Pontiac, Tecumseh.

2. Give the reasons for making The Constitutional Act, telling how long it was the Constitution of Canada, and name *four* prominent events in the history of Canada in that period. Give fully the terms of this Act.

3. How did Britain acquire Canada? Outline the struggle, and give the terms by which Canada became British territory. When did this occur?

4. Choose any *three* of the following names, and write as fully as you can on them: Simcoe, Laval, Lafontaine, Hincks, Tilley, Dorion.

5. Give the history of British India by telling the story of (*a*) The East India Company, (*b*) Conquests of Robert, Lord Clive, (*c*) Rule of Warren Hastings, (*d*) Britain's methods of governing it.

6. What was the French Revolution? Trace Voltaire's *or* Mirabeau's part in it. How did the Revolution affect (*a*) Ireland, (*b*) The United States, (*c*) England, (*d*) France herself?

7. How did Australia become British territory? How was she colonized? Compare the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth with the Constitution of Canada.

SPELLING—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Discreatly following a snow-shue trale, I found the prest sirface of snow strong enough, for the most part, to suport my wait; but every now and then, on that crussed proveing trecherus, I sufered the inconvenyants of haveing one foot abbruptly sink sum, at times inches loer than it was intendid too. Haveing eckstracted my limn, I more than once had to go groaping in that telluscopic footprint for a lost ruber; so that it was sum time befour the meateorolodgicle investigater had puled himself twogether and was abel, in an uprite and dignifide maner, again to go forward on his weigh. Reckogneising after about an hour of this sort of thing—that my fellow-gnosseds now what they wear about in providding themselves with snow-shues, I returned to the hoetell and desided to sea if it were not posibel to follow there exampel.

The manager promptly came to my asistants, not owrly with the loan of a pear, but with the ofer of his cumpany on an eksoursion to the nearest beever dam. "Of coarse," said he, as he looked dowbynsly at my boots, "you aught to ware mocasins;" but, being a stranger to the foot geer in kwestion, I eksensed myself from making the sugested change.

SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

It flashed through her, like the suddenly apprehended solution of a problem, that all the miseries of her young life had come from fixing her heart on her own pleasures, as if that were the central necessity in the universe; and for the first time she saw the possibility of shifting the position from which she looked at the gratification of her own desires, of taking her stand out of herself, and looking at her own life as an insignificant part of a divinely-guided whole. She read on and on in the old book, devouring eagerly the dialogues with the invisible Teacher, the pattern of sorrow, the source of all strength, returning to it after she had been called away, and reading till the sun went down behind the willows. With all the hurry of an imagination that could never rest in the present, she sat in the deepening twilight, forming plans of self-humiliation and entire devotedness; and, in the ardour of first discovery, renunciation seemed to her the entrance into that satisfaction which she had so long been craving in vain. She had not perceived how could she need she had lived longer? the inmost truth of the old monk's outpourings, that renunciation remains sorrow, though a sorrow borne willingly. Maggie was still panting for happiness, and was in ecstasy because she had turned her face to it. This voice was the direct communication of a human soul's experience.

WRITING AND COPYING MANUSCRIPTS.—Time: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words erased through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indi-

cated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors.* This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

Civil Service of Canada - Qualifying Examination

A person ~~who~~ living in Europe wd think a western farm very large. ~~You may~~ imagine the ~~entire~~ whole country divided into blocks, each contain$^{s}$ one sq. ml. (640 acs.). A block is called a sect$^{n}$ & is divided into four quarter sect$^{ns}$. This ~~quarter sect$^{n}$~~ is the unit for a single farm. They do not speak of a farm as such (in the West), but of a quarter sect$^{n}$, or half sect$^{n}$, or a sect$^{n}$.

~~There are~~ some farmers ~~who~~ urge that a half sect$^{n}$ (320 acs.) is a ~~much~~ better size than a quarter sect$^{n}$, in that it allows ~~plenty of~~ enough land for a man & his family to work, & leaving a considerable part$^{n}$ to be summer fallowed. Many ~~farmers~~ work their land yr. after yr., & find the crops satisfactory. The theory ~~advanced by them~~ is that the frost of winter helps to preserve the soil by prevent$^{g}$ the nitrates fr. be$^{g}$ leached away.

~~When~~ The moment the crop is harvested the plough is turned on, so that seed$^{g}$ may begin (with the earliest April warmth). Nowhere else does the first fortnight of spring count for so much. Farmers ~~do this~~

sow^x when barely an inch or two of ground is thawed sufficiently to allow the seed to be covered, & the hot sun forces the grain on with grt. rapidity.

In the East, that is, east of the Great Lakes, each farmer stores his grain in large barns; the harvests in the West are too heavy for that. Grt. gangs of threshing, with their huge thresh^g machines, traverse the country fr. farm to farm & the men sleep in a large conveyance, somewhat like a car, wh is drawn by the tract^n engine that moves the thresh^g machine & supplies the motive power. As the hum of the thresh^g machine begins the scene is a lively one. Every man has his appointed place, & the stacks grow smaller as the pile of straw keeps up & the bags are filled with bright, clean grain. As soon as thresh^g is over, the farmer hauls his grain to the nearest rwy. stn, wh it is graded & stored in the elevators to be sent over the rwy.

Many of the farmers, owing to the size of the crops, find it necessary to own their own machines.

## Third Division Clerkships, November, 1917.

Time: 2½ hours.

### ARITHMETIC.

NOTE.—Candidates will answer the first question and any other *six*. Seven questions make a full paper. All the work of each question must be shown.

Values.

8 1. (*a*) Find the difference between the sum of the three smallest and the two largest of the following fractions: $\frac{13}{20}$, $\frac{17}{24}$, $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{67}{80}$, $\frac{11}{16}$.

8 (*b*) Simplify without reducing to vulgar fractions,

$$\frac{.0004 \times .00651 \times .03}{.0008 \times 3.1}$$

14 2. A drover bought 15 cattle for $975, and after keeping them 17 weeks, at an average cost of $1.75 each per week, he sold them for $87.50 each How much did he gain or lose by the transaction?

14 3. Find the rate of simple interest at which $175 will amount to $227.50 in four years.

14 4. I have equal sums of money in 4 per cent stock at 87( and in 5 per cent stock at 102, and realize $27 a year more from the latter than from the former. How much have I invested in each?

14 5. A farmer had a field 50 rods long and 48 rods wide. He paid $2.50 per bushel for seed wheat and sowed 1½ bushels to the acre. His total expenses for tillage and harvesting were $325.90. The crop yielded 25 bushels to the acre, and he sold it at $2.20 per bushel. Find his net gain.

14 6. A man bought a house for $5000: at the end of three months he paid his taxes, levied on ⅓ of the purchase price at 22 mills on the dollar; in another three months he spent $500 for improvements, and at the end of the year sold out for $6500. Find his gain, if on all money spent he could have realized 7 per cent interest.

14. 7. On March 23rd a bank gave me $845 for a note drawn for $860 without interest, which is discounted at 8 per cent. On what date was the note due?

14 8. Divide $2567.50 among A, B, C, and D, so that A's share may be to B's as 4 to 5, B's to C's as 6 to 7, and C's to D's as 8 to 9.

### ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

10. 1. WANTED.—A stenographer and typist. Apply, giving references and particulars as to age, education, and experience, to Robinson & Son, Walkerton, Ont.

Write an application for J. Smith for the position mentioned in the foregoing advertisement, which appeared in an Ottawa paper.

50 2. Write a letter to a friend, selecting one of the following subjects. The letter should contain not less than 250 words.

The Resources of Canada.
The Aeroplane in War.
Food Control in Canada to Win the War.
Christmas in a Canadian Home.

40 3. Write in well-constructed sentences a summary of the following extract from the Report on the Census of Northern Canada.

SIR,—On the 8th July, 1919, I received on board the Dominion ship "Arctic", at Father Point, instructions from your Department authorizing me to take the Census of the Northwest Territories. The ship was then on her way to the Arctic regions of Canada, whence she returned on the 24th September last. I have had the honour since that date to forward to your address the schedules containing the information asked for by the Census Act.

In the course of that voyage I have had occasion to visit parts of the coast of the Dominion Island of Baffin, and, according to instructions, I made it a duty to reach the shore and take the census of each of the villages which it was possible for us to visit.

The Innuits (improperly called Eskimos) seemed to have adopted the Baffin Land as their home. They live there permanently and only leave the place for hunting, but always with the intention of returning. Some of their villages are met with on almost every point of the coasts.

The Eskimo hunter is essentially nomadic, he having no special domicile. It is the game which leads him, and thus he travels continually. His daily bread is of preference in the seal. When this mainstay of the desert becomes scarce about the isles, the hunter and his family get quickly into the family boat, if in summer; if in the course of the winter, he has soon harnessed his 10 or 12 dogs to the sledge and, bag and baggage, away he goes at a venture along the coast in search of a place where the game is more abundant. From week to week, and month to month, the hunter will travel hundreds of miles in order to find sustenance for his family—an example witnessed by us in the course of the cruise which has just been completed.

I do not think that I am over the mark when I place the yearly value of the hunt for each Eskimo hunter at $800 or $1,000 on the premises. If this forsaken one of civilization were living in the proximity of our competitive markets, if he knew the value of the products of the hunt, if he was more concerned about the future, he might live in modest comfort, in spite of all the inconveniences he has to suffer from the inhospitable climate where God has placed him. But, unfortunately, the Eskimo has no idea of the economical values he holds in his hands. Besides this, he is cheated cleverly each year by the skimmers of the sea who visit him to collect his furs. At the trading counters he exchanges for a few pounds of biscuits and tobacco, a few quarts of molasses, pipes, matches and some few yards of showy cotton goods, his silky furs of the greatest economical value.

The first original census, incomplete as it is, will serve as a basis for the future to make comparisons between the births and deaths of the Eskimo people of Baffin Island. It is however shown by the actual data that the deaths have exceeded the births by a few units in 1919 the contrary to what the census yielded. In spite of the want of care given the children by the parents, by reason of the condition of things in the Arctic regions, it is seen that the ratio of deaths is higher for adults than for children. Lung and bronchial troubles are the most prevalent among the Eskimos. Consumption, inflammation of the lungs and inflammation of the bowels are the most common causes of death.

GEOGRAPHY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take Question 1 and any other *six*.

1. Draw a map of that part of Canada and the United States extending from the Pacific Ocean to the Great Central Plain, showing and naming *four* mountain-ranges, *four* chief rivers, and *four* of the largest cities in each country within that area.
2. Name, with capitals and the situation of those capitals, the countries allied with Great Britain in the present war.
3. Give the names of *five* of the largest rivers of Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces, respectively, and state into what water each flows.
4. What, where, and for what noted, are: Aden, Siam, Singapore, Riga, Odessa, Hong Kong, Key West, Culebra, Stockholm, and Kameruns, respectively?
5. Through what waters would a vessel pass in going from Fort William to Quebec, through what canals would it pass on its return trip, and what barrier or barriers to navigation is overcome by each canal?
6. Name a leading centre in Canada engaged in the production of cement, asbestos, lead, copper, nickel, petroleum, gypsum, leather, furs, canned salmon, canned fruit, bacon, oysters, and biscuit, respectively.
7. Name and locate definitely the *five* largest cities of Canada and the United States, respectively, and in each case give *one* probable reason for such a large population.
8. Sketch a map of the British Isles, showing and naming the chief coast waters and *seven* of the most important cities that border on these waters.
9. Name the *two* chief exports of France, Norway, Holland, Denmark, British West Indies, British South Africa, Egypt, India, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, respectively.

HISTORY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take Question 1 and any *five* others.

Values.

20 1. Write brief explanatory notes (four or five lines for each) on any *five* of the following: Wyatt's Rebellion, The Bloody Assizes, De Lesseps, General Petain, Battle of Dunbar, Bishop Strachan, Sir George E. Cartier, and Sir L. H. Lafontaine.

16 2. Discuss briefly the events that led to the break between Henry VIII of England and the Pope.

16 3. Outline the general policy pursued by Queen Elizabeth in foreign affairs.

16 4. Who were the Puritans? Tell what you know of their treatment by the Stuart kings. How did this affect America?

16 5. Describe as fully as you can the quarrel between George III and his American subjects previous to the actual outbreak of war.

16 6. Give an outline of the struggle between Britain and France from 1797 up to the Peace of Amiens.

16 7. What is meant by *conscription*? Give the main provisions of the Military Service Act passed by the Canadian Parliament during the last session.

16 8. Set forth as fully as you can the moral claims of France to a restoration of Alsace-Lorraine at the close of the present war.

SPELLING—PART I. Time: 30 minutes.

The paper set is that given on page 129.

SPELLING. PART II. Time: 30 minutes.

The paper set is that given on page 129.

WRITING AND COPYING MANUSCRIPTS. Time: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean, and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will lbe counted as errors.* This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

Civil Service of Canada - Third Div. Clerkships.

Br. Col. has the mildest climate of any prov. in the Dom. This is because of the warm current of water which flows across the Pacific fr. Japan. The Prov. is also protected fr. the east winds by the Rocky Mts. The northern & northeast coasts, on the other hand, are the coldest. Farther to the south, it is mild & moist. One of the grt. influences on the climate of this pt of Canada, fr. the Atlantic to Man., is the immense area of inland lakes & rivers. There is less rain in the western territories than in the east, but as it rains very little in winter, the diff. is not so marked after all. The coolness of the prairie night, after the hot summer day, causes heavy dews. These, to a cert. extent, protect the grain fr. the effects of drouth, even in the driest seasons. They produce also a rich growth of prairie grass, which makes the climate peculiarly favourable on this last a/c for the stock farmer. In Alberta the warm, dry Chinook winds blow fr the Pacific modify greatly the cold of winter by raising the temperature to 50° & 60° F., causing snow to disappear as if by magic.

most of the precipitation be in spring & autumn, when needed for agricultural purposes,

summer in the West comes ~~near~~ toward
tr/ the end of May. (The farmer then), whose
stet/ seed has ~~already~~ been sown, breaks fresh
ground or works over the fallow land. The
"the harvests must be gathered in in Aug" autumn is one of the most delightful
seasons, & extends into Nov. The farmer
tr/ does his ploughing now against the spring
thaw (wh. comes in April), markets his
well-earned/ grain, & enjoys a little leisure. ※ Almost
before the farmer has completed his prep-
aration it is (summer again), & soon the
hum of the grain thresher is heard in
the land.

8/ ※ { In April ~~the~~ it is spring ~~comes~~, the alders
tr/ & willows (are in bloom in the valleys),
& the seed must be ~~attended to~~ done as soon
as the sun has softened the surface
of the soil.

## BOOK KEEPING.

C. and R. form a partnership to manufacture tents and awnings.

C. invests cash $4,500 and deeds a piece of land in the country valued at $4,000 to the partnership.

R. turns over to the partnership the good will of his business valued at $2,596.86, stock in trade $5,940, and cash $1,963.14, totalling $8,500.

The transactions for six months, ended June 30, were as follows: Purchased material and supplies from F. G. Co., $669.20; D. & Co., $200; B. S. & Co., $217.58; M. & Co., $1,826.89; G. P. & Co., $837.59; O. P. B. & Co., $424.42; O. R. W. Co., $4[illegible]; P. J. Co., $271.31; B. F. Co., $238.90; L. R. Co., $60, and W. G. Co., $103.67. Total, $5,229.17.

Purchased plant and machinery from T. B. & Co., $1,655.20; F. & W., $1,575; Steel Co. of Canada, $2,756.11, and sundries, $344.80. Ten per cent discount allowed on each of these.

Cheques were issued in payment of each of these accounts, after deducting the discount.

The following cheques were issued in payment of the above accounts for materials and supplies: F. G. Co., $270; B. S. & Co., $100; M. & Co., $797.58; G. P. & Co., $360; O. P. B. & Co., $200; O. R. W. Co., $200; P. J. Co., $100; B. F. Co., $119; L. R. Co., $30, and W. G. Co., $36. Total, $2,212.58. Discounts were allowed off: F. G. Co., $30; G. P. Co., $40, and M. & Co., $248.71. Total, $318.71.

The following sales were made: A. B. Co., $157.55; C. T. Co., $159.37; C. S. T. Co., $133.50; F. G. Co., $1,217.23; G. M. Co., $62.60; J. O. G. Co., $195.50; H. B. Co., $213.70; N. & Co., $1,408.15; O. J. A. & Son, $123; P. D. Co., $211.50; P. W. Co., $61; R. & Co., $212.45; S. R. Co., $124.09; W. J. G. Co., $66.25, and Cap. F. Co., $2,000. Total, $6,375.74. A discount of $66.30 was allowed off the account of F. G. Co., and $60.26 off the account of N. Co.

Received cash from: A. B. Co., $120; C. T. Co., $129.94; C. S. T. Co., $100; F. G. Co., $733.70; G. M. Co., $40; J. O. G. Co., $130; H. B. Co., $140; N. & Co., $969.74; O. J. A. & Son, $80; P. D. Co., $140; P. W. Co., $40; R. & Co., $140; S. R. Co., $89.91; W. J. G. Co., $40, and Cap. F. Co., $2,000. Total, $4,893.29.

Deposits were made in the bank as follows: C.'s investment, $4,500; R.'s investment, $1,963.14, and sundry cash, $4,700.

Borrowed from the bank and deposited in current account, $2,000 and $3,417.24.

Issued cheques on bank as follows: Advertising, $90; Insurance, $259.92; Commission, $200.21; Repairs, $63.30; General Expense, $200.96; Wages, $2,700; Freight and Express, $200; Salaries, $1,575; Patterns, $68.97; Installation, $1,328.90; Wages, $800; Rolling Stock, $1,750; Catalogue, $55.84. Total, $9,293.10.

The following items were paid in cash: Advertising, $2.27; Freight, $10.07; General Expense, $23; Wages, $56.64 and $26.36; Catalogue, $31.66. Total, $150.

The bank charged $656.35 interest on loans during the period.

The stock on hand at the end of the period was $10,000.

Write up the Cash Book, Journal, and Ledger, close the Ledger and prepare a balance sheet, and profit and loss accounts.

TYPEWRITING.—Time: 30 minutes.

1. The officers who have been recruiting in the Rimouski District in 1915 and 1916 were recommended by Lieut-Col. Chauveau, until lately in charge of recruiting, Military District No. 5.

2. The following officers of the 80th Regiment were appointed to recruit in Rimouski:—

| Officer. | Pay. | Subsistence Allowance. | Field Allowance. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. J. W. Begin | $3.00 | $1.50 | .75 |
| Capt. J. H. Michaud | 3.00 | 1.50 | .75 |
| Lt. J. A. Brillant | 2.00 | 1.50 | .60 |
| Lt. L. G. Morrisette | 2.00 | 1.50 | .60 |
| Lt. A. St. Pierre | 2.00 | 1.50 | .60 |
| Lt. J. L. Freve | 2.00 | 1.50 | .60 |
| Lt. J. Pinault | 2.00 | 1.50 | .60 |

I should allude also to the work of the War Purchasing Commission. It was established, as hon. gentlemen know, in May, 1915, for the purpose of purchasing in the most effective way and with the least opportunity for waste or maladministration, all supplies required by any department of the Government in connection with, or for

the purpose of the war. Nearly every department of the Government has purchased supplies in that way: the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of Naval Service are naturally the two principal departments—but the Department of Justice in connection with internment operations, and other departments of the Government from time to time apply to the commission as they may require articles which are properly chargeable against the war appropriation. The War Purchasing Commission makes these purchases by tender and contract, unless in exceptional cases, for reasons stated in writing. Some time ago its purchases had aggregated more than $80,000,000. I do not know what they would amount to at the present time—considerably in excess of that figure. A great organization has been created, and the business has, as I believe, been conducted with very great efficiency. The grateful thanks of this country are due to the three gentlemen who, without any remuneration, and purely as a duty of public service, have devoted their time and their energies, for almost two years, to carrying on the work of that commission.

Another subject has engaged the attention of the Government. Two years ago we took up with the Admiralty the very important question of transportation. We all remember how great the difficulties were at the time. It seemed to me that the best course would be to dispatch a gentleman of great experience in these matters to Great Britain and endeavour to have him come to arrangements with the Admiralty by which the problem of transportation might be dealt with in a systematic and effective way. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, a corporation which has rendered great service to the Government of the United Kingdom as well as to this Government in matters connected with the war, freely and voluntarily placed at the disposal of the Government the services of Mr. A. H. Harris. Without effective organization of some kind, matters were bound to get into the most extreme confusion. There was the question of transporting the general products of the country which were to find a market on the other side of the ocean. The organization was begun in a very small way—I think, with ten or twelve ships in the first instance. That was two years ago; the organization now includes seventy-five ocean steamers under the able and efficient direction of Mr. A. H. Harris as Canadian Director of Overseas Transports. The organization handles over 2,250,000 tons per year, and the traffic is constantly increasing. The organization is carried on under a committee of the Privy Council, over which the Minister of Naval Service presides.

SHORTHAND.

Time allowed for transcription of notes—1½ hours.

Note re Examples.—The instructions regarding the marking of this paper must be strictly observed.

**Eighty Words per Minute.**

When a butcher sells a piece of meat, he should be compelled to make out a bill and wrap it up in the package, and that bill should contain the exact weight of the meat. The same is true in the case of cheese. The matter will then be a question between the actual consumer and the seller. The question is not so much one of the weight of butter or cheese that goes into cold storage. Every one knows that the ultimate consumer is supposed to get the weight of cheese he pays for. There is a certain drainage allowed on cheese put into cold storage. Legislation is required to put a stop to the present practice that has grown up throughout this country of selling by count. Suppose a customer goes into a store and asks for some oatmeal. The clerk says: Here is a 2-pound package. She buys it. The package is done up nicely, but,

as a matter of fact, the housewife gets only 15 cents' worth of oatmeal. Canned goods and packages | done up and parcelled should have on them, not only the English weights and measures, but also the metric weights | and measures. After having experience with the metric system, I feel satisfied that, as our coinage is on a | decimal system, if the people got into the habit of using the metric weights and measures, they would prefer them. |

### One Hundred Words per Minute.

Under the present system, it is difficult for a woman of ordinary intelligence to calculate rapidly what she is getting. It take the ordinary man | or woman quite a little time to calculate how much twelve and a half ounces of butter, for instance, at 38 cents a pound, | would cost. This difficulty will be largely avoided if we adopt the metric system, which is in force in every country of the world except | the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. Objections against the system are futile. The system has been forced into use in almost every country in | the world, and this country is consequently at a great disadvantage in selling canned fruits and things of that kind, because the weight is | not printed according to the metric system. This matter of the weight of packages containing human food received attention in the Legislature of Ontario. | Attention was directed more particularly to the weight of bread. At the time the matter was brought to the attention of the Legislature, there was | no regulation establishing a standard weight for a loaf of bread. The province finally passed a law determining the weight of a standard loaf. | Prior to that, the bakers could add to or take from a loaf of bread as they desired, and they varied the weight according to | the price of flour, generally to the disadvantage of the consumer. During the discussion it was very forcibly brought to the attention of the committee, | and later of the House, that the weight of a loaf of bread varied radically within a period of 24 hours after it left | the oven; and, if my memory serves me, there is a provision in the Ontario statute that the weight must be that standard weight within a certain period. |

### Preliminary Examination, Outside Service, April, 1918.

ARITHMETIC.—Time: 1½ hours.

NOTE.—No marks will be allowed unless the full work is shown and the answer is correct.

Values.

10 1. Write in words: 3050017; 200900609; 5678685000.

15 2. Add: 53867; 47984; 658496; 9897; 768994; 383787; 43996; 784987; 684; 56789; 4983; 608897.

15 3. Multiply 387095462 by 7098.

15 4. Divide 343649335825 by 7835.

15 5. From 6374 × 3579 take 4958 × 2468.

15 6. In 1915 Saskatchewan had 3,336,245 acres of oats, which yielded 44 bushels per acre, worth 32 cents a bushel. In 1916 there were 3,791,807 acres, which yielded 43 bushels per acre, worth 46 cents a bushel.
Find: (*a*) the total value of the 1915 crop;
(*b*) the total value of the 1916 crop;
(*c*) by how much the crop of 1916 exceeded the crop of 1915 in value.

15 7. A grocer bought a box of 220 oranges for $4.95. After throwing out 4 unsaleable oranges, he sold one-half of the remainder at 3 for 10 cents, and the other half at 2 for five cents. Find his gain on the box.

SPELLING—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

50

Upon cumming into the house from the reer, the first room to be entered was half out of doors, for on won side the entire wall had dissappeared, and one anuther onley half remaned standing: the upper part of this still formed a bey windo in which for manny years their had been no glass; in its sted the frendly ivie had curtained the emty spases, and then climed upward untill it reeched the butifully arched ceiling, which was onley partly distroyed and planely showed that this had once been chaple. Their was no door between it and the grate hall beyond, where the floor was still grately cuvered by handsum tiles, between which the grass had forced its weigh. Hear. too, a part of the ceiling had fallen, and, had not a few hevy pillers supported what was left of the ceiling, anny person standing beneeth wood have had reason to feer that it mite fall and krush him.

SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

When the stars had gone out and the moon began to pale, I raised my face from my hands. Only a few glowing embers remained of the fire, and the driftwood that we had collected was exhausted. I thought that I would gather more and build up the fire against the time when the others should awake. The driftwood lay in greatest quantity some distance up the beach, against a low ridge of sand-hills. Beyond these the island tapered off to a long gray point of sand and shell. Walking toward this point in the first pale light of dawn, I chanced to raise my eyes, and beheld riding at anchor a ship. I stopped short and rubbed my eyes. She lay there on the sleeping ocean like a dream ship, her masts and rigging black against a pallid sky, the mist that rested upon the sea enfolding half her hull. I hurried back to the camp to arouse my companions and to share their joy when they realized that at last we were to be delivered from our island prison.

WRITING.—Time: 30 minutes.

*Copy the following extract:—*

The area under license in 1911-12 was 2,145 square miles, and under permit 310 square miles. The licensed berths lie, roughly, in two regions. One of these is the territory for the first 75 miles of the Canadian Northern Railway west from the Manitoba boundary, extending south of the line some 45 miles and north to the Saskatchewan River. The remaining berths lie largely in a belt of country 50 miles wide, stretching north-west from Prince Albert 100 miles. Very few berths under license are within the forest reserves, these containing little merchantable timber. The timber is of the northern spruce type already described. In the Province of Saskatchewan eight reserves, totalling 1,800 square miles, have been created. Moose Mountain and Beaver Hills are two small reserves with much slough land, in the south-eastern portion of the province.

**Qualifying Examination, Outside Service, April, 1918.**

ARITHMETIC.—Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—*Eight questions only are to be attempted.*

1. Multiply 4567761 by 92378 and divide the product by 297517.
2. Add: 6784592; 5876953; 8295746; 4768977; 8369328; 7869329; 3287654, and subtract their sum from 73048320.
3. (*a*) Simplify $\left(\frac{31\frac{1}{3} - 22\frac{1}{3}}{11\frac{1}{3} - 1\frac{1}{7}} \div 1^{49}/_{88}\right) + 2^{5}/_{12}$.

   (b) Reduce $^{11}/_{125}$ and $^{7}/_{12}$ to decimals.
4. To what sum will $1250 amount in four years at 6½% per annum compound interest?
5. What sum put out at interest at 7% per annum will at the end of 219 days amount to $1901.65?
6. Unroasted coffee costs 24c. a pound; it loses 10% of its weight in roasting. At what price per pound should roasted coffee be sold to gain 12½% on the cost?
7. A banker remitted $431.16 as the proceeds of a note discounted 95 days before it was due at 6% per annum. What was the face of the note?
8. Find the proceeds of the following note, discounted at Ottawa on February 8, 1916, at 7% per annum.

   $365$^{00}/_{100}$. OTTAWA, January 11, 1916.

   Four months after date. I promise to pay to the order of F. X. Sanders, three hundred and sixty-five dollars, at the Bank of Ottawa here, value received.

   R. J. ROOCIE.
9. How many boys, each of whom can do ⅗ as much work as a man, should be employed with 35 men in order to do as much work in 24 days as 48 men can do in 30 days?
10. A man deposited $200 at the beginning of each year with a loan company which pays 6% per annum compound interest. How much was there to his credit after he had made his fifth deposit?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time: 2½ hours.

I. Write an essay of about 350 words on *one* of the following subjects:—
   (*a*) The fuel shortage for the winter of 1918; and suggested provision for 1919.
   (*b*) A plea for kindness to the lower animals.
   (*c*) The growing temperance movement in Canada, and its results.

II. Condense to about 350 words, in good sentence form, the main ideas of the following passage:—

The fact of the state of war alone has resulted on the part of the Germans in such a letting loose of the most detestable instincts that one asks how they succeeded for so long a time in concealing their real nature. Certainly no one was under an illusion as to their respect for the spirit and the letter of treaties; it was known by experience that the brutal methods of their diplomacy did not admit any scruple or any twinges of conscience, but we should not have dared to affirm, without fear of doing an injustice, that Germany would suffer no shame, no embarrassment even, in putting herself

deliberately outside the pale of humanity. In spite of all, what reassured us a little was the conviction that in such questions we know only the Germany of military officers, and of lordly junkers; there was beyond this a Germany of thinkers and of artists. We had the simplicity to believe in the moral influence of German culture. We had the childish hope that at the decisive moment the Germany of intellect, of industry, of finance, and of democracy would be able to impose on military Germany moderation in action and elementary respect for right.

This illusion, like many others, has flown at the first sound of the cannon. Military Germany has borne everything along with its formidable current; German culture, German sentimentality, German democracy, all has disappeared in the terrible whirlwind reaped from the sowing of folly. From the first year of this war Germany has torn up the most solemn treaties, she has violated the most sacred rights, she has trampled under foot feelings that would move the rudest hearts and the most barbarous minds. It might indeed happen that a people engaged in a bitter war and feeling the approach of irremediable defeat should lose control of itself and descend to infamy and to crime. The German people have not awaited the hour of despair to fall into this abyss; from the very beginning it was clear that to the German people war meant only a war of theft, of massacre, of rapine, and of extermination. From the instant when the soldiers of William II, pouring through the gap of Visé, set their feet on Belgian soil, they have conducted themselves as bandits and assassins. One might wish to believe that what was committed by them in Belgium was in the main the deeds of the lower soldiery, and that the heads of the army had no direct responsibility for it. But how can one believe that when one has seen officers of the loftiest rank methodically organize the looting? These are the military chiefs who have seized for their own use public and private treasures in the towns through which their troops have passed.

If Germany had violated laws which lie at the basis of civilized society only in regard to questions of money, we could discuss the question without anger. People may regain money by work, by sustained effort of brain and arms; but there are hundreds, thousands of poor people murdered in their homes and upon highways; there are villages burned and towns destroyed; there is all this blood, all this energy, all this life which can never be brought back. There is all this suffering and all this horror for which nothing can console us. In Belgium the men of my generation can never feel joy again. The nightmare of these few years has made every heart old. When one considers that at the time of the Balkan War the German press denounced with indignation some excesses of soldiery in Macedonia, that committees were formed in Germany to protest in the name of civilization against the killing of wounded, the assassination of prisoners, the burning of some villages and the forced exodus of populations — "What hypocrisy!" we exclaim. Ah these deeds they have themselves committed.

The Government of Berlin recognizes that it must seek to justify itself to the German people for the abominable crimes committed in its name, and it has dared to speak in an official communication of "just reprisals for the cruelties and the breaches of military law committed by the Belgians." It has dared to affirm in an official note that in certain towns, notably in Anvers, German women and children were brutally killed. This is an odious lie. In the first days following the ultimatum and the invasion some damage was done to the facades of German commercial houses in certain towns. But the municipal authorities repressed with the greatest energy this outbreak of popular anger, and nowhere, not at Anvers, nor at Brussels, nor at Liege, nor at Gand has a single German subject been killed or even maltreated. The great argument of Berlin to try to excuse by a specious pretext the excesses of the Imperial soldiery is that civilians committed an act of war in firing upon German troops. But from the first day of hostilities the Minister of the Interior and all the municipal authorities have put both the rural and urban populations on their guard against the danger of partici-

pation by civilians in the struggle. There was not a Belgian citizen who from the day when a state of siege was proclaimed, (that is, before the Germans had entered Liege), had kept a weapon in his house. How, where, when has a Belgian fired upon German soldiers? Never has such a circumstance been precisely charged by citing a name, an hour, and a place. Our enemies have been content with vague accusations, with charges of general breaches of the laws of war. Alas, in addition to all the abominations and all the infamies committed, it was thought necessary to add this abomination and this last infamy of accusing the Belgians of worse cruelties in order to cover up by a miserable lie the excesses of the Imperial soldiery.

## GEOGRAPHY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. Compare British Columbia and Alberta under the following heads: Size, Population, Annual Rainfall, Fisheries, Fruit-growing, Grain-growing, Cattle-ranching.

2. Write a brief account of the pulp and paper industry in Canada, telling about the natural facilities for manufacturing, locating the chief areas where raw material is abundant, and naming *six* leading centres where pulp and paper mills are operated?

3. A large ship is being built on the Georgian Bay at Collingwood, Ontario, to be used on the Atlantic Ocean. Tell, in order, the lakes, rivers and canals she will pass through in getting to the ocean, and name *twelve* important Canadian cities or towns which may be seen from her decks while the voyage is being made.

4. Define latitude and longitude. Give, as nearly as you can, the latitude and longitude of London, England; Winnipeg; Melbourne, Australia. What time of day is it at Winnipeg and at Melbourne when it is twelve (noon) at London? Compare the length of days and nights during the year at Winnipeg with the same at Melbourne?

5. Sketch a map of Western Europe, locating and naming the countries and their capitals, and *ten* of the chief coast waters.

6. Give the direction in which each of the following rivers flows, tell through what country it flows, and name *one* important city or town on its banks: Fraser, Peace, Saguenay, Connecticut, Tyne, Mersey, Volga, Shannon, Rhone, Tigris.

7. Locate each of the following and tell why it is important commercially: Pittsburg, Omaha, Minneapolis, Kenora, New Glasgow, Thetford, Sudbury, Glace Bay, Lethbridge, Fernie, Emerson.

## HISTORY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. Write historical sketches of any *four* of the following men: Papineau, Louis XVI, Voltaire, Richelieu, Jacques Cartier, Lord Durham.

2. Fully explain: The Ashburton Treaty; The Oregon Treaty; and The Washington Treaty. Give the date of each.

3. What were the causes of the Revolt of the American Colonies against Britain. Briefly outline the war that followed, and be careful to also point out the parts taken in it by (*a*) France, (*b*) Canada.

4. Write an account of the Union of Ireland with Great Britain (England and Scotland) in 1801. The answer to be under three headings:

(*a*) History of Wolfe Tone and the Irish Rebellion 1798.
(*b*) The Terms of the Irish Union Act 1801.
(*c*) How this Union was brought about, and why Pitt retired from office.

5. What was the object of the Congress of Vienna? What were the terms of this Congress? Tell clearly how Britain stood after the great war with Napoleon.

6. *How*, and *at what period or date*, did Great Britain obtain the following territories:

(*a*) Canada?
(*b*) Newfoundland?
(*c*) Nova Scotia and New Brunswick?
(*d*) Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island?
(*e*) British Columbia and the Great West?

In what way did Britain organize these provinces in 1867, and after, for purposes of Government?

7. Give the terms of—

(*a*) The Quebec Act 1774.
(*b*) The Union Act 1841.
(*c*) Reciprocity Treaty with the United States in 1854.

SPELLING.—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

50

Awl this winter snow has fawlen in unuseyoually lardge quantitiz. Their was know Januairy thawe and know markt thawes in Februeary. It has bin a steddy winter with the prospecked of it remaneing so untill the spring brake up. Then the reins will desend and the winds will blowe in the most Bibblickal manor, and fluds of unuseyoual proporshuns will be the rezult. Allready, a small Februeary thawe has cawsed mutch dammage at poynts allong the Thames and Grand rivers in Ontareo. Ice jamms forsed the watter over sum of the artifishul embankmeants, and mutch loss and dissomefort rezulted. Are these instantses mearly a fourtaist of what is comeing? In aney event, it is beter to prepair for sutch a contingency with every meanes avaleable. Enjineers shood be placed in chardge, and ice jamms shood be dinamighted befour they have had a chanse to damm back the watter. Week places in embankmeants should be propperly reinforsed. Foode kept in sellers in the lo lands bordiring streems shood be removed to uper storyes of howses, so as to preavent dammage in fludded sellers.

SPELLING.—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Farmers coming with the intention of taking up free government land—and there is more or less of it to be had in every province excepting Prince Edward Island and

Nova Scotia—will bear in mind that it is everywhere timbered except in the three prairie provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—and even in parts of these; but this is no drawback. In short, to the man of small means it is an advantage, as timber of every description in most parts of the Dominion has a commercial value—it will sell for enough to clear the land, which, when cleared, is in its virgin strength and richness, while old-settled farms are not often in that condition. Besides realizing means from the sale of timber while clearing, the settler has all he wants for fuel, buildings, fencing and other purposes, free of cost. And he has none of these advantages in the prairie country. The settler, while establishing himself on his new, wooded farm, can always, for a part of the year at least, earn money on the public roads being built in every direction, in the lumber woods, at the sawmills and other industries operating in the country.

## WRITING AND COPYING MANUSCRIPTS.—Time: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors.* This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

Civil Service of Canada – Qualifying Examination

Resources of Br. Col – B.C. has been described as "The Mineral Prov." of Canada, & this name, applied to it

stet to while entirely accurate, only conveys a part impression. While mining has been the chief industry fr. the early days, the public of late years, have realized that there are many other avenues for development claiming their attention. This Prov possesses to-day the largest compact area of marketable timber on the continent of America

began to, & to the timber industry for instance

possibilities stet & The agricult & fruit-growing of B.C. are immense. Of the coast areas & only those portions which are contiguous to & south of the C.P.R. & on the Coast & Vancouver Island have been touched yet to be opened up. In the northern districts, it is estimated that there are millions upon millions of acres of land, suitable for agricultural purposes. Last yr. (1906) the agricult & fruit lands produced approximately 8 million dollars, & this & the proportion of available land which has been settled upon is less than 10%.

To gain a fair idea of the extent & magnitude & importance of the agricult

areas of B.C. ~~it is necessary to~~ one must make many excurs^ns to the nor. & so. of the main line of the C.P. ruy & even then, his knowledge will be ~~by no means~~ far fr. complete. In the Shuswap & Okanagan valleys, for every ac. of arable land within sight of the ruy. or lake there are hidden away thousands behind the beautiful grass-covered hills which border the highway of travel, & the same ~~thing~~ may be said of Kootenay, Boundary, Arrow Lake, & other districts. The capabilities in agriculture of the many sect^ns of South^n B.C., are only begin^g to be realized

— over its branches & s/p lines connect^ns —

* if he trusts to what he may be able to see fr. the window of the car or the deck of a lake steamer,

**Preliminary Examination, Outside Service, May, 1918.**

ARITHMETIC.—Time: 1½ hours.

NOTE.—No marks will be allowed unless the full work is shown and the answer is correct.

Values.

10 1. Write in words: 390019; ·580676698; 4080005650.

15 2. Add: 47867; 999; 708876; 347985; 69787; 850993; 5989; 64876; 589993; 4789; 603987; 567896.

15 3. Find the sum of the following numbers:—
Nine million, seven hundred thousand, and eight;
Three hundred and nineteen thousand, and sixty-nine;
Sixty-four thousand, nine hundred, and ninety-eight;
Seven hundred and three thousand, seven hundred;
Eight thousand, and eighty;
Nine million, nine hundred, and ninety;
Nine hundred and eighty thousand, and seventy-five;
Seventy million, and seventy thousand.

15 4. Multiply 98597608 by 67059.

15 5. Divide 402414853819 by 7893.

15 6. A merchant sold to a farmer: 24 yd. Cotton at 9c. a yd., 24 yd. Flannelette at 17c. a yd., 18 yd. Print at 18c. a yd., 7 yd. Serge at $1.85 a yd., 5 lb. Tea at 45c. a lb., and 3 bags Flour at $5.95 a bag. He received in payment 28 lb. Butter at 37c. a lb., 36 doz. Eggs at 39c. a doz., 25 lb. Honey at 16c. a lb., and 9 bags of Potatoes Find the price of the potatoes per bag.

15 7. A flour-mill grinds 1274 bushels of wheat each day. A bushel of wheat makes 48 pounds of flour. Find the value of the daily output of flour at $10.95 a barrel. (A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.)

100

SPELLING—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

50

It was a majestick wepon at least sixteen feet long, maid in two pieces, neetly spliced together in the middle, and all painted a smooth, glissening, hopefull green. The line that hung from the tip of it was allso green, but of a pailer, more transparant color, quiet thick and stiff where it left the rod, but tapering down toards the end, as if it were twisted of strands of horse-hares. Gently the line swayed too and fro above the forning water at the head of the pool; quietly the bate settled down in the foam and ran with the currant around the edge of the deep eddie under the opposit bank; sudenly the line straitened and titened; sharply the tip of the long green rod sprang upword, and the fisherman stepped out from the bushes to play his fish. A moment later, a butiful trout mesuring eighteen inches was lyeing on the bank of the streem.

SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

The houses, chiefly of logs, rough or squared with the axe, though rude, were not devoid of homely comfort. The furniture, except in towns and villages, was mostly home-made. Open fire places and out-of-door ovens were the popular substitutes for stoves. Oxen were largely employed in tilling the soil, and dragging the rude wagons over rough roads. The fields were studded with blackened stumps, and the forest ever bounded the horizon or swept around the scanty clearing. The grain was reaped with the sickle or scythe and threshed with the flail. Grist mills being almost unknown, it was generally ground in the steel hand mills furnished by the government, or pounded in a large mortar, hollowed out of a hardwood stump. The roads were often blazed paths through the forest and were supported on logs placed crosswise where they passed through a marsh or swamp.

WRITING.—Time: 30 minutes.

*Copy the following extract*

As stated above, the best reproduction of cedar was found under the protection of alder stands. A few of the sample plots may be described. Beneath alder twelve years old, cedar restored at the rate of 2,000, fir and hemlock each at the rate of 160

per acre. A strip was run from the bottom to the top of an alder-covered slope, the alder being sixteen years old. At the bottom it formed a complete crown cover, and there were beneath it 3,700 cedar on an acre. About half-way up the slope, where there were frequent open patches in the crown cover, cedar occurred at the rate of 1,260 per acre, fir 1,000, and hemlock 230 on an acre. Near the top of the slope the alder formed not more than one-half the crown cover, and there were 1,400 fir, 940 cedar and 20 hemlock on an acre. An undergrowth of salal is found in the more open forests.

## Qualifying Examination, Outside Service, May, 1918.

### ARITHMETIC.—Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

1. What is the average of the following numbers: 834; 3254; 5976; 36849; 547693; 598657; 528345; 3245796; 7249685; 9876547; 867423?

2. Find the difference between the greatest and the least of the fractions $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{12}$, $\frac{4}{9}$, and $\frac{7}{20}$; also, the sum of the two others.

3. (*a*) Multiply 724·65 by ·04306.
   (*b*) Divide 65·220834 by ·0854.

4. Simplify: $(3\frac{1}{5}+5\frac{1}{9}-1\frac{1}{45}) \times (4\frac{1}{5}-3\frac{1}{4}) \div (1\frac{5}{11}+2\frac{1}{8}-2\frac{9}{16}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{22})$.

5. For what sum should a 90-day note be drawn, so that when discounted at 7% per annum, it may produce $716.98?

6. One number is three times as great as another; 12½% of the greater and 20% of the less make 69. What are the two numbers?

7. Find the interest on $182.50 at 7% per annum from the 13th of February to the 19th May, 1918.

8. How many pounds of tea at 65c. a pound will it be necessary to add to 120 pounds at 80c. a pound, so that the mixture may be worth 75c. a pound?

9. Find the amount of $3620 in 5 years at 6% compound interest.

10. By selling a house for $4800 I made a loss of 20%. What would have been my gain or loss per cent if I had sold it for $6,600?

### ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

10 1. After two years' successful experience as a stenographer and typist in the office of Mr. J. Brown, Montreal, Miss A. Thompson is resigning to take a position in the Civil Service of Canada. Write a suitable recommendation that Mr. Brown would give her.

50 2. Write a letter to a newspaper, selecting *one* of the following subjects. The letter should contain not less than 250 words:

My Duties as a Canadian Citizen.
Food Production in Canada to Win the War.
The Qualifications and Aims of the Ideal Civil Servant.
An Imaginary Journey through Picturesque Canada.

40 3. Write in well-constructed sentences a synopsis of the following extract on Civil Service Superannuation:—

We have been accustomed to think of superannuation as being a great problem in the Service. Sometimes we have been accustomed to refer to it as a great big problem in comparison with our other problems, and I should like for a little time this morning to show that the magnitude of this problem has been greatly reduced within the past few years. The reduction has taken place owing to the great advances made in actuarial science, and also the collection of an immense amount of data. Along with other problems this one has been reduced, and, although it may look and appear quite as large to the layman as it formerly was, still it is by no means the big problem it used to be. This is an important point for us to make, for the reason that the Government have always felt it to be a big problem: when the Association or Federation have approached the Government, they have been disposed to shrug their shoulders at the magnitude of this problem.

I do not know that it is necessary to advance any arguments substantiating the principle of superannuation, it is now so generally admitted. There is, however, this one argument, and possibly this only one argument, that may at any time be advanced, and that is the economical argument. It is also defended on the ground of what may be called philanthropy, and, however important, I do not think that is an argument that could be very well enforced, although it may have its place, but the economic argument is one that may be used at all times, and to us the economic argument means a great deal. For instance, every one is agreed that it is bad economy to feed a horse too low, or to buy a suit of clothes which are poor, or to buy a bad pair of boots, but those are simple things. It might escape one when he would come to deal with a thing like superannuation, or any complex problem such as that is, and it would probably help us to the proper understanding of it to know that the Tariff Commission in the United States have proved to their own satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of others too, that increase in wages does not necessarily increase the cost of production. This is a thing that I should very much like to impress upon every one here, namely, that economy may not be what it seems, but what may seem to be extravagance may really be the opposite. By increasing the wages the employer has at his hand a higher skilled labour; also, the fact that the wages have to be increased draws the attention of himself and his men to the importance of machinery, and, on the whole, it undoubtedly decreases the cost of production.

Superannuation, in its influence on the service, is a very much more complex [illegible] the increase of wages on the cost of production. There is not to-day, perhaps, any opposition whatever hardly to superannuation. I think that the only opposition that does arise arises from two causes: one from lack of information as to the actual facts of the case, and the other being a too close reasoning on theoretical principles.

## GEOGRAPHY Time: 2 Hours

Note.—Candidates will answer Question 1, and any five others.

Value

30 1. Draw [illegible] outline map of Canada and locate on it, with names:
(a) the provinces of Canada, with capitals:
(b) the routes of [illegible] railways, and [illegible] cities on each railway.

10 2. Tell the location of each of the following islands, and how each may be reached by boat or train from Montreal: Jamaica, Ceylon, New Zealand, Queen Charlotte Islands. What are the chief products of each?

16 3. Explain:

(*a*) Why British Columbia has a greater rainfall each year than Alberta or Saskatchewan.

(*b*) Why the Amazon Valley has a greater annual rainfall than the western parts of Ecuador or Peru.

(*c*) Why Iceland has a more moderate climate than Southern Greenland, in the same latitude.

16 4. Name the countries of Europe and Asia that border on the Mediterranean; also, *three* seas connected with the Mediterranean, and *five* islands in it.

16 5. Tell where each of the following is, and how its name is remembered in connection with the present war: Somme, Liege, Calais, Rheims, Venice, The Clyde, Leith, Bristol, Bordeaux, Belfast, Portsmouth, Marne, Vosges, Falkland, Jerusalem, Mesopotamia.

16 6. Name the parts of the United States that lead in the production of each of the following: Wheat, Corn, Rice, Sugar, Fruit, Cattle, Iron, Coal, Petroleum, Turpentine, Lumber.

16 7. Locate accurately each of the following Canadian cities or towns, and tell what industries thrive there: Lethbridge, Steveston, Owen Sound, Sorel, Prince Albert, Marysville, Summerside, New Glasgow, Lunenburg, Valleyfield, Brantford, Lachine, Oshawa, St. Hyacinthe, Joliette, Cornwall.

## HISTORY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. What objections were made against the Quebec Act in Canada? Give fully the terms of the Constitutional Act, 1791. Point out any objections to it, also.

2. What reasons induced the British Provinces of North America to unite under Confederation in 1867? Why did Newfoundland not join with the other Provinces, and how has Newfoundland been ruled since? What are her resources?

3. Explain fully: Free Trade within the Dominion of Canada, Free Trade within the British Empire, Preferential Tariff, War Tariff, Revenue Tariff, Protective Tariff, Reciprocity.

4. How did England and Scotland become united (*a*) in Monarchs, (*b*) in Parliaments? Give the dates in both cases, and point out the good results of this Union to both nations.

5. (*a*) Locate geographically each of the following places: Waterloo, Trafalgar, Austerlitz, Naseby, Blenheim, Sedan.

(*b*) Tell what important historical events were fought over, and how the battles in the question above were won, and by whom won.

6. Write (not less than ten lines each) on any *four* of the following: Louis XVI, Richelieu, Jacques Cartier, Papineau, Montcalm, Talleyrand, Voltaire.

7. When was the Great Boer War? Who are the Boers? Outline their settlements in South Africa. How did South Africa become British, and what caused the war? Briefly tell how the war ended.

SPELLING—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling: 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

30

The ...al country immigrant naturally kwestions within himself as to the difficulties of clearing land, puting it under crop when cleared, and prosecuteing advancement from year to year. Hireing out with an estabblished farmer for a year or sew befour takeing up a homestead, consulttation with expearienced farmers, attendants at farmers' meatings and reading the pubblished reasults of experimentle farms, two be had for the asketing, readyly supiy awl the information any obsurving beginer rekwires. Obsurving how successfull farmers manage, and inquireing of them, furnish awl the dayta rekwired for success by the avverage setler. The Provinceal Government has been for years passed spending large somes of munney bilding publick roles to all the markits on the railwais and the waterwais of the country. It is allso giveing lardge annewal grants for edycation, which rendders the cost of manetaining excelent schools, under won of the best sistems in the world, a verry small mater. The schools are all free to pupils of school adge. The cost of saport over the guverment grant is payed by a lo land tacks.

SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

The earth and the waters under the earth have no more fascinating sight than the gray, secret form of a pike, moving and motionless in the shallow water, a shadow more tangible than himself thrown by a jack-light on the mottled yellow rocks and sands of the bottom. A passing breath of wind, even the slightest motion of the punt, breaks every shadow and indentation into myriad floating ripples and waves of light, transforming the slender, silent fish into a shoal of wriggling glimmers. With the stilling of the surface, the waiting pike and all the shadows and lights of the bottom grow once more still and distinct. There floats the greatest cannibal of the fishes, paying his devotion to the flame, and above him stands the greatest cannibal of all created beings, pointing his deadly spear.

There is no moon. The stars cannot penetrate the thickening clouds. The bay is still and its shores invisible, the distant light of a farmhouse only serving to intensify the lonely silence. The savage joy of that moment repays the boy for all his laborious preparations. He had collected lumber from all available sources, and now the boat is ready to take the water.

WRITING AND COPYING MANUSCRIPTS.—Time: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, will be considered as errors. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

Civil Service of Canada - Qualifying Examination.

Irrigation — Irrigat^n, tho' for fr. gen^l, has
tr/ wro't a change already in methods of agriculture
in those districts in wh it has been introduced,
so far, / but farm^g under this system does not appeal
to the average easterner. Many who have
entertain the / had no experience with irrigat^n, feel that
tr./ it is suited only to special farm^g. When
& when / they learn the use of water applied where
& come to understand it is needed, they appreciate quickly its
that there is noth^g advantages. The productive value of land in
intricate or difficult to be learned B.C. wh. has good water facilities is easily
in respect to it, four times as great as land in Eastern Canada.
The milder climate in a measure contributes
to this, but the grt. advantage of irrigat^n lies
, in other words, / in be^g able to control the elements, or, in be^g
independ^t of them in the conduct of farm. work.
stet/ Diversified farm^g is ~~essentially~~ practicable
where irrigat^n is req^d. It enables the farmer
to gratify his fancy with respect to crops &
tr./ realize at the same time fr. the land the
tr/ greatest returns possible. By study^g the
needs of his locality & adjust^g his products
8/ to ~~meet~~ the demand, he secures a continuous income without fear of failure fr. drought

or excessive rain ※ The farmer who understands how to reduce his product to compact form, mak[g] his alfalfa or hay field support a few cows, wh. with their increase will yield a considerable annual return each, a few sheep & hogs, wh. at all seasons find ready sale, a small band of hens & turkeys, who can always find saleable at good prices, can easily wait for his fruit trees to come to bear[g] — he will never find it necess[y] to confine himself to a spec[l] branch.

※ The gen[l] farmer may combine stock rais[g], wh. includes dairies, in a small way, grain & hay, poultry, sheep & hogs, with a grt. variety of small fruits & vegetables.

## Third Division Clerkships, May, 1918.

ARITHMETIC.—Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

5 1. (a) Simplify ⅓ of ⅝ + 1⅔ ÷ [illegible] + ⅜ − ⅞ + 1⅔ of ⅗.

5 (b) Divide the least of the following fractions by the greatest:—
⅔, ⅞, 5/11 and 8/15.

6 2. Simplify $\frac{.003 + .009145 + .405}{2.95 + .075}$

12 3. A rectangular plot of ground 20 rods long and 16 rods wide is surrounded by a cement walk 4 ft. wide on the outside. Find the cost of the walk at 72 cents per sq. yd.

12 4. A merchant sent his agent 750 barrels of flour to be sold at $12 per barrel on a commission of 3½%. The agent was instructed to invest the net proceed in apples at $5 a barrel after retaining his commission for buying at 3½%. Find how many barrels of apples were bought.

12 4. $1066^{75}/_{100}$. WINNIPEG, April 19, 1917.

Ninety days after date I promise to pay to the order of King & Co. One Thousand and Sixty-six $^{75}/_{100}$ dollars at the Bank of Montreal, for value received.

CASE & SON.

This note was discounted on May 8th, 1917. Find proceeds.

12. 5. If 6 per cent be gained by selling a horse for $132.50, how much per cent is lost by selling it for $115?

12. 6. Four-fifths of a merchant's goods were destroyed by fire; $^{7}/_{8}$ of the rest were injured. He sold the injured goods at ½ cost for $840, and the uninjured goods for $300. There being no insurance, find his loss by the fire.

12. 7. Tweeds imported from Great Britain are subject to 40% less duty than those imported from other countries. What will be saved by importing from Britain tweeds valued at $1600, if the regular duty imposed on such goods from other countries is 25%?

12. 8. Find the amount of the following bill:—

Mrs. Wood bought of J. A. Smith & Co. during April, 1918:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| April | 1—34 lb. 14 oz. | beef | @ 16c. per lb. |
| " | 9—14 lb. 10 oz. | mutton | @ 15c. per lb. |
| " | 16—21 lb. 6 oz. | pork | @ 20c. per lb. |
| " | 21—27 lb. 7 oz. | lamb | @ 25c. per lb. |
| " | 29—20 lb. 9 oz. | suet | @ 17c. per lb. |

## ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time: 2½ hours.

The paper set is that given on page 141.

## GEOGRAPHY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take Question 1 and any other *six*.

1. Draw an outline map of Ontario and Quebec, showing and naming the *ten* chief rivers of the St. Lawrence system, and indicating the respective localities in which *five* leading minerals of each province are to be found.

2. Name, in each case, the *two* provinces of Canada that lead in the production of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Hay, Cattle, Swine, Cheese, Apples, Potatoes, and Maple Syrup, respectively.

3. State and explain *five* chief things that influence the climate of a locality, and show how the climates of British Columbia, Alberta, and Eastern Quebec are affected by these things.

4. Where and for what noted are: Radnor, Michipicoten, Cobalt, Capelton, Fernie, Windsor, Medicine Hat, Sarnia, Grand'Mère, and Moncton?

5. Name a lake drained by each of the following rivers: Winnipeg, Rupert, French, Athabasca, Saguenay, St. Croix, Fraser, Severn, Abitibi, and Ottawa, and state in what province each lake is found.

6. Name and locate any *ten* important British possessions in Asia and Africa; or, any *ten* important coaling-stations for British ships.

7. Explain, by means of a sentence in each case, any *seven* of the following processes: Irrigation, Smelting, Placer-mining, Ranching, Fox-farming, Oil-refining, Fish-hatching, Quarrying, Power-developing, Paper-making.

8. Name a leading centre in the British Isles engaged in the manufacture of Shawls, Lace, Carpets, Woollens, Silks, Cottons, Linens, Hardware, Pottery, and Cutlery, respectively.

9. Draw a map of Eastern North America from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, showing the location of Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Boston, New York, Baltimore, St. John River, Hudson River, Potomac River, and Chesapeake Bay.

HISTORY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take Question 1 and any *five* of the remaining questions.

Values.

20 1. Write brief notes (four or five lines each) on any *five* of the following: Sir William Cecil, John Bunyan, George Stephenson, Voyage of Mayflower, Rye House Plot, Family Compact, Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.

16 2. Explain: impeachment, Act of Attainder, dissolution of Parliament and by-elections, as these terms are understood in Great Britain.

16 3. What claim, or claims, had George I to the crown of Great Britain?

16 4. What, in your opinion, most clearly marks the beginning of a democratic constitution in Great Britain after the Napoleonic Wars? Explain why and how two important additions were made to this democratic movement.

16 5. Discuss briefly the effects of the rule of Napoleon III on the progress of democracy in France.

16 6. Write briefly (four or five lines each) on the following:—
(*a*) Any Governor of Canada from 1841 to 1866.
(*b*) Any prominent ecclesiastic in Canada prior to 1841.
(*c*) Any prominent Canadian merchant or business man prior to 1841.
(*d*) Any prominent Canadian inventor.

16 7. Tabulate under separate headings the possible advantages and disadvantages that might accrue to the Canada of the year 2000, if for the next half-century she continues to maintain an open door for all the peoples of Europe.

16 8. Make a list of the *eight* Canadian-born men and women who, in your opinion, since 1759 have done most to make Canada a better place in which to live. After the name of each tell what he or she did for Canada.

SPELLING—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

The paper set is that given on page 144.

SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

The paper set is that given on page 144.

WRITING AND COPYING MANUSCRIPTS.—Time: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

Civil Service of Canada - Third Div Clerkships.

Vancouver Island - Van. Isl. is ~~no~~ undoubtedly among the

8/ most important ~~of the~~ districts of B.C., & is in

tr/ itself (a veritable empire in fact). It is

~~nearly~~ about 285 mls. long, with an ave^g width of

stet/ ~~about~~ 60 mls, & is ~~separated~~ fr. the Mainland

of B.C. by the Gulf of Georgia & the Straits

of Haro, & fr. the State of Wash. by the Straits

bears a/ of Juan de Fuca. It ~~is~~ resembles ante closely

Gr. Br. in its geograph^l posit^n as well as ~~also~~ in its

beautiful climate & certain natural characteristics.

8/ ~~You may see there~~ holly, ivy, broom, gorse,

box, heather, privet & other shrubs grow in

Its resources are (in variety & extent almost matchless). ‡: perfect^n, & ~~many of~~ all the favorite English

flowers are ~~to be~~ seen in the fields & gardens. ‡:

Coal min^g & lumber^g are the chief industries,

& fish^g, quarry min^g, copper smelt^g, ship-

bldg., whal^g & other branches are be^g developed

stet/ (rapidly). ~~Immense~~ deposits of iron ore

, with abund^ce of coal in close proximity, occurr at several pts. along the west

coast & in the interior of the Isl^d, wh. shd.

insure the establish^mt of iron & steel works

~~very soon~~ at no distant day. The Esquimalt & Nanaimo

Rwy, ~~wh.~~ runs^g fr Victoria to Wellington,

serves a sect^n of country wh. it wd. be

8/ ‡

& natural wealth

difficult
hard to surpass anywhere else in the world for beauty of scenery. There is quite a large area of agricult[l] land, but it is heavily timbered, & costly to clear by individual effort. The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ruy. Co has arranged for the clear[g] of 150,000 ac. of its land, & it is expected, thro the exercise of economy, & in removing the timber, that the co. will be able to sell the cleared land at moderate prices to settlers.

(wh. consists of about 1,500,000 ac.)

There are prosperous agricult[l] communities along the ruwy & in Comox district, & several many mines are be[g] developed.

## BOOK-KEEPING.

1. Rule, write up and balance Cashbook containing the following items, using separate columns for Debtors, Creditors, Bank, Cash, Sales, and Bank Charges, and show Bank Balance:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand at commencement of Period | [illegible] |
| Received from Sundry Debtors | 4,850 00 |
| Paid Creditors | [illegible] |
| Deposited in Bank | [illegible] |
| Received from Cash Sales | [illegible] |
| Drawn from Bank | [illegible] |
| Paid Wages | 128 00 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Paid Rent | 605 00 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Paid Bank Charges | [illegible] |
| Received Interest on Bank Deposit | [illegible] |
| Discount received | [illegible] |
| Discount allowed by Trade | 734 00 |
| Deposited in Bank | [illegible] |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received from Sundry Debtors | $ | 9,684 00 |
| Issued cheques for Wages | | 7,571 00 |
| " " Salaries | | 3,785 00 |
| " " Cartage | | 968 00 |
| " " Travellers | | 1,794 00 |
| " " Printing and Postage | | 374 00 |
| Bank charges for Interest and Discount | | 286 00 |
| Issued cheques for General Expense | | 1,039 00 |
| " " Advertising | | 940 00 |
| " " Legal Expense | | 185 00 |
| Deposited in Bank | | 8,286 00 |
| " " | | 4,960 00 |
| " " | | 3,800 00 |
| Received from Sale of Plant | | 734 00 |

In this same business goods were purchased valued at $5,000, on which a discount of 3 per cent was allowed when paid. Goods were sold to the amount of $6,840, $1,985 and $10,200, on which a cash discount of 5 per cent was allowed. There were also sold goods valued at $82 net.

Open Ledger Accounts and post all the above items.

2. Define: Reserve, Dividend, Bond, Income, Coupon, Bills Payable, Accounts Receivable, Capital, Depreciation, and Premium.

3. A Merchant buys 1,000 yards of cloth from a factory, made up as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 lot, | 200 yards | @ | 60c | $120 00 |
| " 2 " | 300 | " | 50c | 150 00 |
| " 3 " | 100 | " | 80c | 80 00 |
| " 4 " | 175 | " | 75c | 131 25 |
| " 5 " | 100 | " | 90c | 90 00 |
| " 6 " | 125 | " | $1.00 | 125 00 |
| | | | | $696 25 |

He retailed it at an average price of 85c. per yard. What percentage of each sale was profit? How much did he make on the 1,000 yards? How much did he make or lose on each lot?

He settled for the whole order by accepting two drafts, one at sight for $300, and the balance two months from date. He sells in six lots to six different customers. Terms: net 30 days. When payments are made by the customers, the amounts are deposited in the Bank.

Make Journal entries and Ledger Accounts for the above transactions.

## SHORTHAND.

NOTE.—Both the following passages should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour and a half for transcribing their shorthand notes in manuscript.

### EIGHTY WORDS PER MINUTE.

I do not believe my people are going to be affected by this Daylight Saving Bill one way or the | other to any considerable extent. I know that our people go to bed earlier down there. Just at his hour | when we are discussing this Bill, in my constituency all respectable people are going to bed. Whatever you may do | with this measure—and I may say that I am in favour of it—I do not think it is | going to be a matter of serious consequence to my constituency. In any event the fishermen, the lumbermen and the | shipbuilders there are going to start in and work just the same, no matter whether this Bill passes or not; | but I do feel that, strong as the argument is from the point of view of the farmers on this | question, and there is much force in it, there is a very strong argument in the appeal made on behalf | of the workmen in the cities. I do not for a moment say that their claims are equal to those | of the farmers, but the conditions of the workmen in our cities and towns surely entitle them to much consideration. | It is admitted, I think, on all hands, that so far as the workmen in the cities and towns are | concerned, this will be a useless measure, and to that extent it is certainly deserving of our most serious consideration. |

### [illegible] WORDS PER MINUTE.

The programme of the present Government is not for naval ships, but for mercantile marine ships. It is true that, during the past year, there | has been a certain type of naval ship built at various yards in Montreal and throughout the Dominion for the Imperial Government and also for | the Canadian Government. I do not think it would be right for me to enter into details regarding the type of naval ships that have | been so built during the last few years, or those that are under construction at the present time. I am sure the members of the | committee will agree with me that it would be unwise at this juncture to enter into too many details in that respect. Suffice it to | say that I am very glad to make known that all the vessels of war which have been built in the various yards of Canada, | have been constructed equally as well as they could have been in the Old Country or in any other land. To come to the Government's | programme for ships for the mercantile marine, I wish to explain that there are at the present time fourteen shipyards for building steel ships in | Canada. If all of these yards were unoccupied at the present time, and were engaged in building for the Canadian Government the standard type of | steel ships, the annual output would amount to 250,000 tons. When I had the honour of being called to the portfolio | of Marine and Fisheries and Naval Service, I found that the Dominion Government was advancing money to keep all of the steel shipyards in Canada | fully occupied in building ships for the Mother Country. The time was opportune for Canada to embark upon the building of steel ships as a | national, permanent policy.

TYPEWRITING.—May, 1918.—Time: 30 minutes.

## The Coal Situation.

In these highly critical days it is still of importance, and of great importance, that everything be done that can be done to provide fuel during our cold winters in Canada. But the speech which the hon. gentleman delivered had more to do with the requirements of the country in the way of coal seventy-five or one hundred years from now, and in the way of oil thirty-five years from now, than with the immediate needs of the coming winter. But so far as the question as set out in the resolution is concerned, this is a subject that has engaged the attention of the Government. I am not certain of the date, but, from memory, it was some time in the month of June, or early in July, 1917, that, as a result of deliberation, an Order in Council was passed appointing a Fuel Controller. Mr. Charles A. Magrath, a former member of this House, and now Chairman of the International Waterways Commission, was asked to undertake this duty and accepted the task. The problem that confronted him was mainly to secure from whatever source it could be secured, and, of course, mainly from the United States operators, a supply of coal for the homes, factories and other uses of this country for the winter which has just gone by; to provide in advance that such shipments should be directed to this country, as supplemented by our own production, would ensure us against hardship, so far as that could be ensured against, and at the same time to take whatever steps might be in his power to advance production within this country. It was realized at the time that while, of course, the maximum of coal production in Canada was a matter of primary consideration, it was inevitable that for the purposes of the winter that followed, and the one that was to follow that again, we should have to look for a larger portion of our supply to the anthracite and bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania.

### Production in Nova Scotia.

Since 1913 the coal production in Nova Scotia has been gradually but surely diminishing. The coal sales in Nova Scotia for the past five years have been as follows:—

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| 1913 | 6,478,709 |
| 1914 | 6,154,600 |
| 1915 | 5,757,907 |
| 1916 | 5,933,710 |
| 1917 | 5,143,064 |

Since the year before the outbreak of the war, the coal production of Nova Scotia has decreased by these figures.

The results, with regard to production, during the four-year period from 1914 to 1917, were as follows:—

| | Decrease | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| 1914 | 198,469 | |
| 1915 | 626,001 | |
| 1916 | ..... | 117,009 |
| 1917 | 692,811 | |

## The Dairy Industry.

There is no doubt that during the period of the war and for several years after the war our dairy industry in Canada will have a splendid market and at remunerative

prices. The prices that have obtained since the promulgation of this order have not decreased, so far as butter is concerned. On October 1, the finest creamery butter was forty-five cents per pound. It ranged in this vicinity until October 29th, when it was forty-four and one-half cents per pound. On December 26th, it dropped to forty-one and three-quarters cents per pound. On December 10th, when the regulations permitting the importation of oleomargarine went into effect, the price was forty cents. On January 21st it had gone up to forty-four and one-half cents per pound; on March 4th, forty-seven and one-half cents; on March 26th, forty-nine cents.

## General Examination for Lower Grade Offices, Inside Service, May, 1918.

ARITHMETIC.—Time: 1½ hours.

The paper set is that given on page 139.

SPELLING—Part I.—Time: 30 minutes.

The paper set is that given on page 140.

SPELLING—Part II.—Time: 30 minutes.

The paper set is that given on page 140.

WRITING.—Time: 30 minutes.

The paper set is that given on page 140.

## Naval Cadetships, May, 1918.

ARITHMETIC.—Time: 2½ hours.

1. The length of the metre is 39·37 inches; find the difference in yards between 5 miles and 8 kilometres.

   Find also, correct to two decimal places, the number of metres in 100 yards.

2. Find the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple of 25631, 32731. Find also the prime factors of each of these numbers.

3. Perform the operations indicated in (1) and (2), first by vulgar fractions and then by reducing to three places of decimals. How nearly do the methods agree?

   (1)

   (2)

4. Show by examples made up by yourself that you understand what the terms "Ratio" and "Proportion" mean in Arithmetic.

5. What per cent of [illegible]

   A car [illegible] to build a road for $500. What is the gain per cent?

   If a [illegible] of the selling price, what is the gain per cent?

6. By selling a yacht for $770, 27% is lost on the cost price. What is the cost price?

7. Two regiments, English and Italian, are to march on the same road. The average English stride is 30 inches and 115 steps to the minute, while the corresponding numbers for the Italian are 29 and 119. Which regiment should lead, and how much will it gain in 4 hours?

8. Eleven persons contributed $5 each to a certain sum; two others gave respectively $11 and $22 each more than the average contribution of the 13 persons. What was the sum?

9. Two men begin at 8 a.m. to fill an empty tank capable of holding 300 gallons of water. One empties a 3-gallon pail every two minutes into the tank, and the other a 2-gallon pail every three minutes. When will the tank be filled?

## ALGEBRA.—Time: 2½ hours.

1. Define the following: term, factor, coefficient, and power. Illustrate your definitions by a trinomial algebraical expression, each term to have three factors, two of the three factors to be the same, and the coefficients to be 5, 4 and 3.

2. What is a negative quantity? Show that $a-(b-c)=a-b+c$.
If $x$ represents the date 33 A.D., what will $-3x$ stand for?

3. Find the remainder when $x^6-x^5-19x^4+34x^3-26x^2+8x+2$ is divided by $x^2-5x+4$.
For exact division, the remainder must be zero; hence, for what value of $x$ is the above division exact? Verify for this value of $x$.

4. Show that the expansion of the square of $x+a$ is $x^2+2ax+a^2$.
What must be the relation between $c$ and $d$ in order that $x^2+cx+d$ be a perfect square?

5. Factor
   (*a*) $x^2-5x-6$.
   (*b*) $(x-9)^2-64$.
   (*c*) $(x+y)^3-27(x-y)^3$.

6. The freezing points of water on the Centigrade and Fahrenheit thermometer scales are respectively 0° and 32°, and the boiling points of water, 100° and 212°, respectively. The temperature shown on the Centigrade scale is $x°$, what is the corresponding temperature on the Fahrenheit?

7. A room is $a$ feet long and $b$ feet wide. In the centre is a rug, $c$ feet long and $d$ feet wide. What is the area of uncovered floor space?
Express, by an equation, the condition that the uncovered floor space is one-third of the total floor space.

8. If $a$ denote the number of merchant ships over 1,600 tons, $b$ the number under 1,600 tons sunk by submarines in one week, and $c$ the number unsuccessfully attacked; give a formula expressing the number which escaped as a percentage of the total number attacked.

9. A man rows a certain distance against a current, resting for 15 minutes on the way. He rows back with the current in half the total time that was taken in going. Find the distance, (*a*) supposing that he anchored while resting, (*b*) supposing that he drifted while resting. Given that his rate of rowing in still water is 5 miles an hour and that the rate of the current is 2 miles an hour.

GEOMETRY. Time: 2½ hours.

1. Construct the triangle ABC, given BC = 3·45", angle A = 65°, angle B = 65°. Measure the remaining parts and state any facts or theorems which are verified by these measurements.

2. Show how to draw a line perpendicular to a given line from a given point without the line. Give the construction and proof.

3. If two triangles have one side and the two angles adjacent to it of one triangle respectively equal to the corresponding side and angles of the other triangle, prove that the triangles are equal in every respect.

4. Prove that the exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the two interior opposites.

The sides AB, AC of the triangle ABC are produced to D, E, respectively, so that BD = BC = CE. BE and CD are joined and meet at F. Prove that the angle BFD is the complement of half the angle BAC.

5. Prove that parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area. Hence show that the area of a parallelogram is base × vertical height, and the area of a trapezium is ½ (sum of parallel sides) × distance between them.

6. Prove that the bisectors of the angles of a triangle meet in a point which is the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle.

7. In a right-angled triangle, prove that the square on the side opposite the right angle equals the sum of the squares on the other two sides.

8. ABC is a triangle right-angled at A. A line is drawn cutting AB, AC at D and E. BE, CD are joined. Prove that $BE^2 + CD^2 = BC^2 + ED^2$.

9. Prove geometrically that [illegible]

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE. Time: 2½ hours.

1. Explain as simply as you can the meaning of each of the following terms as used in Science: buoyancy, density, pressure, conductivity.

What are the processes usually referred to as condensation and distillation? Make a diagram of some form of still for making fresh water from seawater.

2. What is the purpose of a barometer? On what principle does the ordinary mercury barometer work? Make a neat sketch of one. Why is mercury, rather than water, used?

3. If a thing is made hotter and hotter, what changes may be noticed in it? What is the purpose of a thermometer? Describe one form carefully, with a neat sketch, and show how it is graduated.

4. What relation holds between the weight of a floating object and the weight of the liquid displayed by it? What relation is true if a sinking body, such as a piece of lead, is immersed in water? Describe a simple experiment to verify *one* of these two relations.

5. Give suitable dimensions of any device by means of which a man could raise a 500-lb. block of stone from the ground if he could exert a force only equal to the weight of 150 lbs. What disadvantage always attends any such machine?

6. The following facts can be verified by experiment. Describe a simple experiment for each, showing how it accomplishes its purpose: (*a*) Gases expand when heated, (*b*) Copper conducts heat better than iron does, (*c*) Copper expands when heated more than iron does.

7. Mention any three experiments you have seen in which an element has been extracted from a compound. Describe *one* of these experiments in more detail, giving a diagram if necessary; and state the chief physical and chemical properties of the element referred to.

8. Explain what really goes on in the following chemical processes: a man breathing, metals tarnishing, coal-gas burning, gunpowder exploding.

Are the operations referred to in the second part of Question 1 chemical processes, or not? Why?

9. Give the names of a few of the great men of Science, and tell why they are known to you. Mention whether the work to which you refer belongs to Physics or to Chemistry.

## ENGLISH COMPOSITION—PART I.—Time: 1 hour.

Write an essay of about 300 words on *one* of the following subjects:

1. The Tanks.
2. Economy.
3. Patriotism.
4. A Disaster.

## ENGLISH COMPOSITION—PART II.

Time: 1½ hours. Dictation, ½ hour. Reproduction, 1 hour.

NOTE.—This part is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will advise them to give attention to spelling, punctuation and writing.

*The following is to be read twice aloud; once as a whole to give the meaning and once by phrases to enable the candidates to write.*

There is no sentence in Burke more often quoted than that in which he forbids us to draw an indictment against a nation. The warning is opportune in times of war, when belligerents exhaust their ingenuity in unfavourable generalizations about their opponents. No sweeping condemnation will cover all aspects of a national life, and, therefore, you cannot deduce, from a generality, an accurate judgment of an individual or of a section of the society criticised. Again, national faults are different in kind from the personal failings with which we are familiar. A country, publicly disloyal to its bond, may boast a majority of strictly honourable private citizens. But Burke's dictum must not be pressed too far. A nation can have national vices; it can sin as a community; and the historian is permitted now and then to fasten guilt upon that corporate existence which we call a people.

*The following is to be twice read aloud to the candidates who will then write the gist of it in their own words.*

"At Gaba Tepe."

"The noise, smoke and concussion produced was unlike anything you can even imagine until you have seen it. The hills in front looked as if they had, suddenly, been transformed into smoking volcanoes, the common shell throwing up great chunks of ground and masses of black smoke, and the shrapnel forming a white canopy above. Sections of ground were covered by each ship all around our front trenches and, the ranges being known, the shooting was excellent. Nevertheless, a great deal of fire was, of necessity, indirect and the ground afforded such splendid cover that the Turks continued to advance in a most gallant manner. Their artillery not only plast red our positions on shore with shrapnel, but actually tried to drive the ships off the coast by firing at them, and their desperate snipers, in place of a better target, tried to pick off officers and men on the decks and bridges. We picked up many bullets on the decks afterwards. . . . On shore, the rifle and machine-gun fire was incessant, and at times rose into a perfect storm as the Turks pressed forward their attack. The hills were ablaze with shells from the ships and the enemy's shrapnel, whilst on the beach masses of troops were waiting to take their places in the trenches, and the beach parties worked incessantly at landing stores, material and ammunition."

FRENCH.—Time: 2½ hours.

I. *Traduisez en anglais.*

(a) Frédéric II et le conscrit.

Frédéric le Grand avait l'habitude de faire des questions à tous ceux qui voulaient entrer dans sa garde. Ces questions étaient toujours celles-ci: "Quel âge avez-vous? Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous au régiment? Recevez vous régulièrement votre paie et vos vêtements?" Un jeune Français se présenta un jour, mais malheureusement il ne comprenait pas l'allemand et dut apprendre par cœur les réponses aux questions. Quand le roi vit le Français, il s'approcha de lui et lui posa la seconde question. Celui-ci, croyant que c'était la première question, répondit: "Vingt et un ans, sire." "Quel âge avez-vous donc? vous avez l'air très jeune?" "Un an," répondit-il. "Etes-vous fou ou est ce moi?" demanda le roi. Et le soldat répondit: "L'un et l'autre." Lorsqu'on expliqua à Frédéric ce qu'il en était, il en rit beaucoup.

(b) La dernière classe.

Tout à coup l'horloge de l'église sonna midi, puis l'angélus. Au même moment les trompettes des Prussiens qui revenaient de l'exercice éclatèrent sous nos fenêtres. M. Hamel se leva, tout pâle, dans sa chaire. Jamais il ne m'avait paru si grand.

"Mes amis," dit-il, "mes amis, je... je..."

Mais quelque chose l'étouffait. Il ne pouvait achever sa phrase. Alors il se tourna vers le tableau, prit un morceau de craie, et, en appuyant de toutes ses forces, il écrivit aussi gros qu'il put:

"Vive la France!"

Puis il resta là, la tête appuyée au mur, et, sans parler, avec sa main il nous fit signe:

"C'est fini... allez-vous-en."

II. *Traduisez en français:*

1. What a beautiful garden! Is it theirs?
2. Whose house is this? It is his.
3. I have no pen. Give me the master's.
4. Which of these pens do you prefer? I prefer this one.
5. Do you think it will be fine to-morrow? I don't know, but I hope so.
6. When I got up this morning at half-past six, it was raining.
7. I must have some ink and paper, if you wish me to finish that letter.

III. *Traduisez en français:*

1. Come with me to the station. A friend of mine is arriving by the 2.15 train.
2. Here are the books which I bought this morning. Have you read them?
3. How long have you been waiting for me? A half an hour.
4. I have given it to him. He has sent it to me. Give them to her, don't give them to him.
5. I like this, but I don't like that. This one is cheaper than that one.
6. Will you kindly tell me what time it is? It is twenty minutes to four.
7. I have just seen your brother. He told me that he returned from the Front yesterday.

IV. (*a*) Donnez le féminin de: fier, blanc, complet, vieux, roux, empereur, dieu, roi, lion.

(*b*) Donnez le pluriel de: journal, carnaval, trou, genou, détail, éventail, bleu, feu, celui, œil.

V. Ecrivez le futur de: devoir, venir, pouvoir; le présent du subjonctif de: faire, avoir, finir; l'impératif de: se lever, être, écrire; les temps primitifs de: réussir, tenir, voir, vendre, manger.

## GEOGRAPHY.—Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. Draw an outline of *either* the Eastern *or* Western Coast of North America, and mark the positions of *six* important ports. Describe the lines of communication with the interior and the facilities for Atlantic or Pacific trade.

2. Discuss the value of the Canadian railways as a link between (*a*) Eastern and Western Canada, (*b*) the different parts of the British Empire.
   Name some Canadian products that are moved (1) Eastward, (2) Westward.
   Name, from West to East, the chief cities along the route of one of the Transcontinental railways.

3. Draw a sketch map of the system of canal, lake and river navigation from the head of the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.
   Mark some of the lake ports, Canadian and American.
   Point out the advantages of this system of waterways (*a*) for the transportation of natural products and imports, (*b*) for tourist traffic, (*c*) for the production of power.

4. Compare *either* Canada and Australia *or* Canada and India with respect to (*a*) area, (*b*) population, (*c*) industries, (*d*) climate, (*e*) exports, (*f*) imports.

5. British merchant steamers are ordered to England from (*a*) Bombay, via the Suez Canal, (*b*) Cape Town, (*c*) British Guiana. Mention some of the British coaling stations at which these steamers could call. Make a list of the commodities the steamers might carry.

6. In what parts of the British Isles and Western Europe are the following produced: copper, iron, oil, coal, dairy products, grain?

Locate the following places and give some interesting fact about each; Cambrai, Jericho, Liverpool, Odessa, Manchester, Oise, Ostend, Belfast, St. Quentin.

7. Write a short description of *two* of the following countries, naming the chief rivers, harbours, cities, industries, and describing the people and climate: France, Belgium, Italy, South Africa, New Zealand.

## HISTORY.—Time 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted: *three* in each part.

### PART I.

1. "Next to Champlain, Count de Frontenac was the greatest of the French Governors." Explain the statement as fully as you can.

2. Tell briefly the story of:

(*a*) the Acadians,
(*b*) the United Empire Loyalists.

What influence did the latter have in the making of Canada?

3. (*a*) Draw an outline map of North America at the outbreak of the Seven Years' War. On the map mark the following:—

(i) Lands in dispute between England and France
(ii) Forts Duquesne, Ticonderoga, Necessity, Frontenac, Beauséjour.
(iii) Rivers Monongahela, St. Charles, Ohio, Hudson and Mohawk.

(*b*) State quite briefly the chief events which led up to the final declaration of war.

4. (*a*) What condition of affairs led to the union of the Provinces of Canada in 1867?
(*b*) Name *two* of the Fathers of Confederation.
(*c*) State briefly the main changes brought about by the passing of the British North America Act.

### PART II.

1. Write a short life of *one* of the following:—

(*a*) Mary, Queen of England,
(*b*) Mary, Queen of Scotland.

Whatever queen you choose, you should make it clear in the course of your answer whether you sympathize with her or not.

2. Arrange the following battles under one of three headings, viz.:

(*a*) War of the Austrian Succession,
(*b*) Seven Years' War,
(*c*) Peninsular War.

Give the name of the English commander in each case, the result of the battle and the correct date of any *four* engagements: Fontenoy, Vimiera, Minden, Plassey, Toulouse, Falkirk, Corunna, Quiberon Bay, Preston Pans, Albuera, Heights of Abraham, Dettingen.

3. Make a list of the six Englishmen who made themselves famous during the reign of George III, 1760-1820. Write short accounts of any *two* of them.

4. Outline briefly the causes and leading events of the Crimean War.

LATIN.—Time: 2½ hours.

I. *Translate into English:*

(*a*) Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit et ditissimus Orgetorix. Is, M. Messala et M. Pupio Pisone consulibus, regni cupiditate inductus coniurationem nobilitatis fecit et civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent: perfacile esse, cum virtute omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri. Id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur: una ex parte flumine Rheno latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit, altera ex parte monte Iura altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios, tertia lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit.

(*b*) Tubicen ab hostibus captus est. "Cur me," inquit, "interficitis? nam inermis sum, neque quidquam habeo praeter hanc tubam." At hostes, "Propter hoc ipsum," inquiunt, "te interficiemus quod, ipse pugnandi imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitare soles." Non solum malefici sunt puniendi, sed etiam ei qui alios ad male faciendum incitent.

II. *Translate into Latin:*

1. Britain is a large island and has many towns and fields.
2. The boy by whom the horses were driven is a farmer's son.
3. To-day I am called king; to-morrow I shall be considered an enemy.
4. Did he not give a sword to his son and command him to follow the enemy?
5. He said the soldiers were fighting for their native land.
6. We hope to drive the Germans, the enemies of our country, across the Rhine.
7. No one is so wise that he knows all things.
8. Peace having been made, our men can return home.

III. Decline in the singular and in the plural: meus filius, puer tristis, iter breve, ego, iste (all genders), vir, vis, senex.

IV. Give the comparative and the superlative of: bonus, tristis, magnus, ingens, iuvenis. Form adverbs from: acer, facilis, subitus, multus, fortis.

V. Write the future indicative of: moneo, capio, utor; the present subjunctive of: amo, sum, nolo; the present participle of: eo, rego, miror; the gerund of: audio; the gerundive of : fero; the principal parts of: proficiscor, doceo, do, venio, quaero.

VI. Give the Latin for: all of us, on the top of the mountain, at Rome, which of the two? many of us, one mile, ten miles, ten each, fifteen times, 80, 800, 30th.

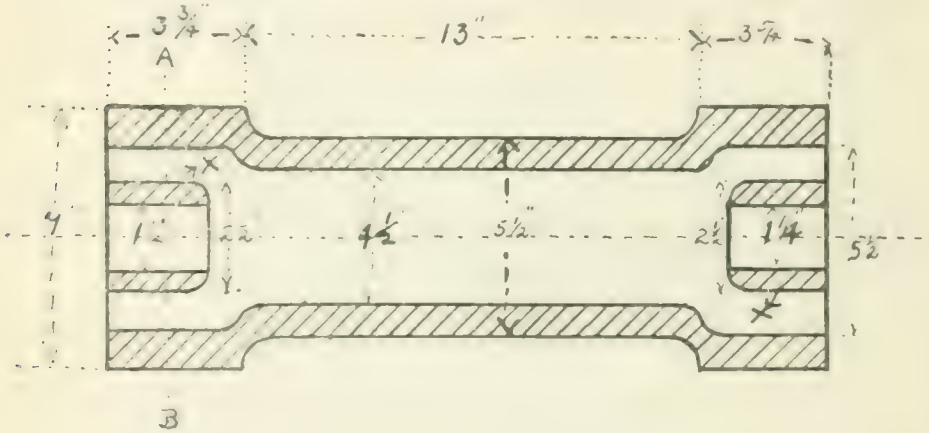
DRAWING.—Time: 2½ hours.

PART I. MECHANICAL DRAWING.

NOTE.—Drawings need be done in pencil only. All dimensions to be given.

1. By means of rectangular projection draw the Plan, Front and Side Elevations of an Hexagonal Prism, the height of which measures 3", and the diameter across the corners, 2¼". Make your drawings full size.

2. A on the accompanying sheet is a rough sketch of a hollow cylindrical valve, in sectional elevation. Reproduce it on a scale of 3" to the foot, and draw a sectional end elevation through AB. The two hubs, or bosses, marked x are each connected to the body of the valve by two webs, or spokes, diametrically opposite each other, of the same thickness as the boss, and ¾" wide.

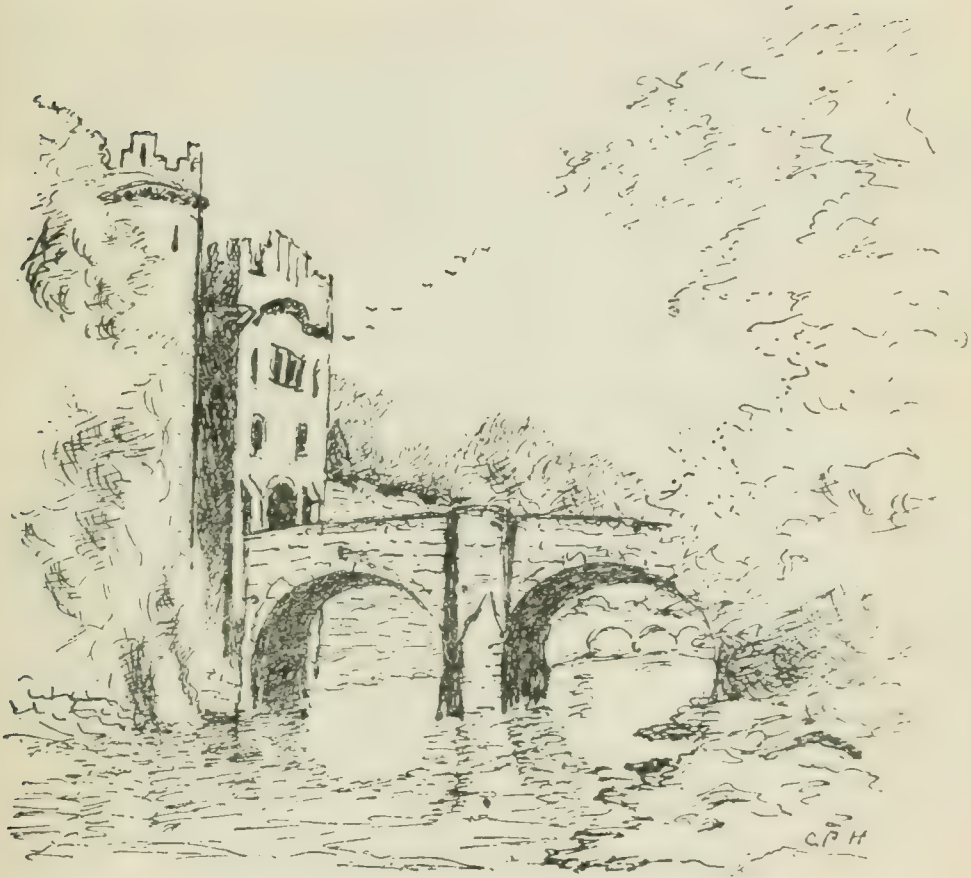



—HOLLOW CYLINDRICAL VALVE—

-FRONT ELEVATION-

PART II.—FREEHAND DRAWING.

1. Make a pen-and-ink drawing of the accompanying sketch F.



**Special Preliminary Examination, Outside Service, September, 1917.**

ARITHMETIC.—Time: 1½ hours.

NOTE.—No marks will be allowed unless the full work is shown and the answer is correct.

Values.

9 1. Write in words: 60109, 3090500; 270000973.

6 2. Write in figures: Seven hundred and seven thousand and seventy-seven: Nine hundred and three million forty thousand nine hundred and fifty.

17 3. Add 78982; 6893; 9987; 64769; 92998; 87885; 42976; 34787; 67890; 989; 65678; 99999.

17 4. Multiply 567480913 by 6749.

17 5. Divide 56200642827 by 5893.

17 6. A mill employs 17 men and 9 boys. They work 9 hours a day on 5 days of the week and 5 hours on Saturdays. The men are paid 35 cents an hour, and the boys 17 cents an hour. Find the total wages paid out in 52 weeks.

17 7. (*a*) Find the value of the pulpwood used in each of the following provinces in the year 1915.

(*b*) Find the total value of the wood used in all three provinces.

| Province. | Number of cords used. | Price per cord. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quebec.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 697,962 | $6 06 | |
| Ontario.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 480,627 | 7.92 | |
| New Brunswick.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 115,842 | 5.32 | |

## SPELLING—Part I.—Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

At long distance, looking over the blew watters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in clear wether, you might think that you saw a lonily sea-gull purching motionless on a point of rock. Then, as you drifted in, following the langued tide and the soft southren breese, you would percieve that the point of rock was a raggid hill with a few bushes and stunted trees growing in the crevises, and that the gleeming speck neer the summit must be some kind of a bilding. Then, as you floated still farther north and droo nearer to the coast, the desolet hill, wood detatch itself from the maneland and becum a littel mountin-isle, with deep watter, neerly 10 miles wide, fleing between it and the shoar; while the shinning speck on the seeward side stood cleerly as a low whitewashed dewlling with a sterdy round towar at one end, crouned with a big ate-sider lantren—a solitery litehouse.

## SPELLING—Part II—Time: 30 minutes.

Note – This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given, if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Meanwhile important changes were taking place in the relations between England and Scotland. In William's last message to parliament he had asked it to consider how the union of these two countries could be brought about. But many difficulties stood in the way, arising out of the trading jealousy of the English and the often unreasonable pretensions of the Scots. Though these countries had for over one hundred years been under one sovereign, there was little blending and much jealousy of each other. Finally, however, an understanding was come to; and in 1707 The Act of Union was passed which made the two nations one. By this Act the two countries were to form one kingdom under the name of Great Britain, with one parliament in England, to which the Scots were to send representatives. The Scots were allowed to retain their national form of religion and their courts of justice.

WRITING.—Time: 30 minutes.

*Copy the following extract:—*

FUTURE OF FUR-FARMING.

With regard to the future of fur-farming in Canada, it seems to me that its value can be greatly enhanced by diversifying it. The domestication of the silver fox is now a complete success. With mink, the problem is about settled. I know parties who have paid twenty dollars (10 per cent of $200) a pair for mink to be delivered next fall. Marten is a more valuable animal to farm than the mink. We have not yet learned how to do it, but there are many experiments under way, some of which will undoubtedly terminate successfully. One great trouble is to secure the animals. Beaver would hardly pay to raise. They destroy trees, which are expensive, and they are worth only about fifteen dollars each. About 80,000 are taken in Canada every year. Two years ago it was found necessary to slaughter a large number of them in one of the National Parks, and, as a result, the prices came down.

## Special Qualifying Examination.—Outside Service.—September, 1917.

ARITHMETIC.—Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

1. Add 346789547; 987658379; 876329856; 765869784; 596873267; 798865478; 893765483; 557766889, and substract the sum from 10000000000.
2. Multiply 5476895537 by 6892605, and divide the product by 6892605.
3. Simplify $\dfrac{8\frac{3}{4} - (\frac{3}{7} \times 15\frac{3}{4}) + (2\frac{2}{55} \div 1\frac{11}{25})}{(\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{3}{7}) - (5\frac{3}{5} \div 3\frac{1}{15})}$.
4. What is the dividend, if the divisor is $17\frac{2}{7}$, the quotient $2\frac{13}{25}$ and the remainder $7\frac{5}{6}$?
5. To what sum will $1,260 amount at the end of 6 years at 6% per annum, compound interest?
6. Find the proceeds of the following note, discounted at Ottawa on January 25th, at 6% per annum.

   $360.00 OTTAWA, January 5th, 1917.

   Ninety days after date, I promise to pay to the order of J. M. Moore three hundred and sixty dollars, value received.

   S. H. ROSE.

7. Two horses were sold for $200 each. On one a loss of 25% and on the other a gain of 25% on cost was made. Find the gain or loss on the two.
8. The sum of $375 is to be divided among three people, so that the second may receive $25 more than the first and $25 less than the third. How much does each receive?
9. A man's fortune is divided into two equal parts; the first, placed at 6% per annum, brings $50 a year more interest than the second, placed at 5¾%. What is the amount of the fortune.
10. A company insured a store for ¾ of its value at 2½%, and reinsured ¾ of the risk in another company at 2%. The premium received by the first company was greater by $45 than that paid to the second company. What was the value of the store?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

1. Write in good form a letter to the Public Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior, asking for a copy of the latest map of Saskatchewan that shows lands available for homesteading. Ask also for a copy of the Government regulations regarding free homesteads to settlers; and enquire if any special arrangements have been made in favour of returned soldiers. Ask also for the name and address of the Dominion Lands agent nearest to Outlook, Sask.

2. Write a letter to the secretary of the Returned Soldiers Association at the capital of the province in which you are writing, asking (1) what arrangements are being made in regard to furnishing employment to returned soldiers; (2) what is being done in regard to giving courses of instruction to soldiers disabled. Express a preference for some special employment, and ask what help you may expect to fit yourself for this work.

3. Give, in about 300 words and in good sentence form, the substance of the following letter:—

OTTAWA, December 15, 1902.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER,—At the colonial conference held in London last year, notice was given on behalf of the Canadian government of a resolution favouring the removal of the embargo imposed by the Imperial government against the importation of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom. The conference was of opinion that the question was one for the Imperial and Canadian governments only, and on the suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Wilfrid Laurier it was arranged at a meeting of the conference on the 5th August that the subject should be referred to the Right Honourable Mr. Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture in the Imperial government, and myself on behalf of the Canadian government. In pursuance of appointment, I met Mr. Hanbury on the 7th August last for the discussion of the subject with a view, if possible, of steps being taken for the removal of the embargo.

At the very commencement of the discussion Mr. Hanbury stated that perhaps it would save a lengthy argument if he were to explain the attitude of the Imperial government, and thereupon he proceeded to do so. He pointed out that under the original provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, the Board of Agriculture was empowered to establish the embargo against the importation of live cattle, and in their discretion to relax its provisions by waiving the requirement of slaughter whenever they were satisfied with respect to any country that its laws in regard to importation and exportation of animals, the introduction or spreading of disease, and the general sanitary condition of animals in such country, afforded reasonable security against the introduction of diseased animals. He further stated that until 1896 the law left it necessary for the Board of Agriculture to remove the embargo against any country whenever, having regard to the provisions of the Act, the Board was satisfied so to do. He stated that so long as the law was in this condition questions were constantly arising between the government and those of other countries affected by the embargo as to whether the maintenance of the embargo against such other countries was or was not justifiable; that whenever a country was scheduled a dispute arose as to the accuracy of the views expressed by the Board's veterinary officers which had led to the scheduling. He stated that, owing to the latent nature of disease, examination of the coast of every of large numbers of cattle afforded unsatisfactory evidence as to their being immune from disease, and that in consequence the British farmers were constantly exposed to the danger of disease being imported into their herds and flocks, and that accordingly the Imperial government had decided as a matter of policy, having for its object the protection of the herds and flocks of the

British farmers, to alter the law and remove the discretionary power in question from the Board of Agriculture, and by Act of parliament prohibit importation. Hence the passage of the Act of 1896 which repealed the discretionary power vested in the Board of Agriculture, and excluded foreign cattle from importation into the United Kingdom except for slaughter at the port of entry.

Mr. Hanbury stated that his government was satisfied that Canadian herds and flocks were free from disease, and that the Act of 1896 was not occasioned by any suspicion to the contrary, but was general legislation applicable to all countries. He concluded by saying that inasmuch as it was practically impossible to determine satisfactorily by diagnosis whether at the early stages cattle were or were not diseased, his government was not, in the interests of the British farmer, prepared to take the chance upon this point by permitting the entry of any cattle from outside countries, and would not be prepared to entertain a proposition looking to a repeal of the provisions of the Act of 1896.

## GEOGRAPHY.—Time, 2 hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. Explain how the climate of (*a*) Alberta, (*b*) Vancouver Island, (*c*) Bermuda, (*d*) Mexico is affected by one or more of the following: Ocean currents, Mountain ranges, Prevailing winds, Presence of large bodies of water.

2. Give in detail, from west to east, the boundary between Canada and the United States of America.

3. Name *one* country in South America, *one* in Africa and *one* in Asia where wheat is an important product, and name in order the waters of a route between Liverpool and each country.

4. A gentleman in Quebec City wishes to visit the Pacific Coast of Canada, and to travel westward by a Canadian railway and eastward by another Canadian railway. Outline for him how the journey may be made, telling the road to take each way, and naming *ten* towns or cities he will pass through in going, and *ten* others he will pass through in returning.

5. Compare Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia with respect to Area, Climate, Agriculture, Mining, and Fisheries.

6. Explain—
   (1) why Pennsylvania has become a leading steel-producing State;
   (2) why towns and cities in the Niagara peninsula have become very important manufacturing centres;
   (3) why Chicago and Buffalo have grown so rapidly;
   (4) why the pulp and paper industry is prosperous in Northern Quebec.

7. Give the location of each of the following, and mention how its name is associated with the present war: Palestine, Euphrates, Trieste, Bern, Bergen, Stockholm, Galway, Greenock, Ramsgate, Lens, Danube.

## HISTORY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. Describe (*a*) Life and Success of Champlain;
   (*b*) Explorations of Champlain;
   (*c*) Colonization by Champlain.

2. Write brief notes on each of the following: Final Capture of Louisbourg, Battle of the Plains of Abraham, Peace of Paris 1763.

3. Explain clearly: The Monroe Doctrine, the First Reform Bill 1832, The English Factory Act 1833 and any amendments, The Septennial Act 1716 and its effect.

4. Tell who George I was, and how his House succeeded to the Throne of Great Britain and Ireland. Give an outline of his struggle with the Jacobites 1715, and of his relations with Sir Robert Walpole.

5. Select any *three* of these names, and tell why each is noteworthy in the history of his country: Cardinal Richelieu, George Canning, Louis XIV, Daniel O'Connell, Lord Durham, Sir John Macdonald.

6. What is usually implied by "Home Rule for Ireland"? What reasons can you give (*a*) in its favour, (*b*) against it? Give Gladstone's policy on this Question.

7. Explain the conditions and events that led to Confederation 1867, the terms of the British North America Act briefly, the selection of the Capital of Canada; *or*

Discuss fully (*a*) The Political Progress, (*b*) The Material Progress, (*c*) The Educational Progress of Canada during the past fifty years (1867-1917).

## SPELLING—Part I.—Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Finealy we came to a large flat aread wherof the sulmerjed sirface was, it seamed, a sheat of water cawsed by the operation of beevers, and I went flipflaping over the undewirtions that marked the position of there dama. Nor had we far to look before finading trees that those creaturs had neetly felled. But this fine object lessen in natchecral history did not blind me to the fackt that snow-shooing, as practiced by myself, was not owaly detishent in grace, but hidy erksum—a state of afairs that I atributed owaly parshaly to my inexperyents. The novis now tardyly concented to the expert's oridgmal sugieschun that boots are an unsuitable auxellary to the sport; and it was aggreed that, on the fol wing day, enjoying the same companionship, I should go a-snowshooing in mocasuns.

That proovel another storey alltogether. Note that, under advise, I had put on three pares of socks, and—by way of giveing a sporting tuch to my apearants—had extend the outside pare to overlapp my trowsers. The mocasuns were of so soft and thin a matereal that they nearly felt like a forth pare of socks. In other words, the foot, no longer incased in an indestrukble shell, was sensetiv to tuch and plyable; which resaltted in the warer haveing a large measure of controll over his snow-shoo.

## SPELLING—Part II.—Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Utilizing a long wooden staircase, I descended into that ample theatre of athletic amusements, whence arose a great wave of sound, in which the pleasing efforts of a military band, supplemented by the echoing ring of the skates, served as an instrumental

accompaniment to a chorus of many hundred young voices calling, singing and laughing. The ice was divided into areas appointed for different uses—this place for figure skating, that place for hockey, an ordinary rink here, a racing course there—and with spheres for pedestrians, as, for example, the little village of tents in which boots were changed, cloaks deposited, and refreshment secured. Manifestly, the centres of supreme interest were the toboggan towers. Of the enthusiastic young people scores, shouldering their hand-sleighs, gathered in the long line; others were struggling up the tall flight of wooden stairs; still others were rushing down the great slide; and far away it was all happening in duplicate on the return toboggan.

That whole scene partook so much the character of a carnival that it did not surprise me to see, in the animated throng, certain gay figures whom I took to be clowns.

## WRITING AND COPYING MANUSCRIPTS.—Time: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

Civil Service of Canada – Special Qualifying Examination.

Extract is a speech delivered in 1905 – This year is
(not one) of armies only but of nations. Besides,
it is a war in wh. the material resources of the
nations are organized & utilized to a remarkable degree.
Not the manhood only of the warring nations but
all the industrial organizations, all the uses of
sciences, all the command of the forces of nature
wh. has been achieved in the past are being brot
to bear in this conflict. In our Empire we have
almost without limit the resources, resources
greater than those of Germany & Austria-Hungary
combined if we possess the self-denial, the
patriotism, & the organizing capacity to utilize
them to the utmost & to put our full strength
into the contest, then our cause will triumph
without a doubt. Our race has never failed in
the hour of trial & so shall with the resources
we now at our command and mean the strength
of our national spirit. And be accounted to us
for dishonour in the eye to come. In short, if
we do not win, it will be because we deserve
to lose. We will not fail: humanity never
did do nor will (at the hour of time here).
can rely upon them; but we must not

~~try~~ attempt to accomplish with men ~~only~~ alone what our enemies are doᵍ with guns & munitⁿˢ. ✻ In Canada we began to organize our industries for the production of munitⁿˢ of war as far back as the end of Aug., 1914. Grt. progress has been tr/ made in Gt. Britain & in Canada & grt. results since attained; but even durᵍ recent mos. munitⁿˢ of war have been the continuous & growᵍ need of our troops. As to what we have done or failed to do in the past, whether in Canada, in these islands or elsewhere, let the dead past bury its dead. This is not the time to speak ~~about~~ of the past but to look to the future. It is 8/ a time, not for criticism but for actⁿ.

stat/ ✻ The ~~industrial~~ resources of the Empire are sufficiently grt. to ~~furnish~~ provide an abundance of both.

**Promotion Examination.—September 19, 1917.**

PAPER ON DUTIES OF OFFICE, FOR CHIEF CLERK IN THE CUSTOMS OR SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

1. Within what time must claims for damage on perishable articles be verified in order to secure a refund on account of such damage?
2. Explain briefly the provisions of the Tariff Act governing special duty or dumping duty.
3. May cash discounts be allowed in estimating the value of imported goods for duty? If so, to what extent and under what conditions?
4. How many Imperial gallons are equivalent in value to 100 wine gallons?

5. Within what period shall warehoused goods be finally cleared (if the period be not extended by the Minister of Customs)?

6. What action should be taken by Customs Officer in regard to goods found enclosed in any package and not mentioned in the invoice or entry of such package?

7. In what manner may imported goods be entered for duty in the absence of properly certified invoice for such goods?

8. By what instruments are wines, spirits or alcoholic liquors tested as to their relative strength of proof?

9. In doubtful cases, how may the rate of duty payable on particular goods be declared under the Customs Act, if there be no previous decision?

10. If imported goods upon which duties have been paid are destroyed by accidental fire while they remain in the custody of the Customs, may the duty on such goods be refunded?

## Examen de concours pour une position de traducteur au Journal des Débats de la Chambre des Communes—Novembre, 1917.

COMPOSITION FRANCAISE.—Temps: 3 heures.

AVIS.—Il n'est pas permis de se servir de dictionnaire.

Ecrire une composition d'au moins 600 mots sur un des sujets suivants:

Le respect des lois.
L'esprit de justice.
Vos vues sur l'impérialisme.
Beautés de la nature canadienne.

ORTHOGRAPHIE.—Première partie.—Temps: 20 minutes.

NOTA.—Ecrivez correctement la pièce suivante. Cinq points seront enlevés pour chaque mot mal épelé dans votre copie.

De nos jours, est est mêle difficil sur la kalité de l'eau que l'on boje et les otorités publiques, chargés de pourvoire aux besoins des vile ou vilages, font cervir à l'alimentacion des eaux qui soubvent douteuses, mais soubvent grocièrement polués, sans que les popultions ainsi alderés se raitache contre pareille traitement. Ont fait cervir à l'alimentacion des eaux qu'ont a déjà utillisé pour transporté l'égg des abitacions les matiaires résiduères provnant de l'homme et de ses inducetries, et il en raizulte une épidémie de mortalités, auxquo une moienne constante d'épidémies d'aurigines hidriques. Il faut ajhoute aussi que le problème de fourniir à une aglomération une eau saine et abondante est toujo plus difficil; car au 4 ou 5 galons par tete qui était suffizant il y a nombre d'année, il faut suppléi maintenant une moienne de 100 galons que la civilizacion et le confor moderne demande. Les sources où l'on puisait cet eau sont devenues insuffizantes par l'agmentacion de la population et certaines pratiques hygiéniques, et les ingénieurs se demandent maintenant, en face des difficultés que présentent l'alimentacion en eau des populeuses, si la civilization n'a pas fait un pas en arière. Le jour où le système du tout à l'égout est venu en usage, et considère la mise en pratique de ce système comme une des lamentables erreurs du XIX siècle.

ORTHOGRAPHIE—Deuxième partie.—Temps: 30 minutes.

Note.—Les candidats ne doivent pas voir cet exercice. L'examinateur leur lira le morceau en entier une première fois, puis le reprendra lentement et distinctement, leur indiquant chaque point. Une dernière lecture rapide est permise, s'il y a du temps de reste. Cette dictée devra se faire en trente minutes.

L'ordinaire est que les femmes témoignent du dévouement aux soldats de leur pays. Et cette sollicitude, plus désintéressée déjà, n'est pas encore insolite quand les femmes d'un pays neutre répandent sur les combattants étrangers les secours que ne réclament pas des détresses proches. Mais que ces femmes d'une nation en guerre, malgré tout angoissées par le sort de leurs fils, de leurs maris, de leurs frères, élèvent leurs cœurs au-dessus des affections domestiques, aient pitié d'étrangers, les compagnons de ces frères et de ces fils, et traitent ces étrangers comme elles traitent leurs plus proches, voilà l'extraordinaire et voilà l'habituel pour les femmes du Canada. Leurs dons inépuisables chargent leurs navires, emplissent nos entrepôts. Là encore se sont unies les vertus des deux races pour compléter l'œuvre. Elle emprunte à la libéralité britannique la largesse, la prévoyance, la précision et cette plénitude des actes auxquels nulle parole ne saurait ajouter. Et pourtant les paroles aussi sont inspirées à la sensibilité des Canadiennes-françaises et un prix nouveau est donné aux actes par cette langue du cœur, soit que dans des déclarations publiques elle soit inspiratrice d'élans et semeuse d'œuvres, soit que, enfermée dans chaque envoi, et par un mot, elle transmette aux destinataires inconnus et présents l'expression toujours dévouée selon les conditions et les âges d'une bonté toujours touchante, et ajoute à la valeur des dons la grâce de donner.

TRADUCTION DE L'ANGLAIS AU FRANÇAIS.—Temps: 3 heures.

Avis.—Il n'est pas permis de se servir de dictionnaire.

The creed of our Government, as representing a Christian people of various forms of religious worship, is Christianity in the broadest and most comprehensive sense of the term. The practice of the Government should correspond with its creed. . . .

The inhabitants of the province at large professing Christianity and being fully represented in the Government by members of a responsible council—Christianity, therefore, upon the most popular principles of government should be the basis of a provincial system of education. But that general principle admits of considerable variety in its application. Such is the case in the countries already referred to; such may, and should be, the case in Canada. . . .

The great importance of this subject, and the erroneous or imperfect views which prevail respecting it, and the desire of explaining fully what I conceive to be the most essential element of a judicious system of public instruction, are my apology for dwelling upon it at length. Religious differences and divisions should rather be healed than inflamed; and the points of agreement, and the means of mutual co-operation on the part of different religious persuasions, should doubtless be studied and promoted by a wise and beneficent government. . . .

With the proper cultivation of the moral feelings, and the formation of moral habits, is intimately connected the corresponding development of all the other faculties, both intellectual and physical. The great object of an efficient system of public instruction should be, not the communication of so much knowledge, but the development of the faculties. Much knowledge may be acquired without any increase of mental power; nay, with even an absolute diminution of it. Though it be admitted that "knowledge is power," it is not the knowledge which professes to be imparted and acquired at a railroad speed: a knowledge which penetrates little below the surface, either of the mind,

or of the nature of things,—the acquisition of which involves the exercise of no other faculty than that of the memory, and that, not upon the principles of philosophical association, but by a mere jingle of words;—a mere word-knowledge, learned by rote, which has no existence in the mind apart from the words in which it is acquired, and which vanishes as they are forgotten,—which often spreads over a large surface, but has neither depth nor fertility,—which grows up, as it were, in a night and disappears in a day,—which adds nothing to the vigour of the mind, and very little that is valuable to its treasures.

This is the system of imparting and acquiring knowledge which notoriously obtains in many of the academies, schools and other educational institutions in the neighbouring States, though it is lamented and deprecated by all the American authors who have examined the educational institutions of other countries, and many others who are competent witnesses of its defects and evils, and who have the virtue and patriotism to expose them. The author of the excellent work heretofore quoted,—*School and Schoolmaster*,—remarks:

"The grand error is, that that is called knowledge which is mere rote-learning and word memory. The child is said to be educated because it can repeat the text of this one's grammar, and of that one's geography and history; because a certain number of facts, often without connection, or dependence, have for the time being been deposited in its memory, though they have never been wrought at all into the understanding, nor have awakened in truth one effort of the higher faculties."

## TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS À L'ANGLAIS.—Temps: 3 heures.

Avis.—Il n'est pas permis de se servir de dictionnaire.

Nous avons été heureux d'apprendre, au Canada, qu'un groupe composé d'une élite de Français connus dans toutes les branches de l'activité humaine, et ayant à sa tête M. Hanotaux, s'organisait, à Paris, pour établir et développer des relations de tous genres avec l'Amérique. Jusqu'à ce jour, la France a eu une telle puissance d'attraction sur le monde entier, qu'elle s'est contentée de prendre contact avec les gens qui sont venus chez elle. Sa clientèle, à domicile, n'a pas diminué en nombre ni en qualité et sa richesse s'est accrue dans des conditions normales si on la compare aujourd'hui avec les périodes antérieures de son histoire. L'examen de son bilan financier donnerait peut-être des résultats moins satisfaisants si on le mettait en regard de celui de ses trois grandes puissances rivales: la Grande-Bretagne, les Etats-Unis et l'Allemagne. L'Angleterre et la France se sont laissées devancer par les Etats-Unis et l'Allemagne pour une raison qui leur est commune: ces deux pays n'ont pas renouvelé assez tôt leurs méthodes commerciales et ne se sont pas suffisamment extériorisés. Ils se sont contentés d'attendre le client chez eux, tandis que l'Américain et l'Allemand allaient le relancer chez lui. Il y a plus de dix ans, l'un de mes compatriotes voyageant en Russie constatait, après y avoir séjourné plusieurs mois et avoir parcouru des milliers de kilomètres dans la campagne, qu'il n'avait rencontré dans les villages russes, en fait d'étrangers, que des représentants de grandes maisons américaines qui enseignaient aux paysans à se servir des machines agricoles provenant des Etats-Unis. Tout récemment, un fabricant parisien ayant besoin d'une machine d'un prix élevé, il s'adressa à des maisons françaises, anglaises et allemandes. Il reçut des catalogues anglais et français, mais, de l'Allemagne, il eut la visite d'un agent qui le convainquit de la supériorité de son produit. Je cite ces deux exemples qui sont typiques et qui expliquent l'avance prise depuis vingt-cinq ans, sur les marchés étrangers, par l'Américain et l'Allemand.

## Special Examination for Positions of Egg Inspectors, April, 1918.

### ARITHMETIC.—Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take Question 1 and any other *six*.

1. (*a*) Simplify: $\frac{6}{7} \div \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{7}$ of $1\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{9}$ of $\frac{18}{25} : (\frac{2}{3} + \frac{6}{7}) \times \frac{4}{7}$.
   (*b*) Find, without changing the decimals to vulgar fractions, the value of:
   $253{\cdot}1625 \times 32{\cdot}64 \div 168{\cdot}775$.

2. A commission merchant in Toronto received $6,150, with directions to purchase flour at $9.60 a barrel. If he charges 2½% commission on the amount purchased, find:
   (*a*) how many barrels of flour he bought;
   (*b*) the amount of his commission.

3. A fruit dealer bought 40 doz. oranges at 24 cts. a dozen. Before any were sold, 20% of them had been spoiled. At what price per dozen must he sell the rest of the oranges in order to make a profit of 16⅔% on the whole transaction?

4. I sold my house for $9,000, receiving in payment $1,000 cash and a note for 90 days, without interest, for the balance. After 30 days I had the note discounted at a bank at 7%. How much did the bank pay me?

5. At $20 per thousand, find the cost of bricks, each 8½ in. long, 4 in. wide, and 2½ in. thick, for a wall 20 ft. long, 8½ ft. high, and 2 ft. thick. The mortar takes up 1/12 of the entire space.

6. One side of a rectangular field is 10 rods, and the area is ¾ of an acre. Find the cost of painting one side of a close board fence 6 ft. high around it at 18 cts. per sq. yd.

7. A landlord builds a house at a cost of $6,000. He insures it at ½% on ¾ of its value, pays water rates at $3.75 per quarter, and a 25-mill tax on an assessment of ⅘ of the value. He rents the house at $35 a month. Find his net annual income therefrom.

8. Bought land at $40 an acre. How much must I ask an acre that I may abate 25% from my asking price, and still make 30% on the purchase money?

### ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Writing will be valued from this paper.

1. (*a*) Write, in correct form, a letter of about thirty lines in length, from 105 Ontario Street, Montreal, to a friend, Henry Thomas, who lives at 45 Congress Street, San Francisco, describing to him a Canadian winter. By referring to the winter of 1917-18, indicate both the advantages and disadvantages of such a winter.
   (*b*) Write in a ruled space the envelope address.

2. Write a composition of about 300 words on any *one* of the following subjects:—
   (1) The Making of Maple Sugar.
   (2) The Benefit of Good Roads.
   (3) The Importance of Increased Food Production.
   (4) The Submarine Menace.

3. Correct any errors in the following sentences:—

(1) There is no better inspector than him in the country.
(2) Can I have the use of your pen for a few minutes?
(3) One of my friends has an automobile, and us boys have often rode in it.
(4) Every one of us make many mistakes every day of our lives.
(5) He would not of gone into the house without permission.
(6) Why has he went to the market?
(7) Hardly had he began to speak than he was interrupted by loud applause.

## SPELLING—Part I.—Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling: 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

50

Just when the deliteful days were begining to paul upon us, a reel adventchure befel us, which, had we bin atending strictly to bizness, we shood not have encountred. For a weak preaveous we had bin crewsing constantly without ever seaing a spowt, ecksept thoes belonging to whails out at sea, whithir we new it was foly to folow them. At lassed, won afternoon, as we wear lissedlesly loling chaf asleap, ecksept the loock-out man) across the thwoarts, we sudenly came upon a gordje betwean too cliffs that we mussed have past befour sevverel times unknowtist. At a sirten angul it openned, disclosoing a wide sheat of watter ecksstending a long distants ahed. I put the hellm up, and we ran threw the pasage, findeing it about a bote's length in widdth and severel fathems deap, though overhed the clifts nearly came togather in places. The place was know to us, and our langer was temperrairily dispeled, and we paddeled along, takeing in every feacher of the shore with keen eyes that let nothing escape. After we had gown on in this manor for maybee an our, we sudenly came to a stoopendus cliff.

## SPELLING—Part II.—Time: 30 minutes.

Note. This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

The perfection of the providence for childhood is easily acknowledged. The care which covers the seed of the tree under tough husks and stony cases, provides for the tender plant the mother's breast and the father's house. The size of the nestler is small, and its dear, beseeching weakness is compensated perfectly by the happy, answering look of the mother, who is a sort of high reposing Providence towards it. Welcome to the parents the puny struggler, strong in his weakness, his little arms more prevailing than the soldier's, his lips touched with persuasion which the greatest orators never had not. His unaffected lamentations, when he lifts up his voice on high, or, more beautiful, the sobbing child, the face all liquid grief, as he tries to soothe his vexation, soften all hearts to pity, and to mirthful and clamorous compassion. The tread almost soundless, the little fingers and all nature are on his side. His ignorance is more charming than all knowledge, and his little sins more bewitching than any virtues. All day, between his three or four sheep, he coos like a pigeon-house, sputters and puts on his faces of importance.

## TECHNICAL PAPER No. 1—HANDLING AND MARKETING OF EGGS

Time: 3 hours.

1. Eggs are frequently used as a medium of exchange for goods at a country store. What is the effect of this practice on the general quality of current Canadian receipts?
2. What is meant by (*a*) "loss off buying", (*b*) "quality payment for eggs"? Do you consider these systems of purchase practicable, and why are they not more generally followed by the Canadian Trade at the present time?
3. Describe briefly a modern sanitary egg-candling room suitable for the accommodation of ten candlers, giving: suitable dimensions for room, particulars of facilities for the expeditious handling and candling of eggs, and for taking care of bad and broken eggs.
4. (*a*) Do you consider daylight candling practicable for a commercial house? Give reasons for your answer. (*b*) Why have Mammouth candlers similar to the Danish not become more generally used in Canada and the United States?
5. Is the present system of handling eggs by the railway and express companies satisfactory? What improvement would you suggest?
6. What is the best method of loading a refrigerator car with eggs to insure safe delivery?
7. A produce dealer has one hundred cases of current May receipts. Describe in detail the preparation of these eggs for storage.
8. (*a*) Why are April and May eggs most desirable for storage purposes? (*b*) What is the proper temperature at which to hold eggs in cold storage? (*c*) How long should eggs be held in storage for best results?
9. How would you pack eggs for export? Give dimensions of, and specifications for, material for a desirable export case.
10. During the three or four years previous to the war, Canada, an agricultural country, was one of the highest-priced egg markets in the world. How do you account for this?

## TECHNICAL PAPER No. 2—STRUCTURE AND GRADING OF EGGS.

Time: 3 hours.

1. Describe the structure of an egg, and explain the porosity of the shell, the presence of the air cell, and the purpose of the chalaze.
2. What causes (*a*) blood spots in eggs, (*b*) spot rots, (*c*) green yolks, (*d*) watery albumen?
3. Account for (*a*) small eggs, (*b*) misshapen eggs, (*c*) thin-shelled eggs.
4. (*a*) Explain why washing an egg causes early deterioration. (*b*) What happens when incubation is arrested, or stopped, at any stage of the process?
5. Why is it desirable that there should be national standards for eggs?
6. How can a storage egg be distinguished from a fresh egg?
7. Name the classes in the Canadian Standards for eggs. Explain why it is desirable that storage eggs should be classified as distinct from fresh gathered.

5. Name and define the grades in the fresh-gathered class, as outlined in the Canadian Standards for eggs.

9. Describe briefly two methods suitable for identification at destination of individual lots of farmers' eggs in a standard thirty-dozen case.

10. What circumstances have recommended the Liming process as a means of preserving eggs?

TECHNICAL PAPER No. 3—PRACTICAL EXAMINATION IN THE CANDLING AND GRADING OF EGGS.

The examination to consist of the candling and grading of five cases of current receipts in accordance with the Canadian Standards. Merit in this examination will be based on the following points, and the following facts will be taken into consideration:

1. Accuracy in grading.
2. Difference in handling and rapidity in work.
3. Time required.
4. The presentation of a tabulated statement showing the result of the grading.

Examination for positions of Veterinary Inspectors, April, 1918.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—Time—1½ hours.

1. State the usual period of incubation of a case of rabies in the dog.
2. Give the cause, course and symptoms of glanders.
3. What is dourine? What measures can be taken for the diagnosis of incipient cases?
4. Mention the parasite causing scabies in sheep. State the habits of these parasites.
5. Describe minutely the Tuberculin test, the influences and circumstances that may interfere with it.

REGULATIONS.—Time—1 hour.

1. What is considered under the regulations to slaughter an animal and for what reasons may he do so?
2. A case is mentioned to you of the presence of a cow in advanced pregnancy among cattle for slaughter at an abattoir. What action should the inspector take?
3. How would you proceed under the Act to deal with
   (a) a suspected case of glanders
   (b) anthrax
   (c) sheep scab?
4. Under what conditions may a farmer's dressed hogs be taken into an abattoir under Federal inspection?
5. What is the condition respecting the feeding of garbage to hogs?

PATHOLOGY.—Time—1 hour and 20 minutes.

1. Describe the conditions necessary for an invasion of pathogenic germs to overcome the resistance of the animal body.
2. Describe the manner in which the resistance of an animal to a disease may be increased (*a*) by natural means; (*b*) by artificial means.
3. What pathological lesions are found in hog cholera?
4. Describe pathological distinction between anaemia, leukaemia and hydraemia.
5. Describe two laboratory methods for the diagnosis of glanders.

HISTOLOGY. Time 1 hour and 20 minutes.

1. Describe the histological anatomy of the kidney of the horse. Illustrate with diagrams.
2. Describe the cellular elements of the blood.
3. Given two small pieces of liver, one from a pig and one from a cow, how would you distinguish one from the other.
4. By what laboratory methods other than the tuberculin test can an open case of tuberculosis be identified?
5. Give the morphological and cultural differences between the bacili or black-leg and anthrax.

ANATOMY.—Time—1 hour and 20 minutes.

1. Name the principal lymphatic glands and the situation of each. Which of these are exposed by the ordinary process of dressing a carcass? How would an inspector expose the others?
2. Give the names of the flexor muscles of the forearm of a horse, and name the origin and insertion of each.
3. Describe the ligaments of the coxo-femoral joint of a cow.
4. Describe the uterus of the cow (a) in non-pregnant condition; (b) in advanced pregnancy.
5. Do horses vomit? If so, when? If not, why?

**Special Examination for Positions of Lay Inspectors, May, 1918.**

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS- Time : 2 hours.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. Name the ingredients most commonly used in the manufacture of Oleomargarine.
2. State the difference between a Long Cut Ham and a Gammon.
3. Where would you first try a Wiltshire Side for taint?
4. Describe what is known as:

   Lacones,
   Wiltshire Side,
   New York Shoulder,
   Saddle of Lamb.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Bunker Beef, 1000 lbs
[illegible] Hog, 240 lbs
[illegible], 135 lbs.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Pages in numeration, spelling and arithmetic, those of the regular Qualifying Examination, Pages 141, 144.

## Special Competitive Examination for Letter-Carriers at Woodstock, Ont., July, 1918.

### ARITHMETIC.—Time: 1 hours.

NOTE.—No mark will be allowed unless the full work is shown and the answer is correct.

Values.

10 1. Write in words: 5070931; 600800209; 675688 1000.

12 2. Add: 38075; 48704; 586964; 8979; 678490; 3537888; 34696; 879578; 186; 35987; 508879.

15 3. Multiply 278026043 by 8097.

15 4. Divide 4384693858525 by 8375.

15 5. From 7 0 4 5 5 7 take 3985 + 2448.

15 6. A farmer sold a merchant 89 bu. of potatoes at 57c. a bushel, 165 lb. of butter at 27c. a pound, and 175 doz. eggs at 34c. a dozen. In exchange, the merchant sold the farmer 13 lb. of tea at 45c. a pound, 2 barrels of apples at $3.50 a barrel, a box of raisins at $4.27, and 24 yd. of tweed at 67c. a yard. Which person owes the other, and how much?

15 7. A dealer exchanged 50 loads of wheat, each containing 130 bushels, at 90c. a bushel, for 15 loads of flour at $5 a barrel. How many barrels were there in each load of flour?

100

### SPELLING.—Part I.—Time: 30 minutes.

[illegible] Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling. 2 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Values.

[illegible] to be found to be misery. Neither can be found to be true. [illegible] If he wishes to make his way in the world he must make the most qualified use of his time. In other words, he must always be industrius. No matter how bizzy a man may bee at his particuler line of work, he has sum time wich he can devoate to bettering himself in the qualitys in which he is weekest. If he devoates all his time, all his thots, all his energys, to only one kind of work, he will become one-sidsd. But if he will do his choosen work with all his mite, and, at the same time, keep his leasure hours open to the wisdom which he can find all around him, he will speadily overtake the older kumrad who has eyes onley for his own work. [illegible] that no young man can afford to despize.

SPELLING. Part II. Time: 30 minutes.

Note. This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Value—50.

Oats, wheat, barley, flax, wool, onions, and parsnips were grown. The dense forests abounded in game, and the rivers and lakes in fish. The wild boar, the red deer, and the wolf, and eagles, and some other large birds of prey must have been common. In winter the scanty population dwelt in the plains; in summer they drove their cattle to the mountains or the sea-coast. The domestic animals were plentiful and good. Bees were largely kept. Houses were of hewn timber. Those of free men consisted of several detached structures, surrounded by one or more ditches and mounds. A loose woollen shirt, covered by a tight tunic, formed the dress of both sexes. A shawl fastened by a brooch hung from the left shoulder. Beautiful gold and silver ornaments were common. Slings, pikes, swords, and shields were the arms in general use. Hides and cloth were the chief exports.

WRITING.—Time: 30 minutes.

*Copy the following extract:—*

Travellers who have toured across India sail on the next stage of their voyage from Bombay by one of the big liners which run weekly from that city to London via the Suez Canal. The next port of call is Aden, which is reached by a sail of 1,664 miles south-west across the Arabian Sea. Here the traveller meets again the vessels of the through service from Australia to England. Tourists who omit the journey through India, and remain with the Australian steamer throughout the voyage, sail directly from Colombo, and after a course of 2,093 miles north-west across the Arabian Sea, past the Island of Socotra and Lake Gardafui, reach the same port of Aden. Aden is known as the Indian Gibraltar. The whole area of peninsula and harbour is estimated at 35 square miles, and the population not less than 20,000, exclusive of the garrison.

## Competitive Examination for a Clerkship in the Examination Branch of the Civil Service Commission, July, 1918.

COMPOSITION.

Time: from 9 a.m. to Noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Patronage system vs. non-patronage system in appointments to the Civil Service.

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTS.

Time: from 9 a.m. to Noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

These documents were the Austrian Note and the Servian Reply, and other extracts from official documents relating to the war issued by the French Government.

DEPARTMENT

OF

# PUBLIC PRINTING *and* STATIONERY

## ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1918

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

[No. 32—1919]

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

SIR,—The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended March 31, 1918.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

MARTIN BURRELL.
*Secretary of State.*

March, 1919.

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY, 1919.

HON. MARTIN BURRELL,
Secretary of State.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended March 31, 1918.

The Distribution Office,—after its reorganization in October, 1917, date at which this service branch of our department moved into its new quarters, on York street,—began to make its influence felt towards the reduction in size and editions of publications by being able to point out in which specific publications waste was taking place.

I consider the work of this branch of sufficient importance to justify the insertion herewith of my memorandum of March 20, 1915, which recommended the centralization of the distribution of public documents and originated the reorganization, to that end, of our distribution office,—also the insertion of a message from the Clerk of the House of Commons on behalf of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister transmitting to the different departments the report of May 11, 1916, of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament and of the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on May 18, 1916, requesting the departments to carry into effect the recommendations of the said report, and at the next session to transmit to Parliament a special report in which should be set forth the extent to which the said recommendations would have been carried into effect or the reasons which would have rendered it impossible or undesirable to act upon these recommendations. I have also added in the appendix the several reports made by the deputy ministers and the comments which I was requested by the Joint Committee on Printing to make on these reports.

The Editorial Committee was created in October, 1917, and as the main part of its work hinges upon the records kept in the Distribution Office of the distribution of publications, the above will supply an interesting chapter of the history of this department.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. DE L. TACHE,
*King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.*

## ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

OTTAWA, November, 1918.

J. de L. TACHÉ, Esq.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the transactions of this branch of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918. Complete details of the financial operations of the department will be found under the following heads:—

1. General Financial Statement for the year.
2. Letter of Credit Account.
3. King's Printer's Advance Account.
4. Printing Branch Account and comparative statements.
5. Stationery Branch Account and comparative statements
6. Expenditure on Appropriations and detail of same.
7. *Canada Gazette*, comparative statement of Revenue and Expenditure.
8. Casual Revenue Account.
9. Audit of Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Printing Accounts.
10. Government Newspaper Advertising Accounts.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. FRIGON,
*Chief Accountant.*

# GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1918.

Dr. Dr.

| | Printing Branch | | Stationery Branch | | Canal Revenue Receipts | Appropriation Credits | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Letter of Credit Receipts | Work completed and chargeable to Departments | Letter of Credit Receipts | Goods purchased and chargeable to Department | | | |
| Known Payments Not Over Accounts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Advances to Printing Branch account by Letter of Credit | $ 2,567,315 27 | | | | | | |
| Less receipts | 116 56 | | | | | | |
| | $ 2,567,198 71 | | | | | | |
| Advances to Printing Branch account by Cable Exchange | 46 48 | | | | | | |
| Advances to Printing Branch account by drafts on New York | 4,107 23 | | | | | | |
| | 2,571,352 42 | | | | | | 2,571,352 42 |
| Advances to Stationery Branch account by Letter of Credit | $ 2,050,133 00 | | | | | | |
| Less receipts | 9 29 | | | | | | |
| | $ 2,050,123 71 | | | | | | |
| Advances to Stationery Branch account by Treasury Exchange | 23,390 98 | | | | | | |
| Advances to Stationery Branch account by cheques on New York | 26,596 66 | | | | | | |
| | | | 2,090,111 35 | | | | 2,090,111 35 |
| Printing, binding etc., chargeable to departments | | 1,083,420 67 | | | | | |
| Printing etc., ordered outside and chargeable to departments | | 589,010 51 | | | | | |
| Paper stock from stationery used on above work | | 897,128 55 | | | | | |
| Linotype and monotype Brass sold to public | | 953 52 | | | | | |
| Loose specimens supplies | | 50 16 | | | | | |
| Paper stock saved by Printing and used by Stationery Branch | | 1,517 60 | | | | | |
| Interest paid to newspapers | | 122 50 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wire sold to public | | 118 80 | | | | | |
| Roller composition sold to public | | 70 00 | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | 2,572,392 31 |
| Stationery, etc., chargeable to departments | | | | 2,102,757 96 | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | 2,102,757 96 |
| **Casual Revenue Account.** | | | | | | | |
| Proceeds of sales— | | | | | | | |
| Parliamentary publications to departments | | | | | 7,348 86 | | |
| " " public | | | | | 8,398 94 | | |
| *Canada Gazette*, advertising and subscriptions | | | | | 32,006 92 | | |
| Voters' lists to public | | | | | 167 69 | | |
| Waste paper, empty cases, etc., to public | | | | | 11,877 90 | | |
| Excess of revenue over expenditure in Printing Branch account | | | | | 1,039 89 | | |
| Profit on Stationery Branch account | | | | | 60,170 27 | | |
| Total | | | | | | | 121,010 47 |
| **Appropriations.** | | | | | | | |
| Gratuities | | | | | | 2,694 26 | |
| Civil Government salaries | | | | | | 67,562 50 | |
| " " contingencies | | | | | | 10,300 00 | |
| Printing, binding, and distributing the annual statutes | | | | | | 16,000 00 | |
| Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists | | | | | | 17,000 00 | |
| Plant—New | | | | | | 50,000 00 | |
| Plant—Renewals | | | | | | 7,000 00 | |
| Miscellaneous printing | | | | | | 175,000 00 | |
| *Canada Gazette* | | | | | | 39,000 00 | |
| Distribution of parliamentary documents | | | | | | 65,000 00 | |
| Total | | | | | | | 449,556 76 |
| Grand total | 2,571,352 42 | 2,572,392 31 | 2,090,111 35 | 2,102,757 96 | 121,010 47 | 449,556 76 | 9,907,181 27 |

## 1. GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

Cr. Cr.

| | Printing Branch | | Stationery Branch | | Casual Revenue Deposits. | Appropriation Expenditure | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Letter of Credit Expenditure | Receipts from Departments | Letter of Credit Expenditure | Receipts from Departments | | | |
| KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT. | $ cts | $ cts | $ cts | $ cts | $ cts | $ cts. | $ cts |
| Expenditure on Printing Branch account— | | | | | | | |
| Wages | 996,063 96 | | | | | | |
| Printing material | 75,997 99 | | | | | | |
| Paper stock | 891,008 28 | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous expense | 18,818 44 | | | | | | |
| Outside work | 589,553 75 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | 2,571,352 42 |
| Expenditure on Stationery Branch account— | | | | | | | |
| Goods, stationery, etc. | | | 1,913,026 48 | | | | |
| Wages | | | 116,210 84 | | | | |
| Miscellaneous expense | | | 60,874 33 | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | 2,090,111 35 |
| Deposits to credit of Dominion Government— | | | | | | | |
| Sales of printing, etc., to departments | | 2,569,559 73 | | | | | |
| " linotype and monotype dross | | 953 52 | | | | | |
| " empty cases | | 50 16 | | | | | |
| " paper stock saved and on hand in Press room, on March 31, 1918 | | 1,517 60 | | | | | |
| " castings | | 122 50 | | | | | |
| " wire | | 118 80 | | | | | |
| " roller compositions | | 70 00 | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | 2,572,392 31 |
| Sales of stationery, etc., to departments | | | | 2,102,757 96 | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | 2,102,757 96 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CASUAL REVENUE.** | | | | | | | |
| Deposits to credit of Dominion Government— | | | | | | | |
| Sales of Parliamentary publications to departments | | | | | 7,348 86 | | |
| " Parliamentary publications to public | | | | | 8,398 94 | | |
| " *Canada Gazette* advertising and subscriptions | | | | | 32,006 92 | | |
| " voters' list to public | | | | | 167 69 | | |
| " waste paper, empty cases, etc., to public | | | | | 11,877 90 | | |
| Entry warrants— | | | | | | | |
| Excess of revenue over expenditure in Printing Branch account transferred to credit of Casual Revenue account | | | | | 1,039 89 | | |
| Profit on Stationery Branch account transferred to credit of Casual Revenue account | | | | | 60,170 27 | | |
| Total | | | | | | | 121,010 47 |
| **APPROPRIATIONS.** | | | | | | | |
| Expenditure— | | | | | | | |
| Gratuities | | | | | | 2,694 26 | |
| Civil Government salaries | | | | | | 61,729 52 | |
| " " contingencies | | | | | | 10,218 69 | |
| Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes | | | | | | 16,000 00 | |
| Contingent expenses in connection with the voter's lists | | | | | | 17,000 00 | |
| Plant—New | | | | | | 25,558 01 | |
| Plant—Renewals | | | | | | 6,956 15 | |
| Miscellaneous printing | | | | | | 174,994 48 | |
| *Canada Gazette* | | | | | | 38,945 60 | |
| Distribution of parliamentary documents | | | | | | 63,661 38 | |
| Total | | | | | | | 417,758 09 |
| Unexpended balances— | | | | | | | |
| Civil Government salaries | | | | | | 5,832 98 | |
| " " contingencies | | | | | | 81 31 | |
| Plant—New | | | | | | 24,441 99 | |
| Plant—Renewals | | | | | | 43 85 | |
| Miscellaneous printing | | | | | | 5 52 | |
| *Canada Gazette* | | | | | | 54 40 | |
| Distribution of parliamentary documents | | | | | | 1,338 62 | |
| Total | | | | | | | 31,798 67 |
| Grand total | 2,571,352 42 | 2,572,392 31 | 2,090,111 35 | 2,102,757 96 | 121,010 47 | 449,556 76 | 9,907,181 27 |

## 2. LETTER OF CREDIT ACCOUNT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total amount received by letter of credit for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918 | | $ 4,936,749 16 |
| Total amount received by bills of exchange | | 33,518 77 |
| Total amount received by cheques on New York | | 35,012 73 |
| | | $ 5,005,280 66 |
| Detail, by accounts, of net expenditure drawn on above amounts— | | |
| Printing Branch account | | $ 2,571,352 42 |
| Stationery Branch account | | 2,090,111 35 |
| Printing, binding, and distributing the annual statutes | | 16,000 00 |
| Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists | | 17,000 00 |
| Plant, new | | 25,558 01 |
| Plant, renewals | | 6,956 15 |
| Canada Gazette | | 8,945 60 |
| Miscellaneous printing | | 174,994 48 |
| Distribution of parliamentary documents | | 63,661 38 |
| | | $ 5,004,579 39 |
| Refunds, deposited to credit of respective accounts— | | |
| Printing Branch account | $ 116 51 | |
| Stationery Branch account | 9 29 | |
| Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists | 506 67 | |
| Plant—New | 25 55 | |
| Plant—Renewals | 43 25 | |
| | | 701 27 |
| | | $ 5,005,280 66 |

## 3. KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Advances to King's Printer during the fiscal year 1917-18— | | |
| For Printing Branch account | $ 2,571,468 93 | |
| For Stationery Branch account | 2,090,120 64 | |
| | | $ 4,661,589 57 |
| Amount received for printing, etc., in excess of expenditure on same | | 1,039 89 |
| Amount received for stationery, etc., profit on account | | 60,170 27 |
| | | $ 4,722,799 73 |
| Deposits to credit of Receiver General, made by the King's Printer to cover advances during the fiscal year 1917-18— | | |
| Amount received from departments and Parliament for printing, etc. | $ 2,569,559 73 | |
| Amount received by Printing Branch from Stationery Branch for sale of printing paper | 1,517 60 | |
| Amount from sale of drums | 953 52 | |
| Amount from sale of empty spools | 50 16 | |
| Amount from sale of waste | 122 50 | |
| Amount from sale of wire | 118 80 | |
| Amount from sale of roller composition | 70 00 | |
| | | $ 2,572,392 31 |
| Amount of refunds—Printing Branch | | 116 51 |
| | | $ 2,572,508 82 |
| Amount received from departments and Parliament for stationery, etc. | $ 2,102,757 96 | |
| Amount of refunds—Stationery Branch | 9 29 | |
| | | $ 4,675,276 07 |
| Amount by which the stock of Stationery Branch was increased during the fiscal year 1917-18 | | 47,523 66 |
| | | $ 4,722,799 73 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

## 4. PRINTING BRANCH ACCOUNT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inventory on April 1, 1917 | | | $ 199,835 06 |
| Expenditure for the fiscal year 1917-18— | | | |
| Inside work, Wages | $ 996,063 96 | | |
| " Printing material, etc | 985,734 71 | | |
| Outside work | 589,553 75 | | |
| | | | 2,571,352 42 |
| Amount received in excess of expenditure during the fiscal year 1917-18 transferred to the credit of Casual Revenue account | | | 1,039 89 |
| | | | $ 2,772,227 37 |
| Revenue for the fiscal year 1917-18— | | | |
| Sale of inside work, printing, etc., to departments and Parliament | $ 1,980,549 22 | | |
| Sale of outside work to Departments and Parliament | 589,010 51 | | |
| | | | 2,569,559 73 |
| Sale of dross | $ 953 52 | | |
| Sale of empty spools | 50 16 | | |
| Sale of electros | 122 50 | | |
| Sale of paper saved in Press Room to Stationery Branch | 1,517 60 | | |
| Sale of wire | 118 80 | | |
| Sale of roller composition | 70 00 | | |
| | | | 2,832 58 |
| | | | $ 2,572,392 31 |
| Net debit balance for the fiscal year 1917-18 | | | 38,346 94 |
| Inventory on March 31, 1918 | | | 161,488 12 |
| | | | $ 2,772,227 37 |

### Detail of Inventory of Printing Branch on March 31, 1918.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Work in process— | | | |
| Hand composition | $ 34,065 60 | | |
| Linotype composition | 13,483 88 | | |
| Monotype composition—Key | $ 10,453 88 | | |
| " " Caster | 3,060 94 | | |
| | 13,514 82 | | |
| | | $ | 61,064 30 |
| Stereotyping | | | 1,696 28 |
| Press work—Book | 3,296 25 | | |
| Pony | 1,053 85 | | |
| Web | 1,732 13 | | |
| Harris | 245 70 | | |
| Platen | 171 68 | | |
| | | | 6,499 61 |
| Binding—Class A | $ 8,757 91 | | |
| Class B | 3,839 30 | | |
| Class C | 879 12 | | |
| | | | 13,476 33 |
| Map engraving | | | 1,212 25 |
| | | $ | 83,948 77 |
| Material, etc., on work in process— | | | |
| Stereotype room | 1 70 | | |
| Press room, ink | 327 05 | | |
| Bindery | 3,510 03 | | |
| Die stamping room | 0 75 | | |
| Map engraving room | 103 00 | | |
| Paper | 32,197 51 | | |
| | | | 36,140 04 |
| | | $ | 120,088 81 |
| Material, etc., on hand in different rooms— | | | |
| Stereotype room | $ 50 95 | | |
| Press room | 1,953 55 | | |
| Bindery | 5,861 58 | | |
| Die stamping room | 180 69 | | |
| Map engraving room | 1,497 24 | | |
| Caretaker's room | 325 02 | | |
| Chief Mechanic's room | 139 59 | | |
| Storekeeper's room | 30,381 73 | | |
| | | | 40,390 35 |
| Amount for lithographing, printing, binding, etc, paid to outside firms and not charged to departments and Parliament on March 31, 1918 | | | 1,008 96 |
| | | $ | 161,488 12 |

STATEMENT, by Departments, of amounts paid for Printing, Binding, Lithographing, etc., done outside the Department, during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918.

| Department | Freight, etc. | Printing, Binding, Lithographing. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts | $ cts | $ cts |
| [illegible] | 673 07 | 54,981 72 | 55,654 79 |
| Archives | | 5,736 75 | 5,736 75 |
| [illegible] | | 87 05 | 87 05 |
| [illegible] Board | 1,477 65 | 2,103 80 | 3,581 45 |
| Canadian Government Railways | 16 58 | 652 77 | 669 35 |
| [illegible] | | 323 44 | 323 44 |
| [illegible] | | 3,990 09 | 3,990 09 |
| [illegible] | | 52 50 | 52 50 |
| [illegible] | 37 69 | 4,765 60 | 4,803 29 |
| Director of Public Information | | 5 72 | 5 72 |
| [illegible] | | 20 25 | 20 25 |
| Exchequer Court | | 84 00 | 84 00 |
| External Affairs | | 69 25 | 69 25 |
| [illegible] | 3,932 50 | 10,510 81 | 14,443 31 |
| Fuel Controller | 0 72 | 7 77 | 8 49 |
| Governor General's Secretary | | 236 84 | 236 84 |
| House of Commons | 351 01 | 51,999 01 | 52,350 02 |
| Immigration | 2 00 | 8,004 31 | 8,006 31 |
| [illegible] | | 281 88 | 281 88 |
| Inland Revenue | 34 79 | 6,675 55 | 6,710 34 |
| Insurance | 16 31 | 101 40 | 117 71 |
| [illegible] | 224 82 | 38,206 51 | 38,431 33 |
| Internment Operations Office | | 102 75 | 102 75 |
| [illegible] | 48 87 | 25,043 10 | 25,091 97 |
| [illegible] | 0 90 | 23,298 89 | 23,299 79 |
| Library of Parliament | | 31 38 | 31 38 |
| Marine | 1 55 | 11,692 67 | 11,694 22 |
| [illegible] | 57 04 | 348 60 | 405 64 |
| [illegible] | 966 73 | 120,071 31 | 121,038 04 |
| Mines | 4 61 | 81,333 72 | 81,338 33 |
| [illegible] | 27 46 | 5,419 40 | 5,446 86 |
| [illegible] | 72 28 | 23,948 69 | 24,020 97 |
| [illegible] | | 1,976 60 | 1,976 60 |
| [illegible] | 125 30 | 52,626 02 | 52,751 32 |
| [illegible] | 7 00 | 159 12 | 166 12 |
| [illegible] | 21 22 | 2,722 50 | 2,743 72 |
| [illegible] | 20 00 | 1,852 39 | 1,872 39 |
| [illegible] | 1 65 | 3,611 77 | 3,613 42 |
| Railway Commission | | 178 85 | 178 85 |
| [illegible] | | 127 75 | 127 75 |
| [illegible] | 143 79 | 10,311 73 | 10,454 12 |
| Senate of Canada | 1 50 | 294 75 | 296 25 |
| [illegible] | | 10 00 | 10 00 |
| Trade and Commerce | 195 48 | 27,008 62 | 27,204 10 |
| War Purchasing Commission | | 25 00 | 25 00 |
| Total | $ 8,461 12 | 581,092 63 | 589,553 75 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

STATEMENT Of Printing, Lithographing, etc., and Paper supplied to Departments and Parliament for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1918.

| Department. | Outside Work. | Inside Printing, Binding, etc. | Paper. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Advisory Research Council | | 106 90 | 179 40 | 286 30 |
| Agriculture | 55,597 48 | 80,821 68 | 86,676 90 | 223,096 06 |
| Archives | 5,762 50 | 2,892 01 | 178 33 | 8,832 84 |
| Auditor General | 87 05 | 1,806 81 | 2,557 92 | 4,451 78 |
| Canada Food Board | 3,557 80 | 12,584 66 | 23,429 13 | 39,571 59 |
| Canada Registration Board | | 14 98 | 54 85 | 69 83 |
| Canadian Government Railways | 1,692 88 | 7,272 53 | 5,246 01 | 14,211 42 |
| Civil Service Commissioners | 323 44 | 1,344 56 | 1,132 46 | 2,800 46 |
| Clerk of the Crown in Chancery | 3,990 09 | 6,363 45 | 23,727 65 | 34,081 19 |
| Commission of Conservation | 52 50 | 21 82 | 2 22 | 76 54 |
| Customs | 4,804 55 | 24,492 63 | 31,613 73 | 60,910 91 |
| Departments Generally | 50 00 | 98 45 | 46 16 | 194 61 |
| Dominion Police | 119 63 | 1,169 31 | 1,518 58 | 2,807 52 |
| Editorial Committee | 20 25 | 47 19 | 27 27 | 94 71 |
| Exchequer Court | 84 00 | 143 99 | 112 69 | 340 68 |
| External Affairs | 69 25 | 946 56 | 914 73 | 1,930 54 |
| Fuel Controller | 32 14 | 1,065 18 | 1,556 94 | 2,654 26 |
| Finance | 13,704 91 | 13,924 66 | 58,699 01 | 86,328 58 |
| General Consulting Engineer | | 2 39 | 0 73 | 3 12 |
| Governor General's Secretary | 236 84 | 632 81 | 848 14 | 1,717 79 |
| House of Commons | 33,733 44 | 253,111 10 | 52,147 15 | 338,991 69 |
| Immigration | 8,392 30 | 3,795 94 | 11,085 31 | 23,273 55 |
| Indian Affairs | 281 88 | 3,629 64 | 1,776 68 | 5,688 20 |
| Inland Revenue | 6,709 93 | 15,400 23 | 11,062 67 | 33,172 83 |
| Insurance | 118 56 | 17,751 77 | 7,441 69 | 25,312 02 |
| Interior | 37,921 68 | 54,997 71 | 29,714 24 | 122,633 63 |
| International Joint Commission | | 27 95 | | 27 95 |
| Internment Operations Office | 102 75 | 134 71 | 104 56 | 342 02 |
| Invalided Soldiers Commission | | 249 84 | 250 05 | 499 89 |
| Justice | 24,806 93 | 17,061 84 | 43,945 32 | 85,814 09 |
| Labour | 23,297 39 | 6,785 00 | 4,301 40 | 34,383 79 |
| Library of Parliament | 31 38 | 7,655 66 | 90 05 | 7,777 09 |
| Marine | 11,617 07 | 18,881 26 | 10,458 60 | 40,956 93 |
| Military Hospitals Commission | 452 99 | 5,085 03 | 6,973 31 | 12,511 33 |
| Militia and Defence | 121,384 26 | 120,978 22 | 163,446 88 | 405,809 36 |
| Mines | 85,766 69 | 15,107 27 | 20,555 03 | 121,428 99 |
| Miscellaneous Printing | 15,765 43 | 82,595 04 | 32,646 18 | 131,006 65 |
| National Gallery of Canada | | 7 79 | | 7 79 |
| National Service | 5,451 52 | 8,041 67 | 14,598 61 | 28,091 80 |
| Naval Service | 23,997 48 | 71,605 64 | 49,863 86 | 145,466 98 |
| Penitentiaries | 156 49 | 915 42 | 474 49 | 1,546 40 |
| Pension Commissioners | 1,951 60 | 4,994 19 | 14,876 22 | 21,812 01 |
| Post Office | 52,823 84 | 86,740 37 | 105,963 92 | 245,528 13 |
| Privy Council | 183 84 | 2,750 77 | 1,825 28 | 4,759 89 |
| Public Printing and Stationery | 2,766 46 | 53,718 21 | 25,818 39 | 82,303 06 |
| Public Works | 1,872 39 | 14,671 41 | 9,951 11 | 26,494 91 |
| Railways and Canals | 2,566 94 | 2,909 33 | 2,127 37 | 7,603 64 |
| Railway Commission | 201 35 | 2,999 10 | 975 56 | 4,176 01 |
| Royal Mint | | 75 26 | 253 72 | 328 98 |
| Royal North-West Mounted Police | 127 75 | 1,641 64 | 1,427 48 | 3,196 87 |
| Secretary of State | 10,433 66 | 12,311 62 | 8,598 87 | 31,344 15 |
| Senate of Canada | | 12,721 84 | 1,356 34 | 14,078 18 |
| Supreme Court | 10 00 | 290 08 | 108 77 | 408 85 |
| Trade and Commerce | 25,849 20 | 27,626 48 | 24,135 20 | 77,610 88 |
| Transcontinental Railway Commission | | 79 65 | 45 89 | 125 54 |
| War Purchasing Commission | 50 00 | 319 42 | 215 50 | 584 92 |
| Total | 589,010 51 | 1,083,420 67 | 897,128 55 | 2,569,559 73 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Printing, Binding, Lithographing, etc., and Paper supplied to Departments and Parliament for the last five fiscal years: 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17 and 1917-18.

| Department | 1913-14 | 1914-15. | 1915-16 | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Advisory Research Council | | | | | 286 30 |
| Agriculture | 126 833 99 | 142 255 05 | 174,876 62 | 293,306 23 | 223,096 06 |
| Archives | 6,297 51 | 2,692 95 | 4,968 69 | 13,566 87 | 8,832 84 |
| Auditor General | 3,053 69 | 1,928 99 | 1,552 67 | 1,914 59 | 4,451 78 |
| Canada Food Board | | | | | 39,571 59 |
| Canada Registration Board | | | | | 69 83 |
| Canadian Government Railways | 5,981 86 | 6,566 02 | 6,140 19 | 9,600 87 | 14,211 42 |
| Canadian Munition Resources Commission | | | | 10 20 | |
| Civil Service Commissioners | 3,137 80 | 3,352 70 | 3,185 60 | 2,728 05 | 2,800 46 |
| Clerk of the Crown in Chancery | 5,374 56 | 1,196 83 | 4,989 48 | 9,711 30 | 34,081 19 |
| Commission of Conservation | 56 08 | 87 24 | 116 52 | 86 99 | 76 54 |
| Commission of Inquiry, Railways, and Transportation | | | | 112 15 | |
| Customs | 56,889 28 | 64,346 87 | 56,144 27 | 55,703 27 | 60,910 91 |
| Departments generally | 157 39 | 40 02 | 277 03 | 231 47 | 194 61 |
| Dominion Police | 908 75 | 2,446 08 | 1,448 96 | 2,080 71 | 2,807 52 |
| Editorial Committee | | | | | 94 71 |
| Economic and Development Comm'n | | | | 87 04 | |
| Exchequer Court | 948 44 | 1,776 83 | 409 68 | 1,187 20 | 340 68 |
| External Affairs | 2,406 28 | 4,321 68 | 7,203 60 | 8,766 30 | 1,930 54 |
| Finance | 7,209 48 | 6,980 96 | 13,774 26 | 42,206 82 | 86,328 58 |
| Fuel Controller | | | | | 2,654 26 |
| General Consulting Engineer | | | | 2 99 | 3 12 |
| Governor General's Secretary | 1,421 76 | 1,529 14 | 1,422 87 | 1,621 26 | 1,717 79 |
| House of Commons | 368,705 53 | 372,584 69 | 362,475 34 | 251,016 61 | 338,991 69 |
| Immigration | 78,935 71 | 20,630 46 | 16,554 71 | 21,019 30 | 23,273 55 |
| Indian Affairs | 6,303 00 | 7,256 58 | 6,157 46 | 5,153 71 | 5,688 20 |
| Inland Revenue | 22,292 06 | 26,967 94 | 28,765 91 | 34,307 08 | 33,172 83 |
| Insurance | 9,179 33 | 11,655 09 | 10,840 80 | 15,509 48 | 25,312 02 |
| Interior | 128,340 19 | 160,069 85 | 139,193 50 | 124,897 45 | 122,633 63 |
| International Joint Commission | | 55 51 | 10,167 82 | 1,197 67 | 27 95 |
| Internment Operations Office | | | | 417 15 | 342 02 |
| Justice | 2,225 08 | 3,798 95 | 3,468 26 | 2,844 36 | 85,814 09 |
| Labour | 38,493 22 | 31,256 19 | 29,654 55 | 26,517 01 | 34,383 79 |
| Library of Parliament | 3,615 79 | 5,615 19 | 4,873 50 | 6,627 74 | 7,777 09 |
| Marine | 48,625 14 | 43,532 28 | 36,773 64 | 41,409 35 | 40,956 93 |
| Military Hospitals Commission | | | | 5,323 35 | 13,011 22 |
| Militia and Defence | 67 408 17 | 134,345 79 | 345,645 14 | 606,830 13 | 405,809 36 |
| Mines | 131,001 59 | 157,910 93 | 134,907 09 | 112,978 37 | 121 428 99 |
| Miscellaneous Printing | 95 574 92 | 166,944 11 | 129,772 61 | 152,427 12 | 131,006 65 |
| National Gallery of Canada | | | | 15 60 | 7 79 |
| National Service Commission | | | | 17,047 05 | 28,091 80 |
| Naval Service | 18,242 47 | 44,309 49 | 68 535 56 | 89,051 18 | 145,466 98 |
| Penitentiaries | 2,026 23 | 1,883 95 | 1,525 19 | 1,632 27 | 1,546 40 |
| Pension Commissioners | | | | 6,090 21 | 21,812 01 |
| Post Office | 172,704 24 | 171,132 15 | 168 684 98 | 175,823 76 | 245 528 13 |
| Privy Council | 1,033 84 | 1,293 92 | 1 602 86 | 2,589 46 | 1 759 89 |
| Public Printing and Stationery | 62,377 79 | 60 637 06 | 72,023 76 | 72,153 28 | 82,303 06 |
| Public Works | 44,400 32 | 41,798 00 | 26,796 09 | 22,407 78 | 26,494 91 |
| Railways and Canals | 15,082 90 | 15,362 42 | 10,486 53 | 7,309 37 | 7,603 64 |
| Registrar of Companies | 3 457 66 | 2,988 75 | 2,361 15 | 3,504 97 | 4,176 01 |
| Royal Commission on Loan Contracts | | | | 5,918 97 | |
| Royal Commission on War Supplies | | | | 1,287 69 | |
| Senate Mace | 433 74 | 159 31 | 150 97 | 233 90 | 328 98 |
| Royal Canadian Mounted Police | 4 945 13 | 6,252 20 | 7,345 55 | 5,543 81 | 3,196 87 |
| Secretary of State | 6,629 21 | 17,287 13 | 19,573 93 | 37,065 51 | 31,344 15 |
| Senate of Canada | 7,536 97 | 9 685 [illegible] | 5,252 76 | 5,624 98 | 14,078 18 |
| Supreme Court | 1 802 45 | 1 259 15 | 1 045 96 | 523 26 | 108 85 |
| Transcontinental Commission | 36,380 04 | 51 044 47 | 59,200 07 | 82,942 93 | 77,610 88 |
| Transportation Commission | 708 47 | 54 44 | 201 36 | 226 90 | 125 54 |
| War Purchasing Commission | | | 345 91 | 13,521 86 | 584 92 |
| Total | 1,597,051 06 | 1,807,390 59 | 1,981,152 40 | 2,401,914 83 | 2,569,559 73 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

## 5. STATIONERY BRANCH ACCOUNT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inventory, April 1, 1917 | | $ 432,791 94 |
| Amount of goods purchased during fiscal year 1917–18— | | |
| Canadian | $ 1,853,038 54 | |
| American | 26,596 66 | |
| British and Foreign | 33,390 98 | |
| | | 1,913,026 18 |
| Amount of other expenditures during fiscal year 1917–18— | | |
| Wages | 116,210 84 | |
| Customs duties, and brokerage | 14,358 25 | |
| Freight, etc | 46,516 08 | |
| | | 177,085 17 |
| Amount received for goods issued in excess of expenditure on the same | | 60,170 27 |
| | | $ 2,583,073 56 |
| Amount of goods issued to departments and Parliament during fiscal year 1917–18 | | $ 2,102,757 96 |
| Inventory, March 31, 1918 | | 480,315 60 |
| | | $ 2,583,073 56 |

The stock of goods on hand has been increased during the fiscal year to the amount, $47,523.66.

### STATEMENT of Goods purchased and Goods issued to Departments and Parliament in each month for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918.

| Month. | Goods Purchased. | | Goods Issued. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | British and Foreign. | Canadian and American. | |
| | £ s. d. / $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1917. | | | |
| April | | 60,515 01 | 147,915 95 |
| May | | 227,534 16 | 163,770 74 |
| June | | 158,455 77 | 168,950 74 |
| July | | 184,322 09 | 167,374 47 |
| August | 2,745 8 10 / 13,361 15 | 183,251 95 | 156,673 68 |
| September | 700 19 1 / 3,411 31 | 106,425 63 | 144,020 49 |
| October | 943 16 2 / 4,593 20 | 194,959 37 | 197,031 12 |
| November | | 142,570 48 | 229,699 59 |
| December | | 156,250 62 | 164,417 84 |
| 1918. | | | |
| January | 333 2 7 / 1,621 23 | 152,954 29 | 181,681 78 |
| February | | 123,970 67 | 159,295 22 |
| March | 2,137 16 6 / 10,404 09 | 188,433 66 | 221,926 34 |
| | 6,861 3 2 / 33,390 98 | | |
| Amount of Canadian and American purchases | | 1,879,643 70 | |
| Amount of British and Foreign purchases | | 33,390 98 | |
| | | 1,913,034 68 | |
| Refunds on goods purchased | | 8 50 | |
| Totals of goods purchased and of goods issued | | 1,913,026 18 | 2,102,757 96 |

COMPARATIVE Statement of amount of Goods issued to Departments and Parliament for the last five fiscal years, 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17 and 1917-18.

| Department. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17 | 1917-18. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Advisory Research Council | | | | | 1,403 46 |
| Agriculture | 29,760 29 | 25,439 47 | 26,809 13 | 35,646 37 | 45,597 06 |
| Archives | 2,113 95 | 2,480 62 | 984 95 | 1,325 66 | 1,969 48 |
| Auditor General | 3,628 64 | 3,492 83 | 3,600 45 | 4,966 07 | 6,660 03 |
| Canada Food Board | | | | | 10,227 79 |
| Canadian Government Railways | 24,593 76 | 22,777 22 | 23,609 90 | 39,973 90 | 49,867 01 |
| Canadian Munitions Resources Commission | | | 88 70 | 223 31 | 187 95 |
| Civil Service Commission | 1,549 79 | 1,368 31 | 768 17 | 412 51 | 2,365 29 |
| Clerk of the Crown in Chancery | 294 51 | 230 70 | 1,128 89 | 66 05 | 10,554 96 |
| Commission of Conservation | | | | | 5 00 |
| Commission of Inquiry, Railways and Transportation | | | | 122 22 | |
| Customs | 38,889 03 | 35,223 85 | 27,577 83 | 35,800 97 | 39,435 40 |
| Departments Generally | 571 40 | 770 39 | 820 46 | 1,260 34 | 1,904 67 |
| Dominion Police | 567 88 | 1,764 06 | 961 70 | 1,121 94 | 1,070 87 |
| Economic and Development Commission | | | | 184 78 | |
| Editorial Committee | | | | | 47 29 |
| Exchequer Court | 211 61 | 181 29 | 628 47 | 444 55 | 184 58 |
| External Affairs | 1,238 93 | 2,127 98 | 2,310 73 | 2,416 67 | 2,943 51 |
| Finance | 5,877 64 | 4,181 88 | 7,263 66 | 22,536 97 | 43,096 14 |
| Fuel Controller | | | | | 1,067 27 |
| General Consulting Engineer | 80 10 | 74 02 | 60 05 | 65 97 | 61 59 |
| Governor General's Secretary | 1,802 78 | 1,803 52 | 1,410 79 | 1,932 10 | 1,566 91 |
| House of Commons | 17,620 78 | 16,504 33 | 26,950 08 | 29,359 21 | 37,821 81 |
| Immigration | 12,416 78 | 8,802 03 | 8,921 72 | 6,568 10 | 10,395 65 |
| Indian Affairs | 15,982 50 | 17,224 14 | 17,983 06 | 16,982 36 | 16,198 35 |
| Inland Revenue | 7,474 62 | 8,940 10 | 10,699 69 | 10,083 29 | 8,764 91 |
| Insurance | 1,637 25 | 1,484 02 | 1,805 53 | 3,583 40 | 1,438 39 |
| Interior | 81,690 86 | 75,839 46 | 61,392 20 | 74,388 35 | 60,572 39 |
| International Joint Commission | 31 92 | 23 67 | 13 50 | 33 00 | |
| Internment Operations Office | | | 4 40 | 2,222 81 | 1,414 36 |
| Justice | 5,896 20 | 11,492 36 | 5,917 61 | 5,110 96 | 27,481 54 |
| Labour | 3,195 06 | 1,630 00 | 1,314 30 | 1,451 28 | 3,191 29 |
| Library of Parliament | 333 09 | 280 84 | 591 72 | 869 33 | 852 23 |
| Marine | 31,968 04 | 24,005 77 | 15,221 00 | 17,348 24 | 17,922 55 |
| Military Hospitals Commission | | | | 8,433 93 | 28,813 02 |
| Militia and Defence | 49,738 30 | 103,201 76 | 227,648 29 | 375,478 41 | 326,858 83 |
| Mines | 24,949 05 | 13,183 80 | 8,951 58 | 9,039 52 | 7,817 37 |
| National Gallery of Canada | | | | 65 63 | 57 14 |
| National Service Commission | | | | 17,204 54 | 1,053 39 |
| Naval Service | 11,584 97 | 29,129 88 | 38,203 67 | 39,622 01 | 105,364 58 |
| Newspaper Print Commission | | | | | 59 15 |
| Penitentiaries | 2,373 22 | 1,612 33 | 1,726 86 | 1,903 82 | 1,933 08 |
| Police Commissioners | | | | 27,145 06 | 71,428 61 |
| Post Office | 136,938 37 | 116,822 81 | 87,670 89 | 108,795 21 | 138,001 19 |
| Privy Council | 1,908 73 | 2,384 72 | 1,689 93 | 2,538 11 | 4,666 13 |
| Public Printing and Stationery | 501,328 22 | 428,492 15 | 567,642 27 | 999,272 31 | 925,570 98 |
| Public Works | 65,387 08 | 54,029 05 | 36,237 30 | 29,892 75 | 24,903 31 |
| Railways and Canals | 26,673 47 | 22,142 70 | 15,481 94 | 12,647 18 | 8,939 60 |
| Railway Commission | 6,755 01 | 5,612 16 | 3,512 24 | 4,877 81 | 3,324 89 |
| Royal Mint | 242 89 | 227 77 | 267 93 | 572 50 | 553 20 |
| Royal Northwest Mounted Police | 11,246 75 | 15,742 88 | 10,948 40 | 12,220 55 | 6,627 87 |
| Secretary of State | 6,204 77 | 7,736 18 | 6,875 09 | 6,579 53 | 8,664 18 |
| Senate of Canada | 11,079 67 | 9,515 25 | 7,828 22 | 12,339 14 | 11,669 96 |
| Supreme Court | 1,034 97 | 986 29 | 1,133 13 | 1,222 34 | 1,023 17 |
| Trade and Commerce | 6,604 27 | 5,358 95 | 8,505 77 | 19,431 74 | 18,539 17 |
| Transcontinental Railway Commission | 944 46 | 222 54 | 129 92 | 239 04 | 273 12 |
| War Purchasing Commission | | | | 558 15 | 346 14 |
| Total | 1,154,429 87 | 1,084,443 05 | 1,273,292 12 | 1,943,379 79 | 2,102,757 96 |

# 6. DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Appropriation—Gratuities* | | | $ 2,694 26 |
| Detail of expenditure, death gratuities paid to widows or legal representatives of— | | | |
| William M. McGovern, bookbinder, killed in action, April 9, 1917 | | $ 186 81 | |
| William E. Calvert, foreman, pamphlet bindery, died April 18, 1917 | | 285 31 | |
| Jean Baptiste Langlois, linotype operator, died June 3, 1917 | | 200 30 | |
| Oscar Bureau, bookbinder, died June 28, 1917 | | 190 21 | |
| James Clark Thompson, linotype operator, died July 23, 1917 | | 216 00 | |
| William Roy, truckman, died September 13, 1917 | | 138 33 | |
| James Steacy, hand compositor, died August 23, 1917 | | 207 50 | |
| George Simmonds, linotype operator, died October 22, 1917 | | 213 50 | |
| Miss Ellen Mooney, bindery hand, died October 15, 1917 | | 88 96 | |
| James Rowan, paper cutter, died October 26, 1917 | | 190 21 | |
| John Scott, foreman in Paper Stock Room, died October 29, 1917 | | 151 23 | |
| Patrick Garland, clerk, died October 26, 1917 | | 183 33 | |
| J. C. Romuald Leduc, copy-holder, accidentally killed in England, November 7, 1917 | | 146 98 | |
| Ovila Leduc, messenger, died January 2, 1918 | | 145 21 | |
| Joseph Bettez, pressfeeder, died February 24, 1918 | | 150 38 | |
| | | | $ 2,694 26 |
| *Appropriation—Civil Government Salaries.* | | | $ 67,562 50 |
| Detail of expenditure— | | | |
| Salaries paid during the year | | 61,719 52 | |
| Unexpended balance | | 5,832 98 | |
| | | | 67,562 60 |
| *Appropriation—Civil Government Contingencies.* | | | $ 10,300 00 |
| Detail of expenditure— | | | |
| Charwomen and cleaning | | $ 3,464 85 | |
| Office printing | | 4,221 04 | |
| Office stationery | | 1,737 64 | |
| Travelling expenses | | 353 10 | |
| Cab hire and street car fares | | 206 00 | |
| Postage | | 65 00 | |
| Newspapers and periodicals | | 160 26 | |
| Sundries | | 10 80 | |
| Total | | $ 10,218 69 | |
| Unexpended balance | | 81 31 | |
| | | | $ 10,300 00 |
| *Appropriation—Plant, New* | | | $ 50,000 00 |
| Detail of expenditure— | | | |
| Hand composing rooms | | $ 1,322 11 | |
| Monotype room | | 1,069 31 | |
| Linotype room | | 474 28 | |
| Stereotype room | | 473 93 | |
| Press room | | 892 09 | |
| Bindery— | | | |
| Book | $ 1,717 53 | | |
| Pamphlet | 2,084 32 | | |
| Loose leaf | 14 00 | | |
| | | 3,815 85 | |
| Die stamping room | | 70 25 | |
| Map engraving room | | 39 85 | |
| Chief mechanic's room | | 703 15 | |
| Offices | | 4,659 17 | |
| Storekeeper's stock | | 11,672 28 | |
| Customs duties | | 277 76 | |
| Brokerage | | 19 50 | |
| Freight | | 68 48 | |
| Total | | $ 25,558 01 | |
| Unexpended balance | | 24,441 99 | |
| | | | $ 50,000 00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | | $ 7,000 00 |
| Detail of expenditure— | | | |
| Hand composing rooms | | $ 829 59 | |
| Monotype room | | 1,487 26 | |
| Linotype room | | 806 12 | |
| Stereotype room | | 26 24 | |
| Press room | | 615 72 | |
| Bindery— | | | |
| Book | $ 717 76 | | |
| Pamphlet | 236 62 | | |
| Loose leaf | 3 56 | | |
| | | 956 71 | |
| Die stamping room | | 41 15 | |
| Map engraving room | | 12 70 | |
| [illegible] | | 1,129 33 | |
| Offices | | 24 32 | |
| Storekeeper's stock | | 773 23 | |
| [illegible] | 142 39 | | |
| Brokerage | 28 40 | | |
| Freight | | 82 99 | |
| Total | | 6,956 15 | |
| Unexpended balance | | 43 85 | |
| | | | $ 7,000 00 |
| [illegible] | | | $ 175,000 00 |
| Detail of expenditure— | | | |
| Agriculture | | 36,741 34 | |
| Auditor General | | 13,026 30 | |
| Archives | | 852 33 | |
| Civil Service Commission | | 337 15 | |
| Customs | | 9,353 60 | |
| External Affairs | | 6 02 | |
| Finance | | 1,023 94 | |
| Indian Affairs | | 668 04 | |
| Inland Revenue | | 1,416 75 | |
| Insurance | | 7,192 65 | |
| [illegible] | | 23,395 04 | |
| [illegible] | | 475 10 | |
| Marine | | 1,827 52 | |
| Militia and Defence | | 81 48 | |
| [illegible] | | 1,655 80 | |
| Naval Service | | 2,598 24 | |
| Penitentiaries | | 226 56 | |
| Post Office | | 2,349 64 | |
| Public Printing and Stationery | | 39,314 88 | |
| Public Works | | 1,584 40 | |
| Railways and Canals | | 3,514 26 | |
| Railway Commission | | 2,140 98 | |
| Royal Northwest Mounted Police | | 1,265 41 | |
| Secretary of State | | 4,991 85 | |
| Trade and Commerce | | 18,943 50 | |
| Transcontinental Railway | | 11 70 | |
| Total | | 174,994 48 | |
| Unexpended balance | | 5 52 | |
| | | | $ 175,000 00 |
| [illegible] | | | $ 39,000 00 |
| Detail of expenditure— | | | |
| [illegible] | $ 28,057 37 | | |
| Paper and box shooks | 6,966 17 | | |
| Editing and translating | 1,764 71 | | |
| | | $ 36,788 25 | |
| Office printing | | 87 35 | |
| Postage | | 124 40 | |
| Total | | $ 38,915 60 | |
| Unexpended balance | | 84 40 | |
| | | | $ 39,000 00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Appropriation—Distribution of Parliamentary Documents* | | $ 65,000 00 |
| Detail of expenditure— | | |
| Office printing | $ 3,191 74 | |
| Office stationery | 9,902 55 | |
| Postage | 1,835 00 | |
| Express and freight | 140 55 | |
| Sundries | 28 75 | |
| Salaries | 48,562 79 | |
| Total | $ 63,661 38 | |
| Unexpended balance | 1,338 62 | |
| | | $ 65,000 00 |
| *Appropriation—Printing, binding and distributing the Annual Statutes* | | $ 16,000 00 |
| Detail of expenditure— | | |
| Printing and binding | $ 16,000 00 | |
| Unexpended balance | | |
| | | $ 16,000 00 |
| *Appropriation—Contingent expenses in connection with Voters' Lists* | | $ 17,000 00 |
| Detail of expenditure— | | |
| Printing of voters' lists | $ 6,413 77 | |
| Office printing | 2,193 01 | |
| Office stationery | 1,443 28 | |
| Salaries | 6,946 70 | |
| Express and freight | 3 24 | |
| Total | $ 17,000 00 | |
| Unexpended balance | ..... | |
| | | $ 17,000 00 |

## 7. "CANADA GAZETTE."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of *Canada Gazette* from the year 1874 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918.

| Year. | EXPENDITURE | | | | | REVENUE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Copies Gratis. | Subscribers. | Paper. | Printing and Distribution | Translation. | Subscriptions. | Advertising | Loss. | Gain. |
| | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1874... | 1,045 | 77 | 1,142 17 | 2,416 40 | 119 45 | 242 20 | 931 43 | 2,494 59 | |
| 1875... | 1,077 | 85 | 1,177 17 | 2,144 00 | 135 55 | 242 80 | 943 74 | 2,635 13 | |
| 1876... | 1,049 | 88 | 1,195 98 | 2,301 51 | 184 80 | 241 80 | 578 41 | 2,836 11 | |
| 1877... | 1,084 | 81 | 1,292 25 | 2,323 45 | 141 80 | 224 75 | 681 62 | 2,743 13 | |
| 1878... | 1,108 | 79 | 1,016 65 | 2,139 48 | 125 80 | 268 40 | 683 47 | 2,318 53 | |
| 1879... | 1,115 | 85 | 1,195 21 | 2,293 81 | 123 90 | 246 50 | 739 82 | 2,613 60 | |
| 1880... | 1,170 | 70 | 1,208 48 | 2,307 72 | 106 30 | 243 90 | 862 38 | 2,538 09 | |
| 1881... | 1,251 | 68 | 1,197 38 | 2,132 20 | 137 40 | 253 65 | 1,028 04 | 2,085 29 | .. |
| 1882... | 1,238 | 92 | 1,360 61 | 2,261 85 | 197 60 | 378 44 | 2,706 28 | 735 34 | |
| 1883... | 1,250 | 109 | 1,414 24 | 2,181 48 | 215 30 | 367 25 | 2,181 53 | 1,262 24 | |
| 1884... | 1,290 | 85 | 1,428 16 | 2,219 00 | 148 24 | 414 67 | 6,658 12 | 1,727 48 | |
| 1885 .. | 1,321 | 69 | 1,404 76 | 2,243 43 | 169 44 | 169 45 | 289 35 | 2,363 14 | |
| 1886... | 1,318 | 77 | 1,683 88 | 2,241 65 | 72 20 | 299 70 | 2,020 82 | 1,576 21 | |
| 1887... | 1,366 | 84 | 1,979 21 | 2,537 79 | 389 10 | 321 40 | 2,831 04 | 1,571 66 | |
| 1888... | 1,369 | 81 | 2,164 85 | 2,933 57 | 349 80 | 307 35 | 2,909 72 | 2,231 15 | ... |
| 1889.. | 1,367 | 83 | 1,883 83 | 2,859 19 | 103 60 | 308 60 | 4,637 49 | ... | 99 47 |
| 1890 . | 1,429 | 71 | 1,758 50 | 3,128 36 | 204 00 | 487 95 | 2,777 03 | 1,825 88 | |
| 1891 | 1,436 | 84 | 1,492 62 | 2,060 45 | 211 85 | 324 18 | 3,309 65 | 331 70 | |
| 1892 | 1,439 | 86 | 1,480 19 | 2,069 36 | 188 98 | 313 47 | 3,436 32 | | 11 26 |
| 1893... | 1,426 | 84 | 1,485 71 | 2,826 07 | 240 54 | 306 50 | 4,612 37 | | 366 55 |
| 1894 . | 1,418 | 82 | 1,181 66 | 2,485 08 | 265 10 | 298 73 | 3,545 87 | 89 24 | |
| 1895 . | 1,425 | 75 | 1,153 87 | 2,704 36 | 232 50 | 281 65 | 4,015 64 | | 206 56 |
| 1896 | 1,428 | 72 | 1,129 52 | 3,007 00 | 259 75 | 276 65 | 4,673 69 | | 559 07 |
| 1897... | 1,492 | 83 | 1,129 07 | 3,003 51 | 245 40 | 298 55 | 4,992 94 | | 913 51 |
| 1898... | 1,438 | 87 | 1,450 21 | 3,803 11 | 337 10 | 312 70 | 5,574 45 | | 296 73 |
| 1899 . | 1,486 | 89 | 940 46 | 3,273 01 | 255 30 | 329 95 | 3,948 65 | 190 14 | |
| 1900 | 1,529 | 96 | 1,092 72 | 3,640 17 | 289 50 | 350 00 | 4,679 98 | | 7 59 |
| 1901 | 1,528 | 97 | 1,349 79 | 4,267 81 | 256 60 | 329 65 | 4,370 82 | 1,173 73 | |
| 1902 | 1,553 | 97 | 1,430 89 | 3,858 22 | 284 00 | 361 80 | 4,451 39 | 759 92 | ..... |
| 1903 | 1,545 | 105 | 1,315 56 | 3,999 78 | 253 60 | 371 85 | 5,667 65 | | 470 56 |
| 1904 | 1,559 | 116 | 1 427 48 | 4,368 81 | 309 80 | 430 40 | 4,523 25 | 1 152 11 | |
| 1905 . | 1,573 | 177 | 1 684 85 | 6,125 57 | 364 80 | 604 12 | 6,997 50 | 573 60 | |
| 1906 | 1,559 | 191 | 1,629 58 | 6,909 57 | 460 85 | 750 00 | 7,644 35 | 605 65 | |
| 1907 . | 1,616 | 184 | 1,322 63 | 4,248 17 | 329 20 | 524 27 | 6,821 20 | | 1 445 47 |
| 1908 | 1,625 | 200 | 1,805 72 | 7,484 48 | 709 80 | 762 15 | 8,472 51 | 765 34 | |
| 1909 .. | 1,665 | 185 | 2,053 45 | 7,319 99 | 587 60 | 721 20 | 8 684 40 | 555 14 | |
| 1910 | 1,692 | 208 | 2,158 56 | 6,983 10 | 815 80 | 775 25 | 14,219 41 | | 4,037 20 |
| 1911... | 1,725 | 250 | 2,548 44 | 9,532 19 | 918 55 | 949 85 | 15 844 05 | | 3 705 67 |
| 1912 .. | 1,742 | 258 | 2,943 28 | 9,600 27 | 438 60 | 979 15 | 21,077 11 | | 9,074 11 |
| 1913 | 1,754 | 271 | 4,385 03 | 19,349 44 | *3,261 07 | 1,034 20 | 30,804 59 | | 4,843 25 |
| 1914... | 1,791 | 284 | 2,720 73 | 15,477 24 | *3,842 06 | 1,090 05 | 23,062 88 | | 2,112 80 |
| 1915 | 1,907 | 293 | 4,502 28 | 22,597 68 | *4,202 56 | 1,121 45 | 18,322 04 | 11,441 02 | |
| 1916 .. | 1,901 | 424 | 3,018 22 | 14,978 79 | *2 905 34 | 1,505 58 | 28,357 80 | | 8 961 03 |
| 1917 | 991 | 484 | 4 088 95 | 14,248 76 | *2,658 00 | 1,677 20 | 35,885 58 | ... | 16,567 09 |
| 1918 .. | 1,000 | 600 | 6,966 17 | 28,214 72 | *3,764 71 | 2,335 35 | 29,671 57 | 6 938 68 | |

*Translating and editing.

## 8.-CASUAL REVENUE ACCOUNT.

DETAIL of proceeds of Casual Revenue sales made during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sales of parliamentary publications to departments and Parliament. | $ 7,348 86 | |
| Sales of parliamentary publications to the public | 8,398 94 | |
| | | $ 15,747 80 |
| Sales of *Canada Gazette* and of advertising | $ 29,671 57 | |
| Sales of subscriptions | 2,335 35 | |
| | | 32,006 92 |
| Sales of voters' lists | | 167 69 |
| Sales of waste paper and empty cases | | 11,877 90 |
| Sales of printing to departments and Parliament— | | |
| Amount received in excess of expenditure during the fiscal year 1917-18. | | 1,039 89 |
| Sales of stationery to departments and Parliament— | | |
| Amount received in excess of expenditure during the fiscal year 1917-18. | | 60,170 27 |
| Total | | $ 121,010 47 |

## 9. RAILWAY PRINTING AUDIT.

The amount of accounts audited at this department during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, for printing, binding, lithographing, etc., for the Canadian Government Railways, was $208,669.43. These accounts being paid by the railways for which the printing is done, the amount is not included in the statement of receipts and expenditure of this department.

Below is a statement of the total amount of accounts audited by this department, from 1890-91 to 1917-18.

| Fiscal Year | Amount. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1890-91 | 49,021 53 | | |
| 1900-01 | 59,268 59 | 10,247 06 | |
| 1910-11 | 95,976 55 | 36,707 96 | |
| 1911-12 | 104,026 24 | 8,049 69 | |
| 1912-13 | 110,528 56 | 6,502 32 | |
| 1913-14 | 148,575 51 | 38,046 95 | |
| 1914-15 | 141,631 99 | | 6,943 52 |
| 1915-16 | 140,156 30 | | 1,475 69 |
| 1916-17 | 188,774 31 | 48,618 01 | |
| 1917-18 | 208,669 43 | 19,895 12 | |

## 10. GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

The total amount certified by this department for government advertising during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, was $496,645.77, the details of which are set forth in a statement on page 19. These accounts being paid by the several departments for which the advertising is done, the amount is not included in the statement of receipts and expenditure of this department.

The number of advertising accounts audited was 12,038; and of circulars issued 2,229.

There was, moreover, a considerable amount of correspondence in connection therewith.

Below is a statement of the total amount of advertising accounts audited by this department from the year 1876 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, inclusive.

| Calendar Years. | | Fiscal Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1876 | $ 12,529 27 | 1898-1899 | $ 27,699 72 |
| 1877 | 12,751 56 | 1899-1900 | 46,317 74 |
| 1878 | 20,583 77 | 1900-1901 | 50,790 40 |
| 1879 | 39,676 60 | 1901-1902 | 53,850 75 |
| 1880 | 63,092 50 | 1902-1903 | 41,078 02 |
| 1881 | 30,015 44 | 1903-1904 | 57,898 72 |
| 1882 | 50,604 71 | 1904-1905 | 102,848 11 |
| 1883 | 30,149 71 | 1905-1906 | 107,812 56 |
| 1884 | 39,401 48 | 1906-1907 | 89,329 77 |
| 1885 | 38,782 56 | (March 31) | |
| 1886 | 25,102 83 | 1907-1908 | 141,200 45 |
| 1887 | 48,596 03 | 1908-1909 | 156,673 50 |
| 1888 | 44,520 50 | 1909-1910 | 102,841 15 |
| 1889 | 35,959 47 | 1910-1911 | 144,081 66 |
| 1890 | 26,102 48 | 1911-1912 | 166,224 26 |
| 1891 | 27,519 59 | 1912-1913 | 204,762 87 |
| 1892 | 34,849 54 | 1913-1914 | 247,477 61 |
| 1893 | 26,704 25 | 1914-1915 | 200,441 19 |
| 1894 | 26,423 72 | 1915-1916 | 210,818 48 |
| 1895 | 37,124 68 | 1916-1917 | 295,694 98 |
| 1896 | 30,760 76 | 1917-1918 | 496,645 77 |
| 1897 | 35,178 54 | | |
| 1898 (6 mos. to June 30, 1898) | 16,312 58 | | |

# Audit of Government Advertising for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1918.

## IN NEWSPAPERS.

| Department. | Ontario. | Quebec. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick. | Prince Edward Island. | Manitoba. | Alberta. | Saskatchewan. | British Columbia | Yukon. | Other Countries. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts | $ cts. | $ cts | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Agriculture.. | 24,422 29 | 3,137 97 | 820 43 | 656 96 | 111 55 | 3,463 92 | 1,739 27 | 2,431 01 | 1,531 46 | | | 38,314 86 |
| Canadian Government Railways | 5,148 75 | 4,298 49 | 1,182 79 | 2,326 14 | 735 28 | | | | | | 2,404 38 | 16,095 83 |
| Civil Service Commission. | 141 75 | 20 25 | | | | | | | | | | 162 00 |
| Customs . | 248 17 | 144 20 | 12 50 | 38 64 | | 53 00 | | 30 64 | 53 60 | | | 580 75 |
| Finance . | 206,314 70 | 18,110 82 | 4,483 00 | 2,793 23 | 1,137 03 | 10,236 76 | 6,795 22 | 8,707 43 | 7,983 35 | | | 266,561 54 |
| Governor General's Secretary | 72 45 | | | | | | | | | | | 72 45 |
| House of Commons.. | 40 50 | 204 40 | 30 00 | 43 50 | 24 40 | | 56 16 | 48 00 | 16 50 | | | 463 46 |
| Indian Affairs. | 2,828 56 | 31 54 | 119 35 | | | 236 30 | 247 17 | 24 32 | 15 00 | | 144 00 | 3,646 24 |
| Interior .. | 14,561 20 | 8,078 00 | 1,785 60 | 1,404 25 | 253 50 | 8,013 94 | 5,531 82 | 6,009 47 | 8,770 34 | 1,513 00 | | 55,921 12 |
| Inland Revenue | 132 18 | 16 90 | | | | | | | | | | 149 08 |
| Justice.. | 347 50 | 13,917 73 | | | 156 27 | | | | 30 00 | | | 14,451 50 |
| Labour.... | 143 50 | 26 70 | | | | 15 20 | | | | | | 185 40 |
| Marine.. | 363 70 | 225 00 | 1,426 22 | 522 27 | 10 25 | | | | 14 60 | | | 2,562 04 |
| Militia and Defence | 4,582 96 | 2,050 60 | 1,106 73 | 523 70 | 145 85 | 516 92 | 648 84 | 108 50 | 709 87 | | | 10,393 97 |
| Mines. | 291 70 | 75 00 | 70 00 | | | | | | 75 00 | | | 511 70 |
| National Service | 871 62 | 224 00 | 107 64 | 95 40 | 43 20 | 158 88 | 153 00 | 177 30 | 135 00 | | | 1,966 04 |
| Naval Service... | 1,351 39 | 28,905 26 | 2,029 58 | 606 09 | 173 95 | 707 00 | 436 32 | 117 83 | 777 64 | | | 35,105 06 |
| Post Office.. | 8,730 05 | 7,186 43 | 1,407 58 | 1,054 23 | 1,390 13 | 812 95 | 884 48 | 245 06 | 140 11 | 27 00 | | 21,878 02 |
| Public Works.. | 11,030 69 | 6,933 20 | 669 93 | 723 27 | 56 75 | 775 25 | 235 98 | 343 88 | 772 23 | | 629 55 | 22,170 73 |
| Railways and Canals. | 685 85 | 480 00 | 135 05 | 56 21 | 30 50 | | | | | | | 1,387 61 |
| Royal N. W. M. Police.. | 112 50 | | | | | 35 80 | 258 96 | 307 66 | | | | 714 92 |
| Secretary of State. | 1,021 14 | 394 35 | 68 75 | 36 00 | 18 75 | 147 00 | 103 80 | 131 52 | 177 00 | | | 2,098 31 |
| Senate | | | | | | | | 27 00 | | | | 27 00 |
| Transcontinental Railway | 0 56 | 0 88 | | | | 1,224 70 | | | | | | 1,226 14 |
| Total | 283,443 71 | 94,461 72 | 15,455 15 | 10,879 89 | 4,287 41 | 26,397 62 | 17,091 02 | 18,709 62 | 21,201 70 | 1,540 00 | 3,177 93 | 496,645 77 |

## PRINTING BRANCH.

J. de L. TACHÉ, Esq.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the work executed for Parliament and the various departments in the Government Printing Bureau during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, contained in the following tabulated statements:—

1. Annual reports.
2. Supplementary reports.
3. Routine Parliamentary work.
4. House of Commons and Senate Debates.
5. Statutes.
6. *Canada Gazette.*
7. Voters' Lists.
8. Pamphlet and miscellaneous book-work.
9. Statement of other letterpress departmental work.
10. Halftone plates or other insertions in annual and supplementary reports.
11. Statement of books bound.
12. Pads made.
13. Making and stamping of prepaid Post Office envelopes.
14. Die stamping of letter and note headings, and envelopes.
15. Loose leaf work.
16. Comparative statement of presswork.

In addition to the divisions of work covered by the foregoing statements, there are the map engraving and stereotyping divisions.

The work of the map engraving division consists of the engraving of maps, charts, etc., of various sizes on copper, making changes and additions to existing plates, printing transfers for lithographers, engraving and printing personal cards, and engraving plates on steel for die stamping. The cost of operating this division during the year 1917-18 amounted to $27,039.44.

The work of the stereotyping division consists of the making of matrices and stereotype plates for printing, making alterations to existing plates, casting and refining metal for the linotype division, and the manufacture of some metal equipment for use in the typesetting divisions. The cost of operation for the year 1917-18 amounted to $14,148.10.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED. BOARDMAN,

*Superintendent of Printing.*

OTTAWA, July 15, 1918.

TABLE No. 1.—Statement showing the Work on Annual Reports to Parliament, Year 1917–18.

| Title of Document | Number of Copies | Number of Pages | Total Number of Printed Pages | Distribution | | | | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Parliament. | Department. | Stock. | Sess. Papers. | |
| | | | | | | | | $ cts. |
| Administration of Land, 1916–17 (English) | 1,235 | 92 | 297,620 | 2,100 | 500 | 35 | 600 | 324 32 |
| Administration of Land, 1916–17 (French) | 840 | 96 | 80,640 | 575 | 250 | 15 | 200 | 177 82 |
| Agriculture, 1916–17 (English) | 3,745 | 131 | 500,190 | 2,100 | 1,000 | 35 | 600 | 827 35 |
| Archives of Canada, 1914–15 (French) | 1,145 | 791 | 909,130 | 575 | 500 | 20 | 250 | 2,011 92 |
| Auditor-General, 1915–16 (English) | 5,200 | 1,808 | 11,770,080 | 2,100 | 2,000 | 260 | 600 | 21,982 84 |
| Auditor-General, 1915–16 (French) | 875 | 2,770 | 2,308,450 | 575 | 250 | 30 | 200 | 16,675 85 |
| Civil Service Commission, 1915–16 (English) | 4,410 | 176 | 77,616 | 2,100 | 500 | 1,210 | 600 | 1,148 21 |
| Civil Service Commission, 1915–16 (French) | 1,085 | 164 | 177,940 | 575 | 300 | 210 | 200 | 729 39 |
| Civil Service List, 1917 (English and French) | 3,485 | 579 | 1,930,220 | 775 | 1,200 | 710 | 700 | 3,813 40 |
| Commercial Statistics, 1915–16 (English and French) | 2,255 | 121 | 947,640 | 775 | 700 | 60 | 700 | 2,293 02 |
| Exhibition at Canada, Supplementary, 1917–18 (English) | 4,910 | 24 | 83,840 | 2,410 | 600 | 300 | 600 | 346 96 |
| Exhibition at Canada, Supplementary, 1917–18 (French) | 680 | 24 | 16,320 | 575 | | 105 | 200 | 119 42 |
| Exhibition at Canada, Further Supplementary, 1917–18 (English) | 3,610 | 2 | 7,220 | 2,100 | 600 | 310 | 600 | 21 69 |
| Exhibition at Canada, Further Supplementary, 1917–18 (French) | 725 | 2 | 1,360 | 575 | | 150 | 200 | 13 26 |
| Exhibition at Canada, 1918–19 (English) | 3,360 | 101 | 349,440 | 2,100 | 600 | 310 | 350 | 1,286 96 |
| Exhibition at Canada, 1918–19 (French) | 680 | 104 | 70,720 | 575 | | 105 | 200 | 849 39 |
| Excise, 1916–17 (English) | 3,485 | 236 | 822,960 | 2,100 | 750 | 35 | 600 | 1,804 67 |
| Excise, 1916–17 (French) | 840 | 236 | 198,240 | 575 | 250 | 15 | 200 | 1,240 66 |
| Experimental Farms, 1915–16 (English) | 22,795 | 1,518 | 34,541,730 | 2,100 | 20,000 | 35 | 600 | 33,643 03 |
| Experimental Farms, 1916–17 (English) | 17,810 | 148 | 2,635,880 | 2,100 | 15,000 | 210 | 500 | 2,469 35 |
| Fisheries, 1916–17 (English) | 3,885 | 484 | 1,880,340 | 2,100 | 1,250 | 35 | 500 | 3,788 60 |
| Indian Affairs, 1916–17 (English) | 2,490 | 128 | 319,872 | 1,500 | 664 | 35 | 500 | 2,504 17 |
| Insurance, 1916, Vol. I. (English) | 10,660 | 784 | 8,357,440 | 2,100 | 7,900 | 60 | 600 | 8,548 12 |
| Insurance, 1916, Vol. I. (French) | 1,485 | 786 | 1,167,210 | 575 | 900 | 10 | 200 | 3,936 42 |
| Insurance, 1916, Vol. II. (English) | 9,360 | 796 | 7,450,560 | 2,100 | 6,600 | 60 | 600 | 8,366 87 |
| Insurance, 1916, Vol. II. (French) | 1,285 | 796 | 1,022,870 | 575 | 700 | 10 | 200 | 4,348 27 |
| Insurance Abstract, 1916 (English) | 15,735 | 248 | 3,902,280 | 2,100 | 13,000 | 35 | 600 | 3,732 77 |
| Insurance Abstract, 1916 (French) | 500 | 250 | 147,500 | 575 | | 15 | 200 | 1,269 15 |
| Interior, 1916–17 (English) | 2,735 | 476 | 1,301,860 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 35 | 500 | 3,401 35 |
| Labour, 1916–17 (English) | 1,785 | 40 | 71,400 | 900 | 500 | 35 | 350 | 261 79 |
| Mines, 1916–17 (English) | 2,885 | 272 | 648,720 | 1,100 | 750 | 35 | 500 | 1,726 78 |
| Militia Council, 1915–16 (French) | 780 | 36 | 28,080 | 575 | 200 | 5 | 200 | 143 85 |
| Naval Service, 1916–17 (English) | 3,385 | 136 | 460,360 | 2,100 | 750 | 35 | 500 | 902 00 |
| Naval Service, 1916–17 (French) | 840 | 143 | 120,120 | 75 | 250 | 15 | 200 | 749 17 |
| Navigation and Shipping, 1916–17 (English) | 1,485 | 120 | 178,200 | 600 | 450 | 35 | 500 | 705 24 |
| Penitentiaries, 1916–16 (English) | 3,185 | 151 | 490,490 | 2,100 | 450 | 35 | 600 | 1,159 53 |
| Penitentiaries, 1915–16 (French) | 640 | 156 | 99,840 | 575 | 50 | 15 | 200 | 792 92 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Postmaster General, 1916–17 (English) | 2,285 | 536 | 1,224,760 | 1,200 | 475 | 110 | 500 | 4,383 24 |
| Postmaster General, 1916–17 (French) | 690 | 536 | 369,840 | 375 | 90 | 25 | 200 | 3,809 08 |
| Public Accounts, 1916–17 (English) | 2,625 | 256 | 672,000 | 1,600 | 500 | 25 | 500 | 1,460 82 |
| Public Printing and Stationery, 1915–16 (English) | 3,010 | 64 | 192,640 | 2,100 | | 310 | 600 | 405 30 |
| Public Printing and Stationery, 1915–16 (French) | 590 | 64 | 37,760 | 375 | | 15 | 200 | 260 86 |
| Public Works, 1915–16 (French) | 665 | 874 | 581,210 | 375 | 75 | 15 | 200 | 4,557 28 |
| Public Works, 1916–17 (English) | 1,835 | 210 | 385,350 | 800 | 500 | 35 | 500 | 1,324 39 |
| Public Works, 1916–17 (French) | 740 | 218 | 161,320 | 375 | 150 | 15 | 200 | 1,418 66 |
| Railways and Canals, 1915–16 (French) | 840 | 456 | 383,040 | 375 | 250 | 15 | 200 | 2,245 19 |
| Railways and Canals, 1916–17 (English) | 1,930 | 104 | 200,720 | 1,200 | 200 | 30 | 500 | 642 90 |
| Railway Commission, 1915–16 (English) | 3,935 | 464 | 1,825,840 | 2,100 | 1,200 | 35 | 600 | 3,161 42 |
| Railway Commission, 1915–16 (French) | 1,090 | 492 | 536,480 | 375 | 500 | 15 | 200 | 2,419 73 |
| Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1915–16 (French) | 880 | 416 | 366,080 | 375 | 300 | 5 | 200 | 2,031 64 |
| Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1916–17 (English) | 1,935 | 28 | 54,180 | 900 | 500 | 35 | 500 | 210 63 |
| Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1916–17 (French) | 690 | 28 | 19,320 | 375 | 100 | 15 | 200 | 156 82 |
| Secretary of State, 1915–16 (French) | 645 | 232 | 149,640 | 375 | 50 | 20 | 200 | 1,256 88 |
| Trade and Commerce, 1914–15, Part VII (French) | 640 | 560 | 358,400 | 375 | 50 | 15 | 200 | 1,801 35 |
| Trade and Commerce, 1915–16, Part IV (English) | 3,935 | 344 | 1,353,640 | 2,100 | 1,200 | 35 | 600 | 2,307 63 |
| Trade and Commerce, 1915–16, Part V (English) | 4,235 | 344 | 1,456,840 | 2,100 | 1,500 | 35 | 600 | 2,485 86 |
| Trade and Commerce, 1915–16, Part VI (English) | 3,385 | 136 | 460,360 | 2,100 | 650 | 35 | 600 | 820 60 |
| Trade and Commerce, 1915–16, Part VII (English) | 3,485 | 614 | 2,139,790 | 2,100 | 750 | 35 | 600 | 3,722 09 |
| Trade and Commerce, 1915–16, Part I (French) | 840 | 1,024 | 860,160 | 375 | 250 | 15 | 200 | 6,307 11 |
| Trade and Commerce, 1915–16, Part III (French) | 640 | 320 | 204,800 | 375 | 50 | 15 | 200 | 1,045 32 |
| Trade and Commerce, 1915–16, Part IV (French) | 665 | 344 | 228,760 | 375 | 75 | 15 | 200 | 1,058 50 |
| Trade and Commerce, 1915–16, Part VI (French) | 640 | 136 | 87,040 | 375 | 50 | 15 | 200 | 603 42 |
| Trade, 1916–17 (English) | 1,710 | 1,304 | 2,229,840 | 600 | 575 | 35 | 500 | 7,537 40 |
| Weights and Measures, 1916–17 (English) | 3,485 | 72 | 250,920 | 2,100 | 750 | 35 | 600 | 485 79 |
| Weights and Measures, 1916–17 (French) | 840 | 72 | 60,480 | 375 | 250 | 15 | 200 | 308 39 |
| Totals | 195,624 | 26,482 | 105,261,128 | 72,735 | 91,354 | 5,685 | 25,850 | 196,284 97 |
| Totals (March 31, 1917) | 270,680 | 33,972 | 157,158,960 | 105,800 | 120,575 | 6,235 | 38,070 | 229,615 84 |

TABLE No. 2.—Statement showing the Work on Supplementary Reports to Parliament, Year 1917–18.

| Title of Document | Number of Copies | Number of Pages | Total Number of Printed Pages | Distribution | | | | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Parliament. | Department. | Stock | Sess. Papers. | |
| | | | | | | | | $ cts. |
| Agricultural Instruction Act, 1915-16 (English) | 8,760 | 136 | 1,191,360 | 2,100 | 6,000 | 60 | 600 | 1,287 05 |
| Agricultural Instruction Act, 1915-16 (French) | 1,605 | 140 | 224,700 | 375 | 1,000 | 30 | 200 | 841 17 |
| Agricultural Instruction Act, 1916-17 (English) | 5,485 | 88 | 482,680 | 1,100 | 4,000 | 35 | 350 | 675 16 |
| Board of Visitors to Royal Military College, 1915-16 (French) | 780 | 12 | 9,360 | 375 | 200 | 5 | 200 | 48 05 |
| Canal Statistics, 1915-16 (English) | 3,445 | 104 | 357,240 | 2,100 | 700 | 35 | 600 | 580 36 |
| Canal Statistics, 1915-16 (French) | 690 | 104 | 71,760 | 375 | 100 | 15 | 200 | 240 66 |
| Contribution to Cytological Biology, 1915-16 (English) | 3,145 | 122 | 382,470 | 1,975 | 500 | 60 | 600 | 906 32 |
| Express Statistics, 1915-16 (English) | 3,335 | 26 | 86,710 | 2,100 | 600 | 35 | 600 | 166 68 |
| Express Statistics, 1915-16 (French) | 695 | 26 | 18,070 | 375 | 100 | 20 | 200 | 95 48 |
| Geographic Board, 1915-16 (English) | 3,245 | 354 | 1,145,190 | 2,100 | 500 | 35 | 600 | 2,317 34 |
| List of Vessels, 1916 (English and French) | 4,060 | 246 | 998,760 | 2,475 | 750 | 35 | 800 | 1,324 22 |
| Meteor Observatory, 1915-16 (English) | 3,935 | 48 | 188,880 | 2,100 | 1,000 | 235 | 600 | 473 50 |
| Meteor Observatory, 1915-16 (French) | 840 | 50 | 42,000 | 375 | 250 | 15 | 200 | 314 00 |
| Railway Statistics, 1915-16 (English) | 3,335 | 260 | 867,100 | 2,100 | 600 | 35 | 600 | 1,497 70 |
| Railway Statistics, 1915-16 (French) | 690 | 260 | 179,400 | 375 | 100 | 15 | 200 | 883 48 |
| Report of the Royal Commission to Inquire into Railways and Transportation in Canada, 1916 (English) | 3,935 | 194 | 763,390 | 2,100 | 1,200 | 35 | 600 | 1,274 32 |
| Report of the Royal Commission to Inquire into Railways and Transportation in Canada, 1916 (French) | 840 | 210 | 176,400 | 375 | 250 | 15 | 200 | 1,278 29 |
| Steamboat Inspection, 1916 (English and French) | 2,595 | 160 | 415,200 | 1,375 | 500 | 20 | 700 | 1,425 97 |
| Telegraph Statistics, 1915-16 (English) | 3,285 | 24 | 77,640 | 2,100 | 500 | 35 | 600 | 121 62 |
| Telegraph Statistics, 1915-16 (French) | 690 | 24 | 16,560 | 375 | 100 | 15 | 200 | 71 33 |
| Townships Statistics, 1915-16 (English) | 3,245 | 88 | 284,680 | 2,100 | 500 | 35 | 600 | 513 73 |
| Townships Statistics, 1915-16 (French) | 690 | 88 | 60,720 | 375 | 100 | 15 | 200 | 243 90 |
| Townships Statistics, 1916-17 (English) | 1,585 | 90 | 142,650 | 900 | 300 | 35 | 350 | 475 90 |
| Topographical Surveys, 1915-16 (English) | 5,245 | 224 | 1,172,640 | 2,100 | 2,500 | 35 | 600 | 2,557 61 |
| Topographical Surveys, 1915-16 (French) | 1,090 | 242 | 263,780 | 375 | 500 | 15 | 200 | 1,270 10 |
| Trade and Commerce, Monthly Report | | | | | | | | |
| 1916 | | | | | | | | |
| December | 1,810 | 422 | 763,820 | 1,100 | 700 | 10 | | 2,012 85 |
| 1917. | | | | | | | | |
| January | 1,810 | 342 | 619,020 | 1,100 | 700 | 10 | | 1,607 56 |
| February | 1,810 | 320 | 579,200 | 1,100 | 700 | 10 | | 1,475 75 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 1,885 | 372 | 701,220 | 1,100 | 775 | 10 | | 1,719 16 |
| April | 700 | 416 | 291,200 | | 700 | | | 2,005 82 |
| May | 700 | 392 | 274,400 | | 700 | | | 2,396 34 |
| June | 700 | 396 | 277,200 | | 700 | | | 2,048 92 |
| July | 700 | 400 | 280,000 | | 700 | | | 2,241 95 |
| August | 700 | 400 | 280,000 | | 700 | | | 2,068 76 |
| September | 750 | 396 | 297,000 | | 750 | | | 2,011 96 |
| October | 750 | 386 | 289,500 | | 750 | | | 1,998 78 |
| November | 750 | 396 | 297,000 | | 750 | | | 1,904 93 |
| Customs, Monthly Statements— | | | | | | | | |
| 1917. | | | | | | | | |
| February | 1,860 | 552 | 1,026,720 | 1,200 | 600 | 60 | | 1,620 87 |
| March | 1,860 | 552 | 1,026,720 | 1,200 | 600 | 60 | | 1,641 14 |
| April | 1,860 | 552 | 1,026,720 | 1,200 | 600 | 60 | | 2,868 33 |
| May | 1,860 | 438 | 814,680 | 1,200 | 600 | 60 | | 1,964 14 |
| June | 1,860 | 438 | 814,680 | 1,200 | 600 | 60 | | 1,094 42 |
| July | 1,860 | 438 | 814,680 | 1,200 | 600 | 60 | | 1,068 12 |
| August | 1,060 | 438 | 464,280 | 400 | 600 | 60 | | 884 24 |
| September | 1,060 | 438 | 464,280 | 400 | 600 | 60 | | 964 56 |
| October | 1,060 | 438 | 464,280 | 400 | 600 | 60 | | 953 63 |
| November | 1,060 | 438 | 464,280 | 400 | 600 | 60 | | 1,008 70 |
| December | 1,060 | 206 | 218,360 | 400 | 600 | 60 | | 1,440 85 |
| 1918. | | | | | | | | |
| January | 1,060 | 206 | 218,360 | 400 | 600 | 60 | | 658 84 |
| Veterinary Director General, 1915-16 (English) | 21,735 | 36 | 782,460 | 2,100 | 19,000 | 35 | 600 | 803 65 |
| Veterinary Director General, 1915-16 (French) | 3,610 | 40 | 144,400 | 375 | 3,000 | 35 | 200 | 314 00 |
| Totals | 123,075 | 13,168 | 23,313,800 | 49,050 | 60,675 | 1,750 | 11,600 | 61,662 21 |
| Totals (March 31, 1917) | 155,470 | 18,924 | 44,891,850 | 71,475 | 65,250 | 1,975 | 16,770 | 78,858 04 |

TABLE No. 3.—Statement showing the Routine Parliamentary work. Year 1917-1918.

| Title of Document. | | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages. | Distribution. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Parliament. | Department. | Stock. | Sess. Papers. |
| [illegible] | English | 2,485* | 1,126 | 2,485 | | | |
| | French | 590* | 1,124 | 590 | | | |
| [illegible] | English | 1,025* | 2,122 | 1,025 | | | |
| | French | 230* | 2,104 | 230 | | | |
| [illegible] | English | 2,225* | 960 | 2,225 | | | |
| | French | 415* | [illegible] | 415 | | | |
| Public Bills (Commons and Senate)... | English | 2,455* | 528 | 2,455 | | | |
| | French | 445* | 620 | 445 | | | |
| Private Bills (Commons and Senate).. | English | 1,135* | 238 | 1,135 | | | |
| | French | 320* | 192 | 320 | | | |
| Third Reading Bills (Commons)..... | English | 535* | 692 | 535 | | | |
| | French | 185* | 750 | 185 | | | |
| Third Reading Bills (Senate)..... | English | 710* | 148 | 710 | | | |
| | French | 220* | 150 | 220 | | | |
| Returns (for distribution or Sessional Papers, either or both, aggregate).... | English | 34,745 | 720 | 29,445 | | 2,100 | 3,200 |
| | French | 3,925 | 412 | 2,075 | | 50 | 1,800 |
| [illegible] | | 4,575 | 360 | 4,575 | | | |
| Printing of various Committee sittings (aggregate) | | 22,125 | 4,974 | 22,125 | | | |
| House of Commons Journals, 1917..... | English | 600 | 792 | | | 600 | |
| | French | 200 | 760 | | | 200 | |
| Appendix No. 2, 1917 (English) | | 1,100 | 644 | 500 | | | 600 |
| [illegible] | | 80,245 | 19,826 | 71,695 | | 2,950 | 5,600 |
| Totals (March 31, 1917)..... | | 90,470 | 15,048 | 66,130 | 10,250 | 970 | 13,120 |

* The quantities given are those ordered, for each issue, at the openin of Parliament. For a few issues these were increased.

TABLE No. 4.—Statement showing the Work on the House of Commons and Senate Debates, Year 1917-18.

| Title of Document. | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages. | Total Number of Printed Pages. | Distribution. | | | | Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | House of Commons | Senate. | Binding. | Stock. | |
| | | | | | | | | $ cts. |
| House of Commons Debates— | | | | | | | | |
| Unrevised Edition (English) | 3,775 | 6,078 | 22,944,450 | 3,165 | | | 610 | 30,417 26 |
| Unrevised Edition (French) | 640 | 6,122 | 3,918,080 | 430 | | | 210 | 21,682 65 |
| Revised Edition, 6 vols. (English) | 1,516 | 6,524 | 9,890,384 | 626 | | 765 | 125 | 17,313 50 |
| Revised Edition, 6 vols. (French) | 285 | 7,050 | 2,009,250 | 100 | | 175 | 10 | 14,837 10 |
| Senate Debates— | | | | | | | | |
| Unrevised Edition (English) | 2,065 | 1,392 | 2,874,480 | | 1,850 | | 215 | 6,310 13 |
| Unrevised Edition (French) | 45 | 1,040 | 46,800 | | 25 | | 20 | 3,784 86 |
| Revised Edition (English) | 560 | 1,258 | 704,480 | | | 500 | 60 | 3,873 14 |
| Totals | 8,886 | 29,464 | 42,387,924 | 4,321 | 1,875 | 1,440 | 1,250 | 98,218 64 |
| Totals (March 31, 1917) | 8,996 | 17,336 | 21,758,950 | 4,296 | 1,875 | 1,465 | 1,360 | 42,140 38 |
| Speeches: Extra copies ordered by Members and Senators (aggregate) | 376,700 | 1,370 | 6,353,500 | | | | | 3,736 80 |

TABLE No. 5.—Statement showing the work on the Statutes, Year 1917–18.

| Title of Document. | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages | Total Number of Printed Pages. | Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THE STATUTES. | | | | $ cts. |
| Volume 1, 1917 (English) | 6,500 | 556 | 3,614,000 | 9,321 93 |
| Volume 2, 1917 (English) | 5,742 | 236 | 1,355,112 | |
| Volume 1, 1917 (French) | 2,000 | 684 | 1,368,000 | 4,963 15 |
| Volume 2, 1917 (French) | 1,200 | 340 | 408,000 | |
| Totals | 15,442 | 1,816 | 6,745,112 | 14,288 08 |
| Totals (March 31, 1917) | 16,444 | 1,546 | 6,741,606 | 9,879 40 |

TABLE No. 6.—Statement showing the work on the *Canada Gazette*, Year 1917–18.

| Title of Document. | Aggregate Annual Issue. | Number of Pages in Volume. |
|---|---|---|
| *Canada Gazette* | 234,800 | 5,398 |
| *Canada Gazette*, March 31, 1917 | 164,500 | 4,978 |

TABLE No. 7.—Statement showing the work on the Voters' Lists, Year 1917–18.

| Title of Document. | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages. |
|---|---|---|
| Voters' Lists (2 [illegible]) | 100 | 172 |
| Voters' Lists (March 31, 1917) | 1,400 | 440 |

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18 (copies and pages aggregate).

| Description. | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages. | Total Number of Printed Pages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Agriculture* | | | |
| Canadian Patent Office Record, 1917 (12 issues) | 14,400 | 3,956 | 4,747,200 |
| Fruit Crop Report (2 issues) | 30,000 | 16 | 240,000 |
| Anthrax (Bulletin No. 23) | 15,000 | 8 | 120,000 |
| Review of Co-operative Wool Sales in Canada | 125,200 | 24 | 3,004,800 |
| Modern Methods of Packing Apples (Bulletin No. 2) | 30,000 | 64 | 1,920,000 |
| Trade Mark and Design Act | 5,000 | 28 | 140,000 |
| Evaporated Apples (Bulletin No. 24) | 5,000 | 40 | 200,000 |
| Record of Performance for Pure Bred Dairy Cattle | 15,120 | 100 | 1,512,000 |
| Horse Breeding and Rearing of Colts (Bulletin No. 14) | 10,000 | 16 | 160,000 |
| Butter Making on the Farm (Bulletin No. 53) | 135,250 | 16 | 2,164,000 |
| List of Publications | 5,000 | 16 | 80,000 |
| Tables for Estimating the Scoured Value of Wools (Pamphlet No. 13) | 200,000 | 72 | 14,400,000 |
| Dairy and Cold Storage Bulletins | 1,000 | 24 | 24,000 |
| Dominion Aid to Agricultural Institutes in Canada | 30,000 | 36 | 1,080,000 |
| Advantages of Docking | 25,000 | 8 | 200,000 |
| Index to Patent Record, 1916 | 1,200 | 104 | 124,800 |
| The Copyright Act | 5,000 | 32 | 160,000 |
| Common Garden Insects and Their Control | 75,000 | 20 | 1,500,000 |
| Federal Assistance to Horse Breeding | 10,000 | 28 | 280,000 |
| The Angora Goat | 50,250 | 24 | 1,206,000 |
| Feeding and Housing of Swine (Bulletin No. 22) | 50,110 | 20 | 1,002,200 |
| Report of the Dominion Entomologist, 1915-16 | 40,000 | 74 | 2,960,000 |
| Report of the Director General of Public Health, 1916-17 | 200 | 36 | 7,200 |
| Regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act respecting Exporters of Trees, etc | 10,000 | 16 | 160,000 |
| The Poisoning of Horses by the Common Bracken (Bulletin No. 26) | 2,000 | 16 | 32,000 |
| Cleaning Seed (Pamphlet No. 1) | 180,300 | 16 | 2,884,800 |
| The White-Marked Tussock Moth (Circular No. 11) | 10,000 | 12 | 120,000 |
| Bulletin of Foreign Agricultural Intelligence | 13,800 | 112 | 1,545,600 |
| Feeding and Housing of Swine (Bulletin No. 22) | 50,000 | 20 | 1,000,000 |
| L'alimentation et le logement des porcs (bulletin n° 22) | 40,000 | 20 | 800,000 |
| Les ventes coopératives de laines au Canada | 25,000 | 20 | 500,000 |
| Publications offertes au public | 65,000 | 8 | 520,000 |
| Les insectes ordinaires de jardin et les moyens de les détruire (circulaire n° 9) | 25,075 | 24 | 601,800 |
| Petits réfrigérateurs (bulletin n° 49) | 35,000 | 24 | 840,000 |
| Aide fédérale à l'élevage du cheval | 5,000 | 32 | 160,000 |
| La fabrication du beurre sur la ferme (bulletin n° 53) | 35,000 | 16 | 560,000 |
| Liste de publications | 1,000 | 12 | 12,000 |
| Elevage des chevaux et régime des poulains (bulletin n° 14) | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| Loi des épizooties et règlements établis en vertu de la loi | 1,000 | 60 | 60,000 |
| *Auditor General*— | | | |
| Auditor General's Report, 1915-16 (published in separate parts) | 50 | 2,736 | 136,800 |
| *Board of Pension Commissioners*— | | | |
| Pension Regulations for Canada | 5,000 | 16 | 90,000 |
| *Canada Food Board*— | | | |
| Canadian Food Bulletin (17 issues) | 353,825 | 302 | 6,819,900 |
| Report of the Milk Committee | 4,000 | 20 | 80,000 |
| War Meals (2 editions) | 526,200 | 20 | 4,309,600 |
| Can, Dry, and Store for Victory | 530,190 | 16 | 8,483,040 |
| A Handbook for Speakers—Food Service | 26,410 | 16 | 406,560 |
| *Canada Gazette*, (extra copies aggregate) | 316,800 | 118 | 669,600 |
| Repas de guerre | 105,000 | 8 | 839,600 |
| Rapport du comité du lait | 1,000 | 20 | 20,000 |
| La victoire par les conserves | 100,090 | 16 | 1,601,440 |
| Mangeons du poisson | 50,000 | 16 | 800,000 |
| Le guide du conférencier | 5,000 | 16 | 80,000 |
| Carried forward | 3,401,470 | 8,506 | 71,412,940 |

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

| Description | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages. | Total Number of Printed Pages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Brought forward...** | 3,401,470 | 8,506 | 71,412,940 |
| [illegible] | | | |
| Part VI. Report of C. S. C. for 1915-16. | 200 | 108 | 21,600 |
| Information respecting Outside Service Examinations | 5,000 | 12 | 60,000 |
| Renseignements concernant les examens du service extérieur | 2,000 | 12 | 24,000 |
| [illegible] | | | |
| Instructions for the Guidance of Electors | 50,000 | 8 | 400,000 |
| The Dominion Elections Act, as amended, 1917, etc | 45,000 | 170 | 7,650,000 |
| Chapter 51, 1914, and Chapter 19, 1915 | 1,000 | 56 | 56,000 |
| Lists of Candidates | 900 | 34 | 30,600 |
| [illegible] extra copies | 1,500 | 8 | 12,000 |
| **Instructions devant servir de guide aux électeurs..** | 5,000 | 8 | 40,000 |
| La loi des élections fédérales telle que modifiée en 1917, etc | 12,000 | 172 | 2,064,000 |
| Chapitre 51, 1914, et chapitre 19, 1915 | 200 | 56 | 11,200 |
| [illegible] | | | |
| **List of Forms** | 1,500 | 16 | 24,000 |
| List of Ports with Outports and Preventive Stations | 2,500 | 52 | 130,000 |
| Treaty with Portugal | 3,500 | 8 | 28,000 |
| Memo. No. 2080-B | 3,500 | 10 | 35,000 |
| Memo. No. 2172-B | 19,000 | 32 | 608,000 |
| [illegible] | | | |
| **Preparing Land for Grain Crops on the Prairies** | 20,000 | 24 | 480,000 |
| Poultry Keeping in Town and Country | 250,000 | 48 | 12,000,000 |
| The Manuring of Market Garden Crops (Bulletin No. 32 | 25,000 | 36 | 900,000 |
| **The Potato in Canada—Its Cultivation and Varieties** | 10,060 | 100 | 1,006,000 |
| Convention of Flax Growers and Fibre Manufacturers | 1,000 | 56 | 56,000 |
| Extracts from Annual Report, 1915-16: | | | |
| Report of the Director | 34,770 | 106 | 3,685,620 |
| **Field Husbandry, Division of** | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| Animal Husbandry | 3,000 | 64 | 192,000 |
| Forage Crops | 3,000 | 18 | 54,000 |
| **Poultry** | 3,000 | 32 | 96,000 |
| **Horticulture** | 3,000 | 96 | 288,000 |
| Tobacco | 3,000 | 48 | 144,000 |
| Bees | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| **Botany** | 3,000 | 58 | 174,000 |
| Dairy Branch, Stations | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| **Extension and Publicity** | 3,000 | 10 | 30,000 |
| Chemistry | 58,850 | 88 | 5,177,040 |
| Experimental Stations: | | | |
| **Sidney, B. C.** | 3,000 | 58 | 174,000 |
| Invermere, B. C. | 3,000 | 34 | 102,000 |
| Agassiz, B. C. | 3,000 | 80 | 240,000 |
| Scott, Sask. | 3,000 | 52 | 156,000 |
| Rosthern, Sask. | 3,000 | 32 | 96,000 |
| Lethbridge, Alta. | 3,000 | 58 | 174,000 |
| Lacombe, Alta. | 3,000 | 80 | 240,000 |
| Indian Head, Sask. | 3,000 | 50 | 150,000 |
| **Brandon, Man.** | 3,000 | 116 | 348,000 |
| Cap Rouge, Que. | 1,000 | 64 | 64,000 |
| [illegible] | 500 | 40 | 20,000 |
| Lennoxville, Que. | 3,000 | 32 | 96,000 |
| Kentville, N. S. | 3,000 | 76 | 228,000 |
| **Fredericton, N. B.** | 3,000 | 48 | 144,000 |
| Nappan, N. S. | 3,000 | 68 | 204,000 |
| **Charlottetown, P. E. I.** | 3,000 | 72 | 216,000 |
| [illegible] | 640,000 | 48 | 10,240,000 |
| Report of the Department of Agriculture, 1916-17 | 7,500 | 24 | 180,000 |
| [illegible] | 2,000 | 8 | 16,000 |
| [illegible] | 5,000 | 40 | 200,000 |
| [illegible] | 145,000 | 48 | 2,320,000 |
| [illegible] | 4,826,930 | 11,248 | 122,702,000 |

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

| Description. | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages. | Total Number of Printed Pages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward.. | 4,826,930 | 11,248 | 122,702,000 |
| *External Affairs*— | | | |
| General Index of Sir John Macdonald's Papers | 25 | 60 | 1,500 |
| Confidential Papers (2 different documents) | 125 | 30 | 1,650 |
| *Finance*— | | | |
| List of Licensed Companies (4 issues) | 1,950 | 48 | 23,400 |
| List of Securities Held by Insurance Companies | 600 | 144 | 86,400 |
| Budget Speech, 1917 | 7,000 | 16 | 112,000 |
| Supply Bills, 1917 (Nos. 2, 3 and 4).. | 1,500 | 70 | 35,000 |
| Superannuations, Judges' Salaries and Pensions | 25 | 24 | 600 |
| Act respecting Insurance, 1917, with Index | 3,000 | 148 | 444,000 |
| Tables of Bond Values | 1,000 | 136 | 136,000 |
| Act to authorize the Levying of a War Tax upon certain Incomes | 50,500 | 12 | 606,000 |
| The Insurance Act, 1917, and other Acts, etc. | 1,000 | 208 | 208,000 |
| Annual Statements required from British and Foreign Companies, etc. | 200 | 24 | 4,800 |
| Act respecting Insurance, 1917. | 400 | 120 | 48,000 |
| Notes on the Preparation of Government Returns | 500 | 24 | 12,000 |
| Loi portant autorisation de lever un impôt de guerre sur certains revenus | 5,000 | 12 | 60,000 |
| *Fuel Controller*— | | | |
| The Fuel Situation in Canada | 99,400 | 32 | 3,180,800 |
| *Canada Gazette* (extra copies, aggregate) | 14,000 | 28 | 176,000 |
| *House of Commons*— | | | |
| Report on Care and Treatment of Returned Soldiers, 1917 | 750 | 26 | 19,500 |
| Notes on Senate Bill B-2 | 500 | 50 | 25,000 |
| Unrevised Debates of various dates (extra copies, aggregate) | 38,200 | 426 | 569,400 |
| List of Reports and Returns | 400 | 8 | 3,200 |
| Alphabetical Index and List of Sessional Papers, 1917 | 20,000 | 48 | 960,000 |
| Proceedings of Jubilee of Confederation | 2,000 | 20 | 40,000 |
| Index to Votes and Proceedings, 1917 | 250 | 80 | 20,000 |
| Official Postal Guide, 1917 | 650 | 358 | 232,700 |
| Act to Authorize the Levying of a War Tax upon certain Incomes. | 100 | 12 | 1,200 |
| *Canada Gazette* | 500 | 4 | 2,000 |
| Act to Consolidate and Amend the Railway Act, 1917 | 300 | 192 | 57,600 |
| Act respecting Military Service, 1917 | 2,200 | 12 | 26,400 |
| The War-Time Elections Act, 1917 | 26,400 | 18 | 475,200 |
| Alphabetical List of Constituencies, etc. | 25 | 10 | 250 |
| Guide officiel du service postal, 1917 | 100 | 360 | 36,000 |
| Loi des élections en temps de guerre, 1917 | 10,100 | 24 | 242,400 |
| Loi des électeurs militaires, 1917 | 5,000 | 20 | 100,000 |
| Index des procès-verbaux, 1917 | 100 | 52 | 5,200 |
| Index alphabétique des documents parlementaires du Canada, 1917 | 5,050 | 48 | 242,400 |
| *Indian Affairs*— | | | |
| Indian Land Regulations | 200 | 20 | 4,000 |
| Details of Expenditure and Revenue (Part H, Auditor General's Report, 1915-16) | 500 | 174 | 87,000 |
| Details of Expenditure and Revenue (Part H, Auditor General's Report, 1916-17) | 500 | 160 | 80,000 |
| *Inland Revenue*— | | | |
| Official List of Licensed Manufacturers | 800 | 68 | 54,400 |
| Proprietary or Patent Medicines | 1,000 | 16 | 16,000 |
| General Notes respecting War Tax Stamps | 25,000 | 12 | 300,000 |
| Bulletins:— | | | |
| White Lead in Oil as sold in Small Packages (No. 300) | 500 | 20 | 10,000 |
| White Paint (No. 301) | 500 | 24 | 12,000 |
| Malt Vinegar (No. 374) | 5,000 | 28 | 140,000 |
| Caramels (No. 365) | 5,000 | 16 | 80,000 |
| Canned Peas (No. 366) | 5,000 | 24 | 120,000 |
| Carried forward | 5,169,780 | 14,714 | 131,800,000 |

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

| Description. | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages. | Total Number of Printed Pages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward.... | 5,169,780 | 14,714 | 131,800,000 |
| *Inland Revenue*—Concluded | | | |
| Bulletins—*Concluded.* | | | |
| Edible Gelatine (No. 367) | 5,000 | 24 | 120,000 |
| Ketchup (No. 368) | 5,000 | 20 | 100,000 |
| Nature's Plant Food (No. 371) | 10,000 | 8 | 80,000 |
| Flavouring Syrups (No. 390) | 5,000 | 20 | 100,000 |
| Canned Fish (No. 391) | 5,000 | 40 | 200,000 |
| Cascara Sagrada (No. 386) | 5,000 | 40 | 200,000 |
| Sausages (No. 396) | 5,000 | 24 | 120,000 |
| Remarques générales concernant l'emploi des timbres de guerre | 10,000 | 12 | 120,000 |
| Bulletins— | | | |
| Farine à engrais (n° 350) | 500 | 20 | 10,000 |
| Fruits et légumes évaporés (n° 352) | 500 | 28 | 14,000 |
| Bière de tempérance (n° 353) | 500 | 20 | 10,000 |
| Son (n° 355) | 500 | 28 | 14,000 |
| Conserves de tomates (n° 357) | 500 | 32 | 16,000 |
| Cannelle (n° 358) | 500 | 24 | 12,000 |
| Thé (n° 359) | 500 | 40 | 20,000 |
| Poudre à pâte (n° 360) | 500 | 28 | 14,000 |
| Moutarde préparée (n° 361) | 500 | 20 | 10,000 |
| Extrait de malt employé par les boulangers (n° 363) | 500 | 12 | 6,000 |
| Vinaigre de malt (n° 364) | 500 | 28 | 14,000 |
| Gazoline (n° 362) | 500 | 16 | 8,000 |
| Caramels (n° 365) | 500 | 16 | 8,000 |
| Gélatine comestible (n° 367) | 500 | 24 | 12,000 |
| Sauce aux tomates (n° 368) | 500 | 20 | 10,000 |
| Conserves de pois (n° 366) | 500 | 28 | 14,000 |
| *Interior*— | | | |
| Forest Products of Canada, 1915 (Bulletin No. 58) | 500 | 72 | 36,000 |
| Publications of the Dominion Observatory, Vol. III. | 1,000 | 120 | 120,000 |
| Lists of Unoccupied Lands in various districts:— | | | |
| Saskatoon | 500 | 60 | 30,000 |
| Dauphin | 500 | 12 | 6,000 |
| Winnipeg | 500 | 12 | 6,000 |
| Moosejaw | 500 | 60 | 30,000 |
| Weyburn | 500 | 56 | 28,000 |
| Prince Albert | 500 | 32 | 16,000 |
| Maple Creek | 500 | 16 | 8,000 |
| Yorkton | 500 | 44 | 22,000 |
| Battleford | 500 | 36 | 18,000 |
| Humboldt | 500 | 48 | 24,000 |
| Handbook for the Information of the Public | 10,000 | 12 | 120,000 |
| Explanation of the Astronomical Field Tables | 1,000 | 20 | 20,000 |
| Supplement to Dominion Lands Handbook | 10,000 | 12 | 120,000 |
| Description of Boundary Monuments Erected on Surveys of Dominion Lands | 1,000 | 68 | 68,000 |
| Proposed Amendments to Dominion Lands Act | 500 | 22 | 11,000 |
| Immigration Facts and Figures | 2,000 | 24 | 48,000 |
| Quartz Mining Regulations | 7,500 | 36 | 270,000 |
| Forest Products of Canada, 1916 | 1,500 | 16 | 24,000 |
| Index to Orders in Council, 1914 | 35 | 98 | 3,430 |
| Forest Products of Canada, 1916—Pulp and Paper Industry | 2,000 | 8 | 16,000 |
| Mining Regulations for Dominion Parks | 2,000 | 16 | 32,000 |
| Irrigation, Surveys, and Inspection, 1916 | 2,500 | 80 | 200,000 |
| Forest Products of Canada, 1916—Lumber, Laths, and Shingles | 4,500 | 28 | 126,000 |
| Directory of Saw Mills, 1916 | 500 | 24 | 12,000 |
| List of Publications | 1,000 | 8 | 8,000 |
| Use of Small Telescopes | 1,000 | 20 | 20,000 |
| Explanation of the Astronomical Field Tables | 1,000 | 24 | 24,000 |
| Summary of Regulations respecting Dominion Lands. | 3,000 | 96 | 288,000 |
| Timber Regulations | 5,000 | 24 | 120,000 |
| Preparing Land for Grain Crops on the Prairie | 10,000 | 52 | 520,000 |
| Carried forward | 5,300,315 | 16,542 | 135,426,430 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

| Description | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages. | Total Number of Printed Pages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward.. | 5,300,315 | 16,542 | 135,426,430 |
| *Interior*—Concluded. | | | |
| The Community Movement in the World Crisis | 1,000 | 12 | 12,000 |
| Extracts from Reports on Townships: | | | |
| East and West of the Principal Meridian | 1,000 | 24 | 24,000 |
| West of 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Meridians | 1,000 | 32 | 32,000 |
| West of 5th and 6th Meridians | 1,000 | 28 | 28,000 |
| In the Railway Belt | 1,000 | 32 | 32,000 |
| Supplement to the Manual of Instructions for the Survey of Dominion Lands | 1,500 | 160 | 240,000 |
| Extracts from Annual Report, 1915–16: | | | |
| Dominion Parks | 2,000 | 96 | 192,000 |
| Immigration | 2,000 | 20 | 40,000 |
| Extracts from Annual Report, 1916–17: | | | |
| Dominion Lands | 500 | 164 | 82,000 |
| Forestry | 2,000 | 82 | 164,000 |
| Immigration | 2,000 | 36 | 72,000 |
| List of School Lands for Sale: | | | |
| Beauséjour, Man | 2,000 | 10 | 20,000 |
| Morse, Sask | 2,000 | 8 | 16,000 |
| Swan River, Man | 2,000 | 8 | 16,000 |
| Nokomis, Sask | 2,000 | 10 | 20,000 |
| Castor, Alta | 2,000 | 10 | 20,000 |
| Coronation, Alta | 2,000 | 12 | 24,000 |
| Young, Sask | 2,000 | 10 | 20,000 |
| Brownville, Sask | 2,000 | 10 | 20,000 |
| Hanna, Alta | 2,000 | 12 | 24,000 |
| Three Hills, Alta | 2,000 | 16 | 32,000 |
| Maple Creek, Sask | 2,000 | 10 | 20,000 |
| Windthorst, Sask | 2,000 | 10 | 20,000 |
| Oxbow, Sask | 2,000 | 8 | 16,000 |
| Gull Lake, Sask | 2,000 | 8 | 16,000 |
| Tenlon, Man | 2,000 | 8 | 16,000 |
| Geographic Board Decisions (3 issues) | 1,325 | 24 | 10,600 |
| Western Canada Irrigation Association | 2,500 | 88 | 220,000 |
| Canadian Conference of Charities and Corrections (4 issues) | 2,000 | 116 | 58,000 |
| Produits des forêts du Canada, 1915 | 2,500 | 52 | 130,000 |
| Explication des tables astronomiques de campagne | 1,000 | 24 | 24,000 |
| Renseignements pour les colons futurs | 10,000 | 48 | 480,000 |
| *Justice*— | | | |
| Report of the Commissioner on the Purchase of Surgical Field Dressings, etc | 1,000 | 28 | 28,000 |
| John J. Fallon, *vs.* The King | 40 | 18 | 720 |
| Regulations and Forms in connection with the Military Service Act | 1,000 | 48 | 48,000 |
| Act respecting the Military Service, 1917 | 6,500 | 16 | 104,000 |
| The Dominion Elections Act | 800 | 20 | 16,000 |
| *Canada Gazette*, Sept. 12, 1917 | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| Instructions to Registrars and Deputy Registrars | 500 | 36 | 18,000 |
| Memo. for the Guidance of Tribunals | 5,000 | 90 | 450,000 |
| Report of the Criminal Identification Board | 300 | 12 | 3,600 |
| Commissions, Letters Patent of Office and Instructions of the Governor General of Canada | 12 | 72 | 864 |
| Report of the Commissioner on Purchases at Regina | 1,000 | 40 | 40,000 |
| Report of the Commissioner on Medical Supplies, etc., etc | 1,000 | 24 | 24,000 |
| Report of the Commissioner on Saddlery, Subsistence of Troops at Winnipeg, etc | 1,000 | 24 | 24,000 |
| Report of the Commissioner on Purchase of Horses in Nova Scotia for First Canadian Contingent | 1,000 | 40 | 40,000 |
| The Military Service Act, 1917, together with Regulations, etc.. | 5,000 | 100 | 500,000 |
| Instructions to Registrars and Deputy Registrars | 500 | 36 | 18,000 |
| The Military Service Act, 1917, together with Regulations, etc.. | 5,000 | 100 | 500,000 |
| For the Defence of Canada | 200,000 | 32 | 6,400,000 |
| Carried forward | 5,597,292 | 18,478 | 145,818,214 |

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

| Description. | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages. | Total Number of Printed Pages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward.. | 5,597,292 | 18,478 | 145,818,214 |
| *Justice*—Concluded. | | | |
| Instructions for Dealing with Deserters, etc | 2,000 | 56 | 112,000 |
| Instructions for Registrars and Deputy Registrars | 200 | 58 | 11,600 |
| L'Acte du service militaire—Sa signification et ses conséquences | 100,000 | 4 | 400,000 |
| Règlements du service militaire | 1,000 | 48 | 48,000 |
| La loi du service militaire, 1917, ainsi que les règlements du gouverneur en conseil, etc | 1,000 | 104 | 104,000 |
| Pour la défense du Canada | 210,000 | 32 | 6,720,000 |
| La loi du service militaire, 1917, ainsi que les règlements du gouverneur en conseil, etc | 1,500 | 96 | 144,000 |
| *Labour*. | | | |
| Report on Strikes and Lock-outs in Canada, 1901-1916 | 2,000 | 138 | 276,000 |
| Report of Labour Legislation in Canada, 1916 | 2,000 | 108 | 216,000 |
| Labour Organization in Canada—Sixth Annual Report, 1916 | 5,500 | 232 | 1,276,000 |
| Act to Aid in the Prevention of Strikes and Lock-outs in Mines | 1,000 | 18 | 18,000 |
| *Library of Parliament*. | | | |
| Supplementary Catalogue, 1917 | 525 | 120 | 63,000 |
| *Marine and Fisheries*. | | | |
| Rules for Life-saving Appliances for Steamships | 2,070 | 66 | 136,620 |
| Wharfage Rules and Regulations | 1,500 | 24 | 36,000 |
| List of Lights and Fog Signals on Inland Waters | 1,000 | 164 | 164,000 |
| International Rules of the Road | 1,000 | 50 | 50,000 |
| Regulations respecting Examinations of Engineers | 1,000 | 28 | 28,000 |
| Wharfingers Rules and Regulations | 500 | 20 | 12,000 |
| Magnetical Observations | 300 | 40 | 12,000 |
| Inspection of Hulls and Equipment | 200 | 12 | 2,400 |
| Amendments to By-laws of the Pilotage District of Quebec | 100 | 8 | 800 |
| Report of the Meteorological Service, 1915 | 1,200 | 682 | 818,400 |
| List of Lights and Fog Signals on the Pacific Coast | 1,800 | 64 | 115,200 |
| Index to Notice to Mariners, 1917 | 500 | 20 | 10,000 |
| International Rules of the Road, 1917 | 500 | 24 | 12,000 |
| Tide Tables and Information connected with the Ship Channel, 1918 | 900 | 92 | 82,800 |
| Supplement to List of Vessels (12 issues) | 2,900 | 96 | 23,200 |
| Tide Tables and Information connected with the Ship Channel | 865 | 80 | 69,200 |
| Règlements internationaux pour prévenir les abordages | 200 | 24 | 4,800 |
| *Militia and Defence*. | | | |
| Handbook for Canadian Service Rifle, 1916 | 5,000 | 32 | 160,000 |
| Quarterly Militia List, 1916-17 (4 issues) | 23,600 | 4,420 | 27,701,000 |
| Work of the Department of Militia and Defence | 5,000 | 84 | 420,000 |
| Standing Orders for Engineer Training Depot, C.E.F., 1917 | 3,000 | 32 | 96,000 |
| Camp and Trench Sanitation | 5,000 | 8 | 40,000 |
| Pay and Allowances, C.E.F., and Active Militia | 5,500 | 20 | 110,000 |
| Physical Standards and Instructions respecting Recruits for C.E.F. | 5,000 | 12 | 60,000 |
| Militia General Orders, 1917-18, aggregate | 426,600 | 1,312 | 5,069,100 |
| Army Medical Corps Instructions | 1,000 | 232 | 232,000 |
| Great Britain and the United States | 2,000 | 24 | 48,000 |
| Pay and Allowance Regulations, 1914 | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| Regulations for the Royal Military College | 3,000 | 32 | 96,000 |
| Memo. on Tetanus | 1,000 | 16 | 16,000 |
| Index to General Orders, 1917 | 3,800 | 32 | 121,800 |
| Instructions for Musicians in the Canadian Army | 1,000 | 8 | 8,000 |
| Handbook for the Ross Rifle | 2,500 | 20 | 50,000 |
| Prize List of Shoots, Cleaning and Necessaries | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| Medical Examination of Recruits—Physical Standards, etc | 3,000 | 28 | 84,000 |
| Standing Orders for the Royal Military College | 500 | 80 | 40,000 |
| Field Official Local Committee | 20,000 | 488 | 9,760,000 |
| Carried forward | 6,185,052 | 27,886 | 200,956,134 |

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work. Year 1917-18 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

| Description. | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages. | Total Number of Printed Pages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward.. | 6,463,052 | 27,886 | 200,956,134 |
| *Militia and Defence*—Concluded. | | | |
| Nominal Rolls, C.E.F., viz.: | | | |
| 171st Battalion | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| 208th Battalion | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| 211th Battalion | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 235th Battalion | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 153rd Battalion | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| 223rd Battalion | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| 231st Battalion | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 229th Battalion | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| 242nd Battalion | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 196th Battalion | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 243rd Battalion | 3,000 | 10 | 30,000 |
| 252nd Battalion | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| 167th Battalion. | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| 178th Battalion | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| 105th Battalion. | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| 1st and 2nd Forestry Reinforcing Draft | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| No. 7 Siege Battery | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| No. 2 Training Depot, C.A.S.C. | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| No. 9 Siege Battery | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| No. 1 Training Depot, C.A.S.C. | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 251st Battalion | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| No. 2 Heavy Battery | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| No. 1 and 2, Infantry | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| 254th Battalion | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 225th Battalion | 3,000 | 10 | 30,000 |
| 220th Battalion | 3,000 | 10 | 30,000 |
| 222nd Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 179th Battalion | 3,000 | 18 | 54,000 |
| Information and Instructions for Local Military Representatives.. | 5,000 | 20 | 100,000 |
| Index to Militia Orders, 1916 | 6,550 | 72 | 471,600 |
| Seventh Official List of Casualties | 3,000 | 792 | 2,376,000 |
| Circular Memorandum *re* Documents, C.E.F. | 2,000 | 20 | 40,000 |
| Syllabus of Lectures on Prevention of Communicable Disease | 500 | 8 | 4,000 |
| Act respecting Military Service | 2,700 | 16 | 43,200 |
| Notes on Artillery Store Accounting | 500 | 12 | 6,000 |
| Accounting for Clothing, Stores, etc. | 5,000 | 24 | 120,000 |
| *Canada Gazette* (extra copies) | 2,000 | 16 | 32,000 |
| General Instructions | 7,800 | 10 | 78,000 |
| Casualties, C.E.F. (published monthly, 8 issues) | 45,000 | 1,290 | 5,466,000 |
| War Service Badges | 6,000 | 8 | 48,000 |
| Instructions *re* S.A. and A.P. Branch | 750 | 48 | 36,000 |
| The Military Voters Act, 1917 | 25,000 | 20 | 500,000 |
| Canadian Military Police Corps | 1,000 | 48 | 48,000 |
| Acte du service militaire, 1917 | 100 | 16 | 1,600 |
| Instructions générales | 5,350 | 10 | 53,500 |
| Résumé de renseignements et d'instructions à l'usage de représentants militaires locaux. | 1,000 | 20 | 20,000 |
| Ordres généraux de la milice, 1917-18 (au total) | 40,650 | 934 | 464,800 |
| *Military Hospital Commission*— | | | |
| Report of the work of the Military Hospital Commission.. | 20,000 | 184 | 3,680,000 |
| Act to Assist Returned Soldiers in Settling upon the Land | 4,000 | 4 | 16,000 |
| *Mines*— | | | |
| Preliminary Report on Mineral Production of Canada, 1917 | 6,000 | 20 | 120,000 |
| *National Service*— | | | |
| Economy in Diet | 597,800 | 32 | 19,129,600 |
| How to live in War Time | 703,200 | 32 | 22,502,400 |
| Comment vivre en temps de guerre | 442,200 | 32 | 14,150,400 |
| Carried forward | 8,480,152 | 31,882 | 271,387,234 |

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

| Description. | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages | Total Number of Printed Pages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Brought forward** | 8,480,152 | 31,882 | 271,387,234 |
| *Naval Service—* | | | |
| Tide Tables for Quebec and Father Point, 1918 | 300 | 32 | 9,600 |
| Tide Tables for Vancouver, B.C., 1918 | 12,000 | 48 | 576,000 |
| Catalogue of Government Publications | 300 | 36 | 10,800 |
| The Moulting of the Lobster | 300 | 8 | 2,400 |
| Remarks on Minesweeping | 100 | 20 | 2,000 |
| Instructions for Transport Service at Headquarters | 25 | 16 | 400 |
| List of Printed Forms | 250 | 8 | 2,000 |
| Part R, Auditor General's Report, 1916–17 | 50 | 100 | 5,000 |
| Part O, Auditor General's Report, 1916–17 | 250 | 160 | 40,000 |
| Instructions for Transports from Canadian Ports | 200 | 8 | 1,600 |
| Transport Regulations | 1,000 | 16 | 16,000 |
| Instructions to Fishery Officers | 1,000 | 68 | 68,000 |
| List of Printed Forms | 500 | 12 | 6,000 |
| Tide Levels and Datum Planes in Eastern Canada | 3,500 | 96 | 336,000 |
| Particulars of Attacks on Merchant Vessels | 1,000 | 8 | 8,000 |
| The Meat and Canned Foods Act | 2,000 | 16 | 32,000 |
| Tide Tables for Nelson, Hudson Bay | 500 | 8 | 4,000 |
| Special Fishery Regulations: | | | |
| Manitoba | 7,000 | 34 | 238,000 |
| Quebec | 250 | 12 | 3,000 |
| Saskatchewan and Alberta | 2,000 | 32 | 64,000 |
| Nova Scotia | 4,000 | 54 | 216,000 |
| Ontario | 500 | 30 | 15,000 |
| New Brunswick | 3,000 | 42 | 126,000 |
| Prince Edward Island | 3,000 | 32 | 96,000 |
| West Atlantic W/T Call Signs | 2,500 | 16 | 40,000 |
| Tide Tables for the Eastern Coast of Canada, 1919 | 10,000 | 64 | 640,000 |
| Tide Tables for Quebec, 1919 | 3,000 | 32 | 96,000 |
| Tide Tables for St. John, N.B., 1919 | 20,000 | 24 | 480,000 |
| Bulletin of Sea-Fishery Statistics, 1917 (aggregate) | 13,200 | 152 | 295,000 |
| Canadian Monthly Orders—aggregate | 2,900 | 344 | 96,900 |
| Public Traffic Regulations | 2,000 | 8 | 16,000 |
| Index to Canadian Monthly Orders, 1916 | 100 | 16 | 1,600 |
| Naval Intelligence Report (aggregate) | 3,050 | 1,000 | 61,000 |
| Defence of Canada Order (2 issues) | 300 | 36 | 5,400 |
| List of Canadian Government Ships, 1917 | 150 | 66 | 9,900 |
| Canadian Navy List—aggregate | 1,100 | 638 | 85,400 |
| Instructions re Use of Wireless Telegraphy by Military Transports, etc. | 250 | 20 | 5,000 |
| Index to Canadian Monthly Orders, 1917 | 200 | 10 | 2,000 |
| Naval Orders—aggregate | 8,390 | 2,326 | 253,970 |
| Règlements spéciaux des pêcheries—province de Québec | 200 | 10 | 2,000 |
| *Post Office—* | | | |
| Official Postal Guide, 1917 | 13,400 | 358 | 4,797,200 |
| Circular to Postmasters | 4,000 | 48 | 192,000 |
| Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services West of Port Arthur | 1,200 | 104 | 124,800 |
| Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services East of Port Arthur | 1,800 | 224 | 403,200 |
| Instructions for Postmasters in Charge of Accounting Post Offices | 500 | 138 | 69,000 |
| Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services West of Port Arthur | 1,150 | 100 | 115,000 |
| Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services East of Port Arthur | 1,750 | 226 | 395,500 |
| New Brunswick Distribution List, 1917 | 1,000 | 124 | 124,000 |
| Monthly Supplement to Postal Guide, 1917–18 (12 issues) | 226,900 | 98 | 1,850,000 |
| Establishment of the Post Office—Part I, Postal Guide | 3,100 | 224 | 694,400 |
| Monthly Money Order Circular, 1917–18 (12 issues) | 58,400 | 156 | 752,800 |
| Contract for the Conveyance of His Majesty's Mails | 100 | 18 | 1,800 |
| Official Postal Guide, 1918 | 14,585 | 604 | 8,809,340 |
| Instructions aux commis de malles sur chemin de fer | 400 | 64 | 25,600 |
| Guide officiel des services postaux, 1917 | 2,840 | 360 | 1,022,400 |
| Circulaire mensuelle des mandats-poste, 1917–18 (12 publications) | 13,800 | 156 | 179,400 |
| Supplément mensuel du guide officiel du service postal canadien, 1917–18 (12 publications) | 49,090 | 98 | 400,420 |
| Carried forward | 8,984,532 | 40,640 | 295,312,064 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

| Description. | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages. | Total Number of Printed Pages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 8,984,532 | 40,640 | 295,312,064 |
| *Post Office*—Concluded. | | | |
| Règlements des postes (1ère partie du guide officiel du service postal) | 800 | 240 | 192,000 |
| *Privy Council*— | | | |
| War Establishment for Canadian Forestry Corps, 1917 | 50 | 12 | 600 |
| Report *re* Wm. Davis Co. and Matthews-Blackwell, Limited | 2,500 | 32 | 80,000 |
| Military Service Act and Regulations made thereunder | 100 | 128 | 12,800 |
| Military Voters Act and Regulations made thereunder | 100 | 88 | 8,800 |
| Manifestos issued by the Right Hon. Sir. R. L. Borden | 1,200 | 16 | 19,200 |
| Confidential Document for War Committee | 50 | 12 | 600 |
| *Public Printing and Stationery*— | | | |
| Statutes of Canada, 1910 | 200 | 1,106 | 221,200 |
| Return of the Twelfth General Elections | 1,500 | 296 | 444,000 |
| List of Canadian Newspapers and other Publications | 200 | 96 | 19,200 |
| Statutes of Canada, 1909 | 200 | 808 | 161,600 |
| Official Postal Guide, 1917 | 1,500 | 358 | 537,000 |
| Alphabetical List of Employees (Sept. 1st, 1917) | 25 | 116 | 2,900 |
| List of Sessional Papers | 100 | 10 | 1,000 |
| British North America Act | 300 | 248 | 74,400 |
| Suggestions on the Preparation of Copy for the Printer | 500 | 40 | 20,000 |
| Stationery Stock List | 500 | 28 | 14,000 |
| Statutes of Canada, 1913 | 300 | 1,132 | 339,600 |
| Military Service Act | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| Commons Debates of various dates (aggregate) | 11,650 | 192 | 163,600 |
| Debate on Military Service Bill | 500 | 724 | 362,000 |
| Printing Bureau Rates (in effect July, 1917) | 1,000 | 8 | 8,000 |
| Various Acts reprinted for stock (aggregate) | 126,725 | 2,762 | 4,881,250 |
| The Dominion Elections Act, as amended, 1917 | 30,000 | 170 | 5,100,000 |
| Guide officiel du service postal, 1917 | 200 | 360 | 72,000 |
| Loi des élections fédérales, selon que modifiée, 1917 | 13,000 | 170 | 2,210,000 |
| *Railways and Canals*— | | | |
| Classification of Operating Revenue | 1,000 | 132 | 132,000 |
| Act to Amend the Railway Act | 125 | 188 | 23,500 |
| *Railway Commission*— | | | |
| Fire Guard Requirements, 1917 | 2,500 | 8 | 20,000 |
| Judgments, Orders, etc. (23 issues) | 15,900 | 536 | 366,600 |
| *Secretary of State*— | | | |
| Act to Amend the Companies Act | 200 | 28 | 5,600 |
| War Proclamations, Orders in Council, etc | 600 | 372 | 223,200 |
| Memo. *re* Proposed Companies Act, 1917 | 25 | 24 | 600 |
| List of Prohibited Publications | 4,000 | 8 | 32,000 |
| Win-the-War Suggestions and Recipes | 1,000 | 40 | 40,000 |
| Circular to Judges | 300 | 12 | 3,600 |
| War Proclamations, Orders in Council, etc | 5,000 | 1,024 | 5,120,000 |
| Naturalization Act, 1914, and Regulations | 25,065 | 64 | 1,604,160 |
| Speech from the Throne, 1st Session, 13th Parliament | 103 | 8 | 824 |
| Memo. *re* Act to Amend the Companies Act | 300 | 6 | 1,800 |
| The Consolidated Companies Act | 500 | 88 | 44,000 |
| The War Charities Act and Forms thereunder, 1917, and Regulations | 9,000 | 20 | 180,000 |
| War Proclamations, Orders in Council, etc | 5,000 | 1,066 | 5,330,000 |
| Regulations respecting Extradition Proceedings | 1,000 | 80 | 80,000 |
| Liste des journaux, revues et livres défendus au Canada | 500 | 8 | 4,000 |
| Loi des secours de guerre, 1917 et règlements et formules s'y rapportant | 1,000 | 24 | 24,000 |
| Carried forward | 9,253,850 | 53,544 | 323,541,698 |

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18 copies and pages aggregate)—*Concluded.*

| Description. | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages | Total Number of Printed Pages |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 9,253,850 | 53,544 | 323,541,698 |
| *Senate* | | | |
| List of Senators, 1916 | 300 | 20 | 6,000 |
| Divorce Rules and Orders | 200 | 32 | 6,400 |
| Rules of the Senate of Canada | 200 | 98 | 19,600 |
| List of Senators, 1917 | 700 | 12 | 8,400 |
| Summary of Further Suggestions | 1,000 | 12 | 12,000 |
| Report of Special Committee on Agricultural, Industrial, and Trade Development | 1,000 | 84 | 84,000 |
| List of Senators, Members, and Committees, 1917 | 200 | 48 | 9,600 |
| Senate Daily Debates, 2 sittings | 200 | 90 | 9,000 |
| *Trade and Commerce* | | | |
| Commercial Intelligence Review, 1916 | 7,100 | 178 | 1,263,800 |
| A National System of Statistics for Canada | 250 | 16 | 4,000 |
| British Import Restrictions | 500 | 8 | 4,000 |
| Research Inventory | 6,000 | 20 | 120,000 |
| Census of Population and Agriculture, 1916 | 500 | 16 | 8,000 |
| Special Report on Manufactures, 1915 | 6,000 | 292 | 1,752,000 |
| Census of Saskatchewan, 1916 | 500 | 20 | 10,000 |
| Report on Creameries and Cheese | 5,000 | 24 | 120,000 |
| Census of Alberta, 1916 | 500 | 16 | 8,000 |
| Census of Prairie Provinces, 1916 | 1,000 | 24 | 24,000 |
| Census and Statistics Monthly, 1917-18 (13 issues) | 85,880 | 346 | 2,285,260 |
| Weekly Bulletin, 1917-18 (52 issues) | 309,035 | 2,676 | 15,925,400 |
| Index to Weekly Bulletin, from January 1 to June 30, 1917 | 5,000 | 28 | 140,000 |
| Index to Weekly Bulletin, from July 1 to December 31, 1917 | 6,000 | 32 | 192,000 |
| Statistique mensuelle, 1917-18, 13 publications | 19,850 | 368 | 568,800 |
| Totals | 9,710,765 | 58,004 | 346,121,958 |
| Totals (March 31, 1917) | 6,349,764 | 63,362 | 334,146,454 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

TABLE No. 9.—Statement of other Letterpress Departmental Work for the Fiscal Year 1917-18.

| Department. | Envelopes. | Copies other work. |
|---|---|---|
| Advisory Research Council | | 7,500 |
| Agriculture | 1,650,545 | 3,297,800 |
| Auditor General | 66,500 | 246,125 |
| Board of Pension Commissioners | 602,885 | 2,372,250 |
| Canada Food Board | 218,750 | 2,571,815 |
| Civil Service Commission | 73,140 | 147,750 |
| Clerk of the Crown in Chancery | 1,128,110 | 2,450,455 |
| Customs | 870,350 | 9,664,960 |
| Director of Public Information | 33,000 | 64,680 |
| Experimental Farms | 1,278,025 | 4,966,750 |
| External Affairs | 15,925 | 69,380 |
| Finance | 688,450 | 11,181,925 |
| Fuel Controller | 45,000 | 138,950 |
| Governor General | 3,000 | 27,620 |
| House of Commons | 19,800 | 133,950 |
| Indian Affairs | 116,625 | 305,405 |
| Inland Revenue | 251,400 | 1,702,725 |
| Interior | 1,223,600 | 6,488,170 |
| Internment Operations | 4,000 | 15,000 |
| Justice | 585,915 | 17,256,485 |
| Labour | 221,000 | 190,025 |
| Library of Parliament | | 21,100 |
| Marine and Fisheries | 280,350 | 1,135,985 |
| Militia and Defence | 1,838,365 | 18,354,400 |
| Military Hospitals Commission | 93,000 | 1,412,625 |
| Mines | 244,750 | 229,880 |
| National Service | 105,500 | 1,005,225 |
| Naval Service | 1,377,930 | 8,090,505 |
| Post Office | 6,831,785 | 45,509,775 |
| Privy Council | 26,000 | 127,400 |
| Public Printing and Stationery | 905,545 | 2,896,360 |
| Public Works | 722,610 | 3,952,775 |
| Railways and Canals | 712,075 | 523,590 |
| Railway Commission | 102,000 | 120,085 |
| Registration Board | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| Royal Mint | 3,000 | 26,500 |
| Royal North West Mounted Police | 80,500 | 273,885 |
| Secretary of State | 123,875 | 205,950 |
| Senate | 29,750 | 42,980 |
| Trade and Commerce | 438,290 | 1,467,085 |
| War Purchasing Commission | 2,500 | 10,000 |
| Totals | 23,018,845 | 148,745,825 |
| Totals (March 31, 1917) | 26,579,650 | 110,334,391 |

TABLE No. 10.—Statement showing the Number of Half-tone Plates or other Insertions in Annual and Supplementary Reports during the Fiscal Year 1917–18.

| Title of Document. | Number of Plates. | Number of Copies of Reports. | Total Plates Inserted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Archives of Canada, 1914-15 French | 2 | 1,145 | 2,290 |
| Contributions to Canadian Biology, 1915–16 (English) | 1 | 3,135 | 3,135 |
| Experimental Farms, 1915–16 (English) | 100 | 22,735 | 2,273,500 |
| Railways and Canals, 1915–16 (French) | 33 | 840 | 27,720 |
| Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1915–16 (French) | 17 | 880 | 14,960 |
| Topographical Surveys, 1915–16 (English) | 1 | 5,235 | 5,235 |
| Totals | 154 | 33,970 | 2,326,840 |
| Totals (March 31, 1917) | 435 | 107,910 | 6,622,005 |

TABLE No. 11.—Statement of Books Bound during the Fiscal Year 1917–18.

| Departments. | Full Leather. | Half Leather. | Quarter Leather. | Cloth. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 268 | 737 | 337 | 1,543 |
| Auditor General | | 170 | 1 | 9 |
| Board of Pension Commissioners | | 10 | | |
| Civil Service Commission | | 4 | | 150 |
| Clerk of the Crown in Chancery | | 1 | | |
| Customs | 37 | 2,644 | 1,335 | 6,831 |
| Experimental Farms | | 53 | | 377 |
| External Affairs | | 27 | 7 | |
| Finance | 1,000 | 136 | 148 | 1,038 |
| Governor General | 2 | 14 | 7 | 14 |
| House of Commons | 2 | 194 | 27 | 20,767 |
| Indian Affairs | 3 | 184 | 74 | 654 |
| Inland Revenue | 208 | 689 | 113 | 4,073 |
| Interior | 1,582 | 923 | 379 | 8,859 |
| Justice | 12 | 184 | 6 | 3,250 |
| Labour | | 161 | 6 | 722 |
| Library of Parliament | | 1,436 | | 25 |
| Marine and Fisheries | 169 | 436 | 86 | 1,018 |
| Militia and Defence | 55 | 838 | 1,350 | 11,050 |
| Military Hospitals Commission | | 17 | | 4 |
| Mines | | 216 | 17 | 317 |
| Naval Service | 103 | 3,536 | 2,289 | 32,660 |
| Post Office | 1,949 | 3,294 | 9,095 | 41,963 |
| Privy Council | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Public Printing and Stationery | 5 | 159 | 133 | 2,265 |
| Public Works | 153 | 227 | 1,039 | 8,345 |
| Railways and Canals | 12 | 116 | 151 | 4,747 |
| Railway Commission | 7 | 21 | | 125 |
| Royal Northwest Mounted Police | | 121 | 7 | 225 |
| Secretary of State | 7 | 157 | 27 | 23 |
| Senate | 1 | 7 | 10 | 5 |
| Trade and Commerce | 130 | 60 | 26 | 1,385 |
| War Purchasing Commission | | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Totals | 5,836 | 16,774 | 16,673 | 182,446 |
| Totals, March 31, 1917 | 1,943 | 18,948 | 31,824 | 196,656 |

TABLE No. 12.—Statement showing the Number of Pads made during the Fiscal Year 1917–18.

| Department. | Quantity. |
|---|---|
| Agriculture | 2,437 |
| Auditor General | 262 |
| Board of Pension Commissioners | 5,971 |
| Canada Food Board | 125 |
| Civil Service Commission | 61 |
| Customs | 12,502 |
| Experimental Farms | 510 |
| External Affairs | 204 |
| Finance | 1,891 |
| House of Commons | 1,161 |
| Indian Affairs | 540 |
| Inland Revenue | 2,236 |
| Interior | 24,598 |
| Justice | 4,423 |
| Labour | 30 |
| Marine and Fisheries | 1,595 |
| Militia and Defence | 59,612 |
| Military Hospitals Commission | 2,209 |
| Mines | 524 |
| National Service | 2,300 |
| Naval Service | 34,048 |
| Post Office | 53,333 |
| Public Printing and Stationery | 11,283 |
| Public Works | 24,460 |
| Railways and Canals | 822 |
| Railway Commission | 597 |
| Royal Northwest Mounted Police | 56 |
| Secretary of State | 330 |
| Senate | 862 |
| Trade and Commerce | 3,312 |
| War Purchasing Commission | 160 |
| Total | 252,454 |
| Total (March 31, 1917) | 463,801 |

TABLE No. 13.—Statement showing the Number of Prepaid Post Office Envelopes Made and Stamped during the Fiscal Year 1917–18.

| — | Quantity Made and Stamped. |
|---|---|
| One-cent Envelopes | 750,000 |
| Two-cent Envelopes | 2,900,000 |
| Total | 3,650,000 |
| Total (March 31, 1917) | 3,500,000 |

TABLE No. 14.—Statement showing the Die Stamping of Letter and Note Headings and Envelopes during the Fiscal Year 1917–18.

| Department. | Foolscap, Half-Cap. Letter and Half Letter. | Note and Half-Note. | Envelopes. | Number of Impressions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 77,500 | 1,000 | 43,500 | 122,000 |
| Board of Pension Commissioners | 54,000 | | 5,000 | 59,000 |
| Canada Food Board | 105,500 | 10,000 | 82,000 | 197,500 |
| Civil Service Commission | 16,000 | 2,000 | 18,000 | 36,000 |
| Customs | 13,000 | | 10,000 | 23,000 |
| Editorial Committee on Government Publications | | | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Experimental Farms | | 1,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| External Affairs | 32,000 | 4,000 | 11,000 | 47,000 |
| Finance | 36,000 | | 15,000 | 51,000 |
| Fuel Controller | 5,500 | | | 5,500 |
| Governor General | 24,000 | 27,650 | 30,250 | 81,900 |
| House of Commons | 28,200 | 7,050 | 17,500 | 52,750 |
| Indian Affairs | 7,500 | | | 7,500 |
| Inland Revenue | 65,000 | 5,000 | 21,000 | 91,000 |
| Interior | 60,000 | 3,625 | 28,500 | 92,125 |
| Justice | 122,500 | 16,750 | 63,500 | 202,750 |
| Labour | 120,000 | | 113,000 | 233,000 |
| Library of Parliament | 500 | | | 500 |
| Marine and Fisheries | 6,000 | | 9,500 | 15,500 |
| Militia and Defence | 520,050 | 14,000 | 70,000 | 604,050 |
| Military Hospitals Commission | 7,000 | | | 7,000 |
| Mines | 5,000 | 200 | | 5,200 |
| Naval Service | 220,000 | | 14,000 | 234,000 |
| Post Office | 27,500 | | 2,500 | 30,000 |
| Privy Council | 151,000 | 9,000 | 69,750 | 229,750 |
| Public Printing and Stationery | 35,000 | 350 | 20,400 | 55,750 |
| Public Works | 40,500 | 5,000 | 9,000 | 54,500 |
| Railways and Canals | 27,000 | 8,000 | 12,000 | 47,000 |
| Railway Commission | 11,000 | 500 | 2,000 | 13,500 |
| Royal Mint | 9,000 | | 5,000 | 14,000 |
| Royal Northwest Mounted Police | | 7,500 | 10,000 | 17,500 |
| Secretary of State | 50,250 | 8,000 | 10,500 | 68,750 |
| Senate | 80,370 | 17,500 | 75,790 | 173,660 |
| Trade and Commerce | 41,000 | | | 41,000 |
| War Purchasing Commission | 11,500 | 500 | 8,500 | 20,500 |
| Totals | 2,009,370 | 148,625 | 782,190 | 2,940,185 |
| Totals (March 31, 1917) | 2,143,325 | 181,510 | 1,143,350 | 3,468,185 |

TABLE No. 15.—Statement showing the Loose-leaf Work during the Fiscal Year 1917–18.

| Department. | Binders. | Loose Leaves. | Index Leaves. | Index Cards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 75 | 31,550 | 1,404 | 239,100 |
| Auditor General | 7 | 61,600 | 56 | 300 |
| Board of Pension Commissioners | 54 | 180,980 | 156 | 309,000 |
| Canada Food Board | 3 | 5,630 | 29 | 850 |
| Civil Service Commission | 8 | 17,500 | 29 | 24,000 |
| Clerk of the Crown in Chancery | 1 | 250 | | |
| Customs | 154 | 77,720 | 1,242 | |
| Editorial Committee on Government Publications | | 500 | | |
| Experimental Farms | 5 | 2,750 | | 14,000 |
| External Affairs | 3 | 34,300 | 228 | 21,000 |
| Finance | 226 | 126,475 | 129 | 1,670,500 |
| Fuel Controller | 2 | 1,000 | 58 | 14,000 |
| Governor General | | | | 500 |
| House of Commons | | 500 | | |
| Indian Affairs | 10 | 10,800 | 318 | 1,000 |
| Inland Revenue | 13 | 62,659 | 857 | 202,600 |
| Interior | 953 | 146,036 | 12,679 | 134,600 |
| Justice | 34 | 5,900 | 1,675 | 249,200 |
| Labour | 9 | 21,900 | 29 | 61,050 |
| Marine and Fisheries | 483 | 239,030 | 2,644 | 11,950 |
| Militia and Defence | 3,846 | 1,854,775 | 21,727 | 2,305,700 |
| Military Hospitals Commission | 16 | 87,960 | | 168,250 |
| Mines | 8 | 25,680 | 37 | 500 |
| Naval Service | 293 | 250,310 | 512 | 104,700 |
| Post Office | 91 | 188,375 | 2,542 | 8,750 |
| Privy Council | 29 | 750 | 838 | |
| Public Printing and Stationery | 125 | 108,290 | 2,625 | 1,181,600 |
| Public Works | 38 | 57,787 | 1,289 | 17,200 |
| Railways and Canals | 844 | 328,940 | 7,309 | 10,000 |
| Railway Commission | 2 | | | 22,000 |
| Royal Northwest Mounted Police | 31 | 4,200 | 29 | |
| Secretary of State | 7 | 4,000 | 116 | 7,000 |
| Senate | 1 | 250 | 27 | |
| Trade and Commerce | 215 | 365,755 | 116 | 57,000 |
| War Purchasing Commission | 28 | 6,000 | 29 | |
| Totals | 7,614 | 4,310,152 | 58,729 | 6,836,350 |
| Totals (March 31, 1917) | 11,332 | 2,998,924 | 113,865 | 2,705,720 |

TABLE No. 16.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Letterpress Impressions for the last Six Fiscal Years.

| Years. | Impressions. |
|---|---|
| 1912–13 | 86,582,643 |
| 1913–14 | 87,473,093 |
| 1914–15 | 93,925,493 |
| 1915–16 | 102,934,861 |
| 1916–17 | 103,367,779 |
| 1917–18 | 112,502,835 |

## OUTSIDE PRINTING SERVICE BRANCH.

The following is a report of the work executed for Parliament and the various departments in outside printing establishments during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918. The numbers below correspond to the serial numbers of the tables in the report of the Superintendent of Printing.

1. Annual reports.

2. Supplementary reports.

8. Pamphlet and miscellaneous book-work.

9. Other letterpress departmental work.

11. Books bound.

12. Pads made.

14. Die stamping.

15. Loose-leaf work.

17. Lithographed maps, plans, cheques, and forms.

18. Half-tones, linecuts, electros, and dies made.

TABLE No. 1.—Statement showing the Work on Annual Reports to Parliament, Year 1917–18.

| Title of Document | Number of Copies | Number of Pages | Total Number of Printed Pages | Distribution | | | | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Parliament | Department | Stock | Sess. Papers | |
| | | | | | | | | $ cts |
| Geological Survey, Summary, 1916 (English) | 7,735 | 118 | 3,233,230 | 2,100 | 5,000 | 35 | 600 | 1,431 71 |
| Geological Survey, Summary, 1916 (French) | 2,080 | 464 | 965,120 | 375 | 1,500 | 5 | 200 | 2,572 12 |
| Summary of Mines, 1915 (French) | 1,590 | 230 | 365,700 | 375 | 1,000 | 15 | 200 | 1,227 64 |
| Summary of Mines, 1916 (English) | 5,735 | 196 | 1,124,050 | 2,100 | 3,000 | 35 | 600 | 2,201 67 |
| Totals | 17,140 | 1,308 | 5,688,110 | 4,950 | 10,500 | 90 | 1,600 | 10,433 14 |
| Totals (March 31, 1917) | 25,895 | 1,544 | 6,299,960 | 9,400 | 13,000 | 185 | 3,310 | 11,545 03 |

TABLE No. 2.—Statement showing the Work on Supplementary Reports to Parliament, Year 1917–18.

| Title of Document | Number of Copies | Number of Pages | Total Number of Printed Pages | Distribution | | | | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Parliament | Department | Stock | Sess. Papers | |
| | | | | | | | | $ cts |
| British Columbia Hydrometric Surveys, 1915 (English) | 5,365 | 462 | 2,478,630 | 2,100 | 2,500 | 35 | 730 | 5,851 51 |
| British Columbia Hydrometric Surveys, 1915 (French) | 640 | 458 | 280,320 | 375 | | 15 | 250 | 2,875 87 |
| British Columbia Hydrometric Surveys, 1916 (English) | 5,235 | 372 | 1,947,420 | 2,100 | 2,500 | 35 | 600 | 5,296 81 |
| Hydrometric Surveys, Stream Measurements, 1915 (French) | 640 | 606 | 387,840 | 375 | | 15 | 250 | 4,494 93 |
| Hydrometric Surveys, Stream Measurements, 1916 (English) | 6,260 | 610 | 3,818,600 | 2,100 | 3,500 | 60 | 600 | 9,855 96 |
| Manitoba Hydrometric Surveys, 1915 (English) | 5,235 | 270 | 1,413,450 | 2,100 | 2,500 | 35 | 600 | 4,043 11 |
| Manitoba Hydrometric Surveys, 1915 (French) | 640 | 280 | 179,200 | 375 | | 15 | 250 | 2,176 83 |
| Manitoba Hydrometric Surveys, 1916 (English) | 5,235 | 416 | 2,177,760 | 2,100 | 2,500 | 35 | 600 | 6,178 03 |
| Totals | 29,250 | 3,454 | 12,683,220 | 11,625 | 13,500 | 245 | 3,880 | 40,773 05 |
| Totals (March 31, 1917) | 11,567 | 2,052 | 5,047,810 | 3,425 | 4,500 | 210 | 1,380 | 21,686 47 |

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18 (copies and pages aggregate).

| Description. | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages. | Total Number of Printed Pages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Agriculture—* | | | |
| Small Cold Storages and Dairy Buildings (Bulletin No. 49) | 117,000 | 24 | 2,808,000 |
| Methods of Handling Basket Fruits (Bulletin No. 52) | 115,000 | 16 | 1,840,000 |
| The Use of Brine Tank Refrigerator Cars for Fruit Shipment (Bulletin No. 50) | 115,000 | 16 | 1,840,000 |
| Grain Screenings in Mill Feed | 1,200 | 4 | 4,800 |
| Shade Tree and Forest Insects in Canada | 300 | 8 | 2,400 |
| Vacant Lot Gardening, 1917 | 5,000 | 16 | 80,000 |
| Feeding and Housing of Swine (Bulletin No. 22) | 170,000 | 20 | 3,400,000 |
| The Insect Association of a Local Environmental Complex in the District of Holmes Chapel, Cheshire | 500 | 40 | 20,000 |
| Intestinal Parasites of Poultry—Their Prevention and Treatment (Bulletin No. 25) | 15,000 | 16 | 240,000 |
| Canadian Bark Beetles | 3,000 | 32 | 96,000 |
| The Entomological Record for 1916 | 600 | 36 | 21,600 |
| Agricultural Gazette of Canada, 1917 (10 issues) | 52,025 | 1,034 | 5,382,350 |
| La mouche du chou et les moyens de la combattre (bulletin n° 12) | 7,560 | 60 | 453,600 |
| La production du bœuf dans l'Alberta (bulletin n° 30) | 1,000 | 40 | 40,000 |
| Le porc à bacon, et le marché anglais | 40,000 | 16 | 640,000 |
| Les criblures dans les produits de meunerie | 300 | 4 | 1,200 |
| Livre d'or canadien du bétail laitier de race pure | 2,000 | 90 | 180,000 |
| La Gazette agricole du Canada, 1917 (10 publications) | 10,000 | 1,076 | 1,076,000 |
| *Clerk of the Crown in Chancery—* | | | |
| The Military Voters' Act, 1917 | 105,000 | 20 | 2,100,000 |
| Loi des électeurs militaires, 1917 | 10,000 | 20 | 200,000 |
| *Experimental Farms—* | | | |
| The Principles of Poultry House Construction (Bulletin No. 87) | 200,000 | 56 | 11,200,000 |
| Preparing Poultry Produce for Market (Bulletin No. 88) | 200,000 | 32 | 6,400,000 |
| The Black or Stem Rust of Wheat (Bulletin No. 33) | 91,000 | 16 | 1,456,000 |
| La préparation des produits de la basse-cour pour la vente (bulletin n° 88) | 40,000 | 32 | 1,280,000 |
| La culture des terrains vacants, 1917 | 41,700 | 16 | 667,200 |
| Les principes de la construction du poulailler (bulletin n° 87) | 40,000 | 60 | 2,400,000 |
| La rouille noire ou rouille de la tige du blé (bulletin n° 33) | 5,000 | 16 | 80,000 |
| *Canada Food Board—* | | | |
| Eat more Fish | 100,000 | 16 | 1,600,000 |
| *House of Commons—* | | | |
| The Jubilee of Confederation | 30,000 | 16 | 480,000 |
| Rapport de la commission d'enquête sur le coût de la vie | 1,500 | 1,008 | 1,512,000 |
| *Inland Revenue—* | | | |
| Bulletins: | | | |
| Glycerine (No. 370) | 5,000 | 24 | 120,000 |
| Butter (No. 373) | 5,000 | 24 | 120,000 |
| Borax (No. 372) | 5,000 | 12 | 60,000 |
| Chop Feed (No. 374) | 5,000 | 20 | 100,000 |
| Vanilla Extract (No. 369) | 5,000 | 16 | 80,000 |
| Peanut Butter (No. 376) | 5,000 | 12 | 60,000 |
| Evaporated Fruit (No. 375) | 5,000 | 36 | 180,000 |
| Human Food (No. 377) | 5,000 | 18 | 90,000 |
| Black Pepper (No. 379) | 5,000 | 32 | 160,000 |
| White Pepper (No. 381) | 5,000 | 24 | 120,000 |
| Headache Powders (No. 380) | 5,000 | 28 | 140,000 |
| Liniment of Camphor (No. 382) | 5,000 | 20 | 100,000 |
| Fertilizers for 1917 (No. 378) | 5,000 | 40 | 200,000 |
| Beans (No. 387) | 5,000 | 32 | 160,000 |
| Moulée (n° 374) | 500 | 20 | 10,000 |
| Poivre noir (n° 379) | 500 | 32 | 16,000 |
| Fruits évaporés (n° 375) | 500 | 36 | 18,000 |
| Borax (n° 372) | 500 | 12 | 6,000 |
| Essence de vanille (n° 369) | 500 | 16 | 8,000 |
| Rations alimentaires (n° 377) | 500 | 20 | 10,000 |
| Carried forward | 1,592,685 | 4,330 | 49,259,150 |

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

| Description. | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages | Total Number of Printed Pages |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward..... | 1,592,685 | 4,330 | 49,259,150 |
| *Interior* | | | |
| The Peace River Country..... | 10,000 | 48 | 480,000 |
| Province of Quebec—Saint-Jean, Temiscouata, Matapedia, etc.. | 10,000 | 40 | 400,000 |
| Province of Quebec—Timiscaming, Abitibi, Beauce, etc..... | 10,000 | 48 | 480,000 |
| Western Canada Irrigation Association: Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Convention, 1916 | 3,000 | 204 | 612,000 |
| Interests Dependent on Winnipeg River Power..... | 1,000 | 138 | 138,000 |
| Handbook for the Information of the Public..... | 30,000 | 32 | 960,000 |
| La Province de Québec—Saint-Jean, Temiscouata, Matapedia, etc | 25,000 | 40 | 1,000,000 |
| La Province de Québec—Le Témiscamingue, l'Abitibi, la région de la Beauce, etc..... | 25,000 | 48 | 1,200,000 |
| *Labour* | | | |
| Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907..... | 2,500 | 18 | 45,000 |
| War Prices, etc..... | 1,000 | 16 | 16,000 |
| Labour Gazette, Nos. 4 to 12, vol. XVII and Nos. 1 and 2, vol. XVIII..... | 122,200 | 926 | 10,297,500 |
| La Gazette du Travail, nos 4 à 12, Vol. XVII et nos 1 et 2, Vol. XVIII..... | 22,500 | 1,030 | 2,107,000 |
| *Meteorological Service* | | | |
| Monthly Record of Meteorological Observations (22 issues)..... | 26,400 | 1,442 | 1,730,400 |
| Règlements canadiens concernant l'examen des capitaines et des seconds | 200 | 58 | 11,600 |
| *Militia and Defence* | | | |
| Report on the Examination for Admission to the Royal Military College of Canada, 1917 ..... | 1,500 | 28 | 42,000 |
| Sixth Official List of Casualties..... | 20,000 | 454 | 9,080,000 |
| Physical Training—Special Tables, 1916 | 2,000 | 32 | 64,000 |
| Casualties, C.E.F. (published monthly, 2 issues)..... | 5,000 | 482 | 1,446,000 |
| Quarterly Militia List, October, 1917..... | 7,200 | 1,216 | 8,755,200 |
| Military Voters Act, 1917 | 25,000 | 20 | 500,000 |
| Nominal Rolls, C.E.F., viz.— | | | |
| [illegible] Battalion | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 244th Battalion | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| [illegible] Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| No. 2 Training Depot, C.A.S.C..... | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| No. 4 Stationary Hospital..... | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 5th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles..... | 3,000 | 14 | 42,000 |
| No. 1 Training Depot, C.A.S.C. | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| 230th Battalion, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Drafts ..... | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 230th Battalion, 4th, 5th, and 6th Drafts.. | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 191st Battalion..... | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 65th Battery, C.F.A.. | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| [illegible] Ambulance | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| 69th Battalion | 10,000 | 24 | 240,000 |
| 4[illegible] Battalion | 10,000 | 28 | 280,000 |
| 6[illegible] Battalion | 10,000 | 28 | 280,000 |
| 52nd Battalion | 10,000 | 24 | 240,000 |
| 67th Battalion | 10,000 | 24 | 240,000 |
| 99th Battalion | 10,000 | 20 | 200,000 |
| 101st Battalion | 10,000 | 24 | 240,000 |
| 102nd Battalion | 10,000 | 24 | 240,000 |
| 93rd Battalion | 10,000 | 20 | 200,000 |
| 45th Battalion | 10,000 | 36 | 360,000 |
| 109th Battalion | 10,000 | 20 | 200,000 |
| 6[illegible] Battalion | 3,000 | 28 | 84,000 |
| 5[illegible] Battalion | 3,000 | 28 | 84,000 |
| 8[illegible] Battalion | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 106th Battalion | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 96th Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 7[illegible] Battalion | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| Carried forward | 2,106,185 | 11,244 | 92,309,850 |

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

| Description. | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages. | Total Number of Printed Pages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward.. | 2,106,185 | 11,244 | 92,309,750 |
| *Militia and Defence*—Continued. | | | |
| Nominal Rolls—*Continued.* | | | |
| 119th Battalion..... | 10,000 | 20 | 200,000 |
| 84th Battalion.... | 10,000 | 24 | 240,000 |
| 120th Battalion.... | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 115th Battalion | 10,000 | 20 | 200,000 |
| 107th Battalion. | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 130th Battalion. | 10,000 | 12 | 120,000 |
| 136th Battalion | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| 111th Battalion . . | 10,000 | 16 | 160,000 |
| 109th Battalion . | 10,000 | 20 | 200,000 |
| 79th Battalion. . | 10,000 | 28 | 280,000 |
| 127th Battalion..... | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 148th Battalion. | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 123rd Battalion..... | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 152nd Battalion.. | 10,000 | 16 | 160,000 |
| 146th Battalion. . | 10,000 | 16 | 160,000 |
| 142nd Battalion..... | 10,000 | 16 | 160,000 |
| 4th Pioneer Battalion. | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 92nd Battalion | 3,000 | 28 | 84,000 |
| 161st Battalion.... | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 131st Battalion. .. | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 113th Battalion.. | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 147th Battalion .. | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 138th Battalion..... | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 121st Battalion. .. | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 157th Battalion... | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 125th Battalion. ... | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 162nd Battalion | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 144th Battalion..... | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 168th Battalion..... | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 119h Battalion..... | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 159th Battalion | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 156th Battalion. | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 145th Battalion..... | 10,000 | 12 | 120,000 |
| 155th Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 151st Battalion. .. | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 137th Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 135th Battalion..... | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 114th Battalion..... | 10,000 | 16 | 160,000 |
| 133rd Battalion. ... | 10,000 | 16 | 160,000 |
| 112th Battalion..... | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 170th Battalion..... | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| No. 4 General Hospital. | 10,000 | 8 | 80,000 |
| No. 3 Stationary Hospital..... | 10,000 | 4 | 40,000 |
| 158th Battalion..... | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 31st Battalion..... | 10,000 | 24 | 240,000 |
| 75th Battalion. . | 3,000 | 28 | 84,000 |
| 124th Battalion..... | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| No. 7 Stationary Hospital. | 10,000 | 8 | 80,000 |
| No. 5 General Hospital. | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| No. 1 Construction Battalion.. | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 184th Battalion . | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 203rd Battalion..... | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 126th Battalion..... | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 134th Battalion. . | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 172nd Battalion..... | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 188th Battalion. . | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 129th Battalion. . | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 175th Battalion. | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 90th Battalion.. . . . | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 202nd Battalion. . | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 14th Brigade.... . | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| Carried forward .... | 2,408,185 | 12,388 | 97,673,850 |

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

| Description. | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages. | Total Number of Printed Pages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 2,408,185 | 12,388 | 97,673,850 |
| [illegible] *Defence*—Continued. | | | |
| Nominal Rolls—Continued. | | | |
| 118th Battalion | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 187th Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 52nd Battalion | 3,000 | 32 | 96,000 |
| [illegible] Battalion | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 12th Brigade C.F.A. | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 56th Battalion | 3,000 | 32 | 96,000 |
| [illegible] Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 94th Battalion | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| [illegible] Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 105th Battalion | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 4th, 5th and 6th Infantry Brigades | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| No. 9 Stationary Hospital | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| 140th Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 3rd Divisional Cavalry Squadron | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 4th Divisional Cavalry Squadron | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| [illegible] Battalion | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| [illegible] Battalion | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| [illegible] Battalion | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 57th Battalion | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 246th Battalion | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 248th Battalion | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 149th Battalion | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| 164th Battalion | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 176th Battalion | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| [illegible] Brigade | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| [illegible] Battalion | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| 116th Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 245th Battalion | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 256th Battalion | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| [illegible] Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| [illegible] Battalion | 3,000 | 28 | 84,000 |
| 165th Battalion | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| [illegible] Pioneer Battalion | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 206th Battalion | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 197th Battalion | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 213th Battalion | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 194th Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 228th Battalion | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 234th Battalion | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 160th Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 198th Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 143rd Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 169th Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 139th Battalion | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 240th Battalion | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| 215th Battalion | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 204th Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 141st Battalion | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| 218th Battalion | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 255th Battalion | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 207th Battalion | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 238th Battalion | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 189th Battalion | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| [illegible] Regiment | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| [illegible] Regiment | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| [illegible] Battalion | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| [illegible] Regiment | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| [illegible] Pioneer Depot | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| [illegible] Battalion | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 181st Battalion | 3,000 | 32 | 96,000 |
| 200th Battalion | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| Carried forward | 2,591,185 | 13,348 | 100,553,850 |

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

| Description. | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages | Total Number of Printed Pages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 2,591,185 | 13,348 | 100,553,850 |
| *Militia and Defence*—Concluded. | | | |
| Nominal Rolls—*Concluded.* | | | |
| 232nd Battalion | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| 210th Battalion | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| 214th Battalion | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 192nd Battalion | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| 128th Battalion | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 166th Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 154th Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 180th Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 132nd Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 183rd Battalion | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 195th Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 179th Battalion | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| No. 4 Tunnelling Co. | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| No. 6 Universities Co. | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| Royal Canadian Artillery | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| 250th Battalion | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| 1st Pioneer Battalion | 3,000 | 36 | 108,000 |
| 209th Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 173rd Battalion | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| Yukon Infantry Company | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| No. 1 Tunnelling Co | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| No. 2 Training Depot, C.A.S.C. | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| Field Bakery, C.A.S.C. | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| 4th Divisional Ammunition Column | 3,000 | 12 | 36,000 |
| 12th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles | 3,000 | 16 | 48,000 |
| 3rd and 4th Divisional Mobile Veterinary Sections | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| 4th, 5th, and 6th Field Ambulances, C.A.M.C. | 3,000 | 20 | 60,000 |
| 9th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| 12th Battery, C.F.A. | 3,000 | 2 | 6,000 |
| No. 2 Construction Battalion | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 2nd Pioneer Battalion | 3,000 | 24 | 72,000 |
| 30th Regiment, B.C.H. | 3,000 | 2 | 6,000 |
| No. 2 Siege Battery | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| No. 5 Siege Battery | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| No. 8 Siege Battery | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| No. 6 Siege Battery | 3,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| No. 3 Siege Battery | 3,000 | 8 | 24,000 |
| *Mines*— | | | |
| The Southern Plains of Alberta (Memoir 93) | 4,000 | 208 | 832,000 |
| Mineral Production of Canada, 1915 | 4,000 | 368 | 1,472,000 |
| The Coal Field and Coal Industry of Eastern Canada (Bulletin No. 14) | 4,000 | 80 | 320,000 |
| Recent and Fossil Ripple-mark (Bulletin No. 25) | 2,500 | 126 | 315,000 |
| Sooke and Duncan Map Area, Vancouver Islands (Memoir 96) | 3,500 | 458 | 1,603,000 |
| Scroggie, Barker, Thistle, and Kirkman Creeks, Yukon Territory (Memoir 97) | 3,500 | 62 | 217,000 |
| The Value of Peat Fuel for the Generation of Steam (Bulletin No. 17) | 4,000 | 42 | 168,000 |
| Magnesite Deposits of Grenville District, Argenteuil County, Que. (Memoir 98) | 3,000 | 88 | 264,000 |
| The Mining of Thin Coal Seams as Applied to the Eastern Coal-Fields of Canada (Bulletin No. 15) | 4,000 | 136 | 544,000 |
| The Production of Iron and Steel in Canada | 2,000 | 50 | 100,000 |
| Pleistocene and Recent Deposits in the Vicinity of Ottawa (Memoir 101) | 3,500 | 70 | 245,000 |
| Price List of Publications | 500 | 8 | 4,000 |
| Coal Mines in Canada—List of Operators | 1,800 | 12 | 21,600 |
| Production of Cement, Lime, Clay Products, Stone, etc., in Canada | 2,500 | 62 | 155,000 |
| List of Mines in Canada | 1,800 | 12 | 21,600 |
| Test of Some Canadian Sandstones, etc. (Bulletin No. 19) | 4,000 | 20 | 80,000 |
| Carried forward | 2,750,785 | 15,634 | 108,368,050 |

TABLE No. 8. Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

| Description | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages | Total Number of Printed Pages |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 2,750,785 | 15,634 | 108,368,050 |
| *Mines*—Concluded | | | |
| List of Stone Quarry Operators in Canada | 1,500 | 8 | 12,000 |
| List of Lime Burners | 500 | 8 | 4,000 |
| Road Material Surveys in 1915 (Memoir 99) | 2,500 | 198 | 495,000 |
| The Cretaceous Theropodous Dinosaur Gorgosaurus (Memoir 100) | 3,000 | 88 | 264,000 |
| Mineral Springs of Canada (Bulletin No. 16) | 4,000 | 68 | 272,000 |
| Espanola District, Ont. (Memoir 102) | 3,000 | 96 | 288,000 |
| Production of Copper, Gold, Lead, Nickel, etc. | 2,500 | 88 | 220,000 |
| Iron Ores of Canada, Vols. 1 and 2 | 4,000 | 224 | 896,000 |
| Contributions to the Mineralogy of Black Lake Area, Que. | 2,500 | 84 | 210,000 |
| Recherches sur un gisement de phosphate signalé dans l'Alberta | 750 | 46 | 34,500 |
| Une reconnaissance géologique entre Golden et Kamloop, C.-B. | 1,500 | 290 | 435,000 |
| Réduction électrothermique des minerais de fer en Suède | 1,000 | 68 | 68,000 |
| Géologie d'une partie du bassin houiller de Flathead, C.-B. (mémoire 87) | 1,000 | 48 | 48,000 |
| Tourbe, lignite et houille | 750 | 206 | 154,500 |
| Bulletins du musée, n°s 3, 4, 5, 6 et 7 | 750 | 126 | 94,500 |
| Liste annotée des plantes à fleurs et des fougères de la pointe Pelée, Ont. (mémoire 54) | 730 | 140 | 102,200 |
| Géologie de la région de Cranbrook, C.-B. (mémoire 76) | 1,500 | 218 | 327,000 |
| Gisements minéraux de la région de Beaverdell, C.-B. (mémoire 79) | 1,500 | 168 | 252,000 |
| District de Rainy-River, Ont., géologie superficielle (mémoire 82) | 1,000 | 112 | 112,000 |
| Recherches sur les charbons du Canada, vol. VI | 750 | 128 | 96,000 |
| Les dépôts pléistocènes et récents de l'île de Montréal (mémoire 73) | 1,500 | 70 | 105,000 |
| L'industrie du feldspath au Canada | 1,000 | 144 | 144,000 |
| Production minérale au Canada, 1915 | 1,000 | 264 | 264,000 |
| Ressources du Canada en pétrole et en gaz naturel (bulletin n° 292) | 1,500 | 400 | 600,000 |
| Dépôts salifères du Canada et l'industrie du sel (bulletin n° 326) | 1,000 | 182 | 182,000 |
| Géologie de la région de Field, Colombie-Britannique et Alberta (mémoire 55) | 1,500 | 328 | 492,000 |
| Géologie du district minier de Franklin, Colombie-Britannique (mémoire 56) | 1,500 | 274 | 411,000 |
| Minéraux non-métalliques employés dans les industries manufacturières du Canada | 1,000 | 212 | 212,000 |
| Géologie et gisements minéraux de Rossland, Colombie-Britannique (mémoire 77) | 1,500 | 384 | 576,000 |
| Recherches sur les charbons du Canada, Vols. I, II, III, et IV. (bulletin n° 308) | 750 | 1,128 | 846,000 |
| Géologie archéenne du lac La Pluie (mémoire 40) | 750 | 156 | 117,000 |
| Recherches sur les tourbières et l'industrie de la tourbe au Canada, 1911-12 (bulletin n° 9) | 750 | 48 | 36,000 |
| La frontière internationale Yukon-Alaska, entre les rivières Porcupine et Yukon (mémoire 67) | 1,500 | 142 | 213,000 |
| Recherches sur les tourbières et l'industrie de la tourbe au Canada, 1913-14 (bulletin n° 11) | 600 | 204 | 20,400 |
| Recherches sur un gisement de phosphate signalé dans l'Alberta (bulletin n° 12) | 1,500 | 42 | 63,000 |
| Galvanoplastie au Cobalt, troisième partie | 1,000 | 88 | 88,000 |
| Industries metallurgiques du cuivre au Canada | 750 | 212 | 159,000 |
| Flore carbonifère des "Acadian fougères" de St John, N.B. (mémoire 41) | 750 | 190 | 142,500 |
| La région cuprifère de Whitehorse, territoire du Yukon (n° 1051) | 750 | 66 | 49,500 |
| Portions des divisions minières du canal Portland et de la Skeena, C.-B. (mémoire 82) | 750 | 116 | 87,000 |
| Propriétés magnétiques du Cobalt et du $Fe_2Co$ | 750 | 26 | 19,500 |
| L'art décoratif chez les tribus indiennes du Connecticut (mémoire 75) | 1,000 | 76 | 76,000 |
| Le Cornouaille, Gisements, distribution, exploitation et usage (mémoire 57) | 750 | 308 | 231,000 |
| Les gisements de magnétite près de Calabogie, Renfrew, Ont. (bulletin n° 255) | 750 | 20 | 15,000 |
| Carried forward | 2,810,115 | 23,126 | 117,911,650 |

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Concluded.*

| Description. | Number of Copies. | Number of Pages. | Total Number of Printed Pages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward.. | 2,810,115 | 23,126 | 117,911,650 |
| *National Service*— | | | |
| How to Live in War Time. | 188,000 | 32 | 6,016,000 |
| *Naval Service*— | | | |
| Tide Tables for St. John and New Brunswick, 1918 | 18,150 | 24 | 435,600 |
| The Call | 1,000 | 8 | 8,000 |
| Pilote du Saint-Laurent | 500 | 154 | 77,000 |
| *Secretary of State*— | | | |
| Alleged German Outrages (Report) | 16,000 | 64 | 1,024,000 |
| Alleged German Outrages (Evidence) | *2,500 | 372 | 930,000 |
| Dépositions et pièces à conviction—Atrocités allemandes | 3,000 | 388 | 1,164,000 |
| Rapport de la commission d'enquête sur les atrocités allemandes. | 10,000 | 66 | 660,000 |
| Proclamations, arrêtés du conseil et documents relatifs à la guerre européenne (3 vols.) | 2,000 | 1,852 | 3,704,000 |
| *Trade and Commerce*— | | | |
| Statistical Year Book of Canada, 1915 | 9,700 | 716 | 7,022,800 |
| Report of Special Trade Commission to Great Britain, France and Italy. | 7,000 | 160 | 1,120,000 |
| Rapport de la commission spéciale du commerce, déléguée en Grande-Bretagne, en France et en Italie | 3,070 | 160 | 491,200 |
| Annuaire du Canada, 1915 | 2,050 | 728 | 1,492,400 |
| Totals | 3,073,085 | 27,850 | 142,056,650 |
| Totals (March 31, 1917) | 3,258,390 | 24,046 | 180,101,120 |

* In last year's report this item was given as 55,000 copies; it should have been 10,000 copies, thereby reducing the number of printed pages to 3,720,000 and the grand total to 3,258,390 copies and 180,101,120 printed pages.

TABLE No. 9.—Statement of other Letterpress Departmental Work for the Fiscal Year 1917-18.

| Department. | Envelopes. | Copies other Work |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 15,000 | 2,199,415 |
| Auditor General | | 15,000 |
| Board of Pension Commissioners | | 324,000 |
| Canada Food Board | | 4,000 |
| Civil Service Commission | | 2,950 |
| Clerk of the Crown in Chancery | | 1,500,000 |
| Customs | | 3,704,785 |
| Experimental Farms | | 1,637,225 |
| Finance | 6,000 | 2,252,700 |
| House of Commons | | 3,160 |
| Indian Affairs | | 22,250 |
| Inland Revenue | | 339,500 |
| Interior | 7,000 | 1,386,440 |
| Justice | 228,150 | 5,394,845 |
| Labour | | 38,900 |
| Marine and Fisheries | | 311,825 |
| Militia and Defence | 547,500 | 9,842,765 |
| Military Hospitals Commission | | 128,650 |
| Mines | | 14,615 |
| National Service | | 127,000 |
| Naval Service | 64,000 | 7,416,370 |
| Post Office | 1,001,400 | 39,147,825 |
| Privy Council | | 13,000 |
| Public Works | | 602,600 |
| Railways and Canals | | 122,750 |
| Railway Commission | | 12,000 |
| Secretary of State | | 21,000 |
| Senate | 1,000 | |
| Trade and Commerce | 2,005,100 | 57,100 |
| Totals | 3,875,150 | 76,642,670 |
| Totals March 31, 1917 | 1,162,420 | 100,460,885 |

TABLE No. 11.—Statement of Books Bound during the Fiscal Year 1917-18.

| Departments. | Full Leather. | Half Leather. | Quarter Leather. | Cloth. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | | | | 125 |
| Inland Revenue | | | 20 | 100 |
| Interior | 9 | 9 | 100 | 2,500 |
| Marine and Fisheries | | | | 5 |
| Militia and Defence | | 3 | 1,020 | 182,572 |
| Mines | | | 2 | 5,500 |
| Naval Service | | | 250 | 500 |
| Post Office | | | 1,405 | 1,858 |
| Public Works | | 8 | | |
| Railways and Canals | | | 30 | 1,516 |
| Trade and Commerce | | | 52 | 12,908 |
| Totals | 9 | 17 | 2,879 | 207,584 |
| Totals March 31, 1917) | 110 | 3,326 | 15,804 | 371,651 |

TABLE No. 12.—Statement showing the Number of Pads made during the Fiscal Year 1917–18.

| Department. | Quantity. |
|---|---|
| Agriculture | 5,000 |
| Customs | 4,000 |
| Interior | 106 |
| Justice | 100 |
| Marine and Fisheries | 500 |
| Militia and Defence | 51,028 |
| Naval Service | 465,535 |
| Post Office | 162,097 |
| Public Works | 5 |
| Railways and Canals | 200 |
| Railway Commission | 200 |
| Total | 688,771 |
| Total (March 31, 1917) | 353,801 |

TABLE No. 14.—Statement showing the Die Stamping of Letter and Note Headings and Envelopes during the Fiscal Year 1917–18.

| Department. | Foolscap, Half Cap, Letter and Half Letter. | Note and Half Note. | Envelopes. | Number of Impressions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Customs | 50,360 | | | 50,360 |
| Governor General | 1,100 | 5,200 | 4,050 | 10,350 |
| House of Commons | | 1,875 | 2,500 | 4,375 |
| Militia and Defence | 427,000 | | | 427,000 |
| Privy Council | 12,500 | | | 12,500 |
| Senate | | 350 | | 350 |
| Trade and Commerce | 10,000 | | | 10,000 |
| Totals | 500,960 | 7,425 | 6,550 | 514,935 |
| Totals (March 31, 1917) | 690,425 | 182,305 | 627,250 | 1,499,980 |

TABLE No. 15.—Statement showing the Loose-leaf work during the Fiscal Year 1917–18.

| Department. | Binders. | Loose Leaves. | Index Leaves. | Index Cards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | | | | 10,000 |
| Militia and Defence | | 218,090 | | 1,476,390 |
| Naval Service | | 5,000 | | |
| Post Office | | 5,000 | | |
| Railways and Canals | | 74,060 | | |
| Trade and Commerce | | 29,235 | | 77,550 |
| Totals | | 331,385 | | 1,563,940 |
| Totals (March 31, 1917) | 205 | 556,095 | 449 | 287,081 |

TABLE No. 17.—Statement giving the Number of Maps, Plans, Cheques, and Forms lithographed during the Fiscal Year 1917–18.

| Department. | Maps and Plans. | Cheques and Forms. |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 3,000 | 2,324,140 |
| Auditor General | | 2,000 |
| Board of Pension Commissioners | | 30,720 |
| Canada Food Board | | 4,210 |
| Civil Service Commission | | 415 |
| Customs | | 393,895 |
| External Affairs | | 2,215 |
| Finance | | 112,220 |
| Governor General | | 2,000 |
| House of Commons | | 90,035 |
| Indian Affairs | | 47,420 |
| Inland Revenue | | 973,045 |
| Interior | 324,200 | 1,195,715 |
| Justice | | 47,030 |
| Labour | | 13,155 |
| Library of Parliament | | 500 |
| Marine and Fisheries | 18,440 | 156,865 |
| Militia and Defence | | 4,215,775 |
| Military Hospitals Commission | | 50,920 |
| Mines | 219,620 | 83,040 |
| Naval Service | 7,580 | 161,170 |
| Post Office | 2,285 | 224,180 |
| Privy Council | | 15,600 |
| Public Printing and Stationery | | 180,675 |
| Public Works | | 59,675 |
| Railways and Canals | | 581,600 |
| Railway Commission | | 10,500 |
| Royal Northwest Mounted Police | | 30,000 |
| Secretary of State | | 4,705 |
| Senate | 1,800 | 3,980 |
| Trade and Commerce | 11,500 | 577,260 |
| War Purchasing Commission | | 1,000 |
| Totals | 588,425 | 11,615,660 |
| Totals (March 31, 1917) | 1,204,101 | 22,300,439 |

TABLE No. 18.—Statement showing the Number of Halftones, Line Cuts, Electros, and Dies made during the Fiscal Year 1917–18.

| Department. | Halftones. | Line Cuts. | Electros. | Dies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 872 | 6,439 | 619 | 8 |
| Board of Pension Commissioners | | 1 | 13 | 1 |
| Canada Food Board | 6 | 12 | 212 | 5 |
| Civil Service Commission | | | 2 | 2 |
| Customs | | 8 | 132 | |
| Experimental Farms | 111 | 66 | 1,133 | |
| External Affairs | | 1 | | |
| Finance | | 2 | 145 | 3 |
| Fuel Controller | | | 2 | 1 |
| Governor General | | | | 3 |
| House of Commons | 14 | 29 | 25 | 3 |
| Indian Affairs | | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| Inland Revenue | | | 10 | 1 |
| Interior | 132 | 229 | 227 | 3 |
| Justice | | 3 | 355 | |
| Labour | | 6 | 15 | 4 |
| Library of Parliament | | | 5 | |
| Marine and Fisheries | | 26 | 42 | 2 |
| Militia and Defence | 2 | 92 | 633 | 8 |
| Military Hospitals Commission | | | 3 | |
| Mines | 214 | 128 | 28 | |
| National Service | | 1 | 116 | |
| Naval Service | 6 | 58 | 163 | 1 |
| Post Office | | | 364 | 2 |
| Privy Council | | 4 | | 7 |
| Public Information | | 1 | 1 | |
| Public Printing and Stationery | 1 | 51 | 374 | 1 |
| Public Works | | | 67 | 2 |
| Railways and Canals | | 6 | 16 | 2 |
| Railway Commission | | | | 4 |
| Secretary of State | | 6 | | 1 |
| Senate | | 5 | | 4 |
| Trade and Commerce | 63 | 157 | 71 | 3 |
| Totals | 1,421 | 7,337 | 4,777 | 81 |
| Totals (March 31, 1917) | 1,596 | 4,240 | 3,551 | 26 |

## STATIONERY BRANCH.

OTTAWA, November 7, 1918.

J. de L. TACHÉ, Esq.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information a general statement of the accounts of this branch from April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918, as follows:—viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of goods brought forward April 1, 1917 | $ 432,791 94 |
| Value of goods received, April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918 | 1,973,900 51 |
| Wages, etc., charged against stock | 116,210 84 |
| Balance profit | 60,170 27 |
| | $ 2,583,073 56 |
| By goods issued to departments | $ 1,211,749 68 |
| Work Book Account—Printing and sundry printing supplies, Printing Branch | 891,008 28 |
| Stock on hand, verified March 31, 1918 | 480,315 60 |
| | $ 2,583,073 56 |

B.—Comparative Statement of the issue of goods to the several Departments of the Civil Service from April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1917, and for the year ending March 31, 1918.

| Departments. | Issued in 1916-17. | Issued in 1917-18. | Increase in 1917-18. | Decrease in 1917-18. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Agriculture | 35,646 37 | 45,597 06 | 9,950 69 | |
| Archives | 1,325 66 | 1,969 43 | 643 77 | |
| Auditor General | 4,966 07 | 6,660 03 | 1,693 96 | |
| Civil Service Commission | 412 51 | 2,365 29 | 1,952 78 | |
| Customs | 35,800 97 | 39,435 40 | 3,634 43 | |
| Canadian Government Railways | 40,212 94 | 50,140 13 | 9,927 19 | |
| Commission of Conservation | | 5 00 | 5 00 | |
| Canadian Munition Resources Commission | 223 31 | 187 95 | | 35 36 |
| Canada Food Board | | 10,227 79 | 10,227 79 | |
| Departments Generally | 1,260 34 | 1,904 67 | 644 33 | |
| Dominion Police | 1,121 94 | 1,070 87 | | 51 07 |
| Exchequer Court | 444 55 | 184 58 | | 259 97 |
| External Affairs | 2,416 67 | 2,943 51 | 526 84 | |
| Fuel Controller | | 1,067 27 | 1,067 27 | |
| Finance | 22,536 97 | 43,096 14 | 20,559 17 | |
| Governor General's Office and Government House | 1,932 10 | 1,566 91 | | 365 19 |
| House of Commons (including Clerk of the Crown in Chancery) | 29,425 26 | 48,376 77 | 18,951 51 | |
| Immigration | 6,106 68 | 10,395 65 | 4,288 97 | |
| Interior | 74,804 88 | 60,572 39 | | 14,232 49 |
| Indian Affairs and School Supplies | 16,982 36 | 16,198 35 | | 784 01 |
| Inland Revenue | 10,083 29 | 8,764 91 | | 1,318 38 |
| Insurance | 3,583 40 | 1,488 39 | | 2,145 01 |
| International Joint Commission | 33 00 | | | 33 00 |
| Justice | 5,140 96 | 27,481 54 | 22,340 58 | |
| Labour | 1,451 28 | 3,191 29 | 1,740 01 | |
| Library of Parliament | 869 33 | 852 23 | | 17 10 |
| Marine | 17,348 24 | 17,922 55 | 574 31 | |
| Militia and Defence | 375,478 41 | 326,858 83 | | 48,619 58 |
| Mines | 9,029 52 | 7,817 37 | | 1,222 15 |
| Naval Service | 39,622 01 | 105,364 58 | 65,742 57 | |
| Penitentiaries | 1,903 82 | 1,933 08 | 29 26 | |
| Post Office | 108,795 21 | 138,001 19 | 29,205 98 | |
| Privy Council | 2,604 08 | 4,727 72 | 2,123 64 | |
| Public Printing and Stationery | 29,510 82 | 34,562 70 | 5,051 88 | |
| " " Work Book | 906,761 49 | 891,008 28 | | 15,753 21 |
| Public Works | 29,958 38 | 24,960 45 | | 4,997 93 |
| Railways and Canals | 12,647 18 | 8,939 60 | | 3,707 58 |
| Railway Commission | 4,877 81 | 3,324 89 | | 1,552 92 |
| Royal Mint | 372 30 | 553 20 | 180 90 | |
| R.N.W.M. Police | 12,220 55 | 6,627 87 | | 5,592 68 |
| Secretary of State | 6,579 53 | 8,664 18 | 2,084 65 | |
| Senate of Canada | 12,339 14 | 11,669 96 | | 669 18 |
| Supreme Court | 1,222 34 | 1,023 17 | | 199 17 |
| Trade and Commerce | 19,431 74 | 18,539 17 | | 892 57 |
| Internment Operations | 2,222 81 | 1,414 36 | | 808 45 |
| Military Hospital Commission | 8,433 93 | 28,813 02 | 20,379 09 | |
| Insurance Commissioner | 184 78 | | | 184 78 |
| War Purchasing Commission | 558 15 | 346 14 | | 212 01 |
| North West Territorial Commission | 14 89 | | | 14 89 |
| Board of Pension Commissioners | 27,145 06 | 71,428 61 | 44,283 55 | |
| Commission of Inquiry, Railway Transportation | 122 22 | | | 122 22 |
| Technical Service Commission | 17,204 54 | 1,053 59 | | 16,150 95 |
| Advisory Research Council | | 1,403 46 | 1,403 46 | |
| Editorial Committee | | 47 29 | 47 29 | |
| Newspaper Print Commission | | 59 15 | 59 15 | |
| Total Issued to Departments | 1,943,379 79 | 2,102,757 96 | | |
| Increase for Departments | | | 279,320 02 | |
| Decrease for Departments | | | | 119,941 85 |
| Stock on hand, verified March 31, 1918 | | 480,315 60 | 119,941 85 | |
| Net Total | | 2,583,073 56 | | |
| Net Increase | | | 159,378 17 | |

C. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Business transacted in the Stationery Office from 1886-7 (the first year that the Bureau was handed over to the King's Printer), and subsequent years up to 1917–18.

| Year. | Goods received. | Goods sent out. | Demands | Letters received. | Letters sent out. | Packages despatched by Mail. | Packages and cases despatched by rail and Exp. | Paper and envelopes supplied to Printing Branch for work. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | | | | | | $ cts. |
| 1886–7 | 128,463 16 | 132,313 88 | 10,297 | 948 | 3,243 | 4,389 | 102 | 64,528 18 |
| 1887–8 | 183,731 61 | 186,832 56 | 11,251 | 959 | 3,712 | 3,733 | 168 | 65,264 38 |
| 1888–9 | 192,101 36 | 185,895 04 | 11,591 | 1,175 | 4,020 | 3,979 | 185 | 87,384 95 |
| 1889–90 | 180,747 14 | 176,273 58 | 13,708 | 1,411 | 5,939 | 3,330 | 444 | 88,651 46 |
| 1890–1 | 185,089 29 | 193,035 51 | 15,220 | 1,547 | 6,483 | 3,967 | 463 | 92,394 87 |
| 1891–2 | 218,485 69 | 219,749 90 | 17,694 | 1,827 | 6,711 | 4,728 | 1,794 | 118,964 74 |
| 1892–3 | 228,100 38 | 225,401 37 | 17,855 | 2,493 | 6,869 | 5,317 | 2,118 | 118,983 22 |
| 1893–4 | 191,838 69 | 205,873 33 | 16,901 | 2,488 | 6,951 | 6,153 | 2,111 | 101,315 59 |
| 1894–5 | 190,840 65 | 195,769 83 | 17,857 | 3,404 | 8,178 | 5,883 | 2,017 | 97,100 38 |
| 1895–6 | 197,592 91 | 199,538 62 | 18,899 | 3,675 | 9,132 | 6,730 | 1,469 | 98,045 34 |
| 1896–7 | 205,051 35 | 214,061 82 | 20,756 | 3,804 | 9,406 | 9,244 | 1,022 | 93,114 84 |
| 1897–8 | 230,497 06 | 625,116 44 | 21,772 | 5,367 | 11,457 | 12,521 | 1,170 | 117,312 10 |
| 1898–9 | 218,088 17 | 236,988 62 | 21,047 | 4,640 | 13,059 | 11,343 | 1,217 | 113,706 19 |
| 1899–1900 | 232,017 96 | 252,100 23 | 21,928 | 5,984 | 13,277 | 14,129 | 1,060 | 110,049 48 |
| 1900–1 | 302,766 26 | 301,495 95 | 23,227 | 6,856 | 13,689 | 16,382 | 1,038 | 142,421 20 |
| 1901–2 | 296,721 64 | 288,782 90 | 23,086 | 6,204 | 15,292 | 15,191 | 805 | 115,597 91 |
| 1902–3 | 280,414 42 | 303,160 80 | 23,148 | 6,707 | 15,630 | 16,288 | 412 | 122,530 50 |
| 1903–4 | 385,810 93 | 352,993 61 | 25,752 | 8,539 | 19,389 | 21,263 | 689 | 140,772 33 |
| 1904–5 | 438,232 96 | 427,783 74 | 28,003 | 8,439 | 19,229 | 22,822 | 1,102 | 162,787 26 |
| 1905–6 | 463,515 73 | 448,388 08 | 28,808 | 7,851 | 18,459 | 29,653 | 1,182 | 157,823 76 |
| 9 months | | | | | | | | |
| 1906–7 | 390,043 40 | 369,592 34 | 22,355 | 6,979 | 15,363 | 27,403 | 661 | 120,308 65 |
| 1907–8 | 588,786 87 | 580,027 75 | 31,858 | 11,007 | 23,115 | 45,628 | 3,129 | 216,093 73 |
| 1908–9 | 635,340 20 | 613,516 45 | 33,298 | 12,539 | 23,059 | 21,247 | 804 | 225,508 23 |
| 1909–10 | 599,226 80 | 592,902 55 | 36,164 | 13,801 | 23,260 | 53,723 | 1,011 | 222,442 62 |
| 1910–11 | 541,366 74 | 621,049 48 | 39,068 | 12,368 | 23,528 | 27,541 | 1,089 | 258,877 63 |
| 1911–12 | 716,868 55 | 774,561 30 | 43,753 | 16,091 | 23,247 | 21,601 | 1,307 | 176,654 23 |
| 1912–13 | 890,025 90 | 931,861 87 | 43,477 | 16,173 | 23,990 | ..... | 1,842 | 306,687 70 |
| 1913–14 | 1,123,953 58 | 1,154,429 87 | 46,598 | 13,627 | 26,962 | ..... | 2,565 | 361,947 03 |
| 1914–15 | 1,007,036 23 | 1,084,443 05 | 47,416 | 8,669 | *29,994 | *3,352 | 3,483 | 397,273 76 |
| 1915–16 | 1,148,242 24 | 1,273,292 12 | 48,759 | 8,168 | *7,007 | *2,673 | 6,019 | 550,748 47 |
| 1916–17 | 1,939,078 84 | 1,943,379 79 | 49,978 | 8,695 | *36,405 | *1,664 | 9,922 | 906,761 49 |
| 1917–18 | 1,973,900 51 | 2,102,757 96 | 59,440 | 8,487 | *36,650 | *2,118 | 9,607 | 891,008 28 |

*Exclusive of Distribution Branch.

The expenditure of this branch shows an increase of $159,378.17 compared with 1916–17. (See statement B.) During the year requisitions on the office have reached 59,440, 8,487 letters were received and 36,650 were mailed; packages despatched by mail, 2,118; and packages and cases despatched by rail, 9,607.

J. O. PATENAUDE,
*Superintendent of Stationery.*

DISTRIBUTION of the Statutes of Canada, being 8 and 9 George V, 1st Session of the Thirteenth Parliament, 1918.

LIST No. 1—BOUND IN CLOTH.

| To whom sent. | English. | French. |
|---|---|---|
| *Parliament of Canada.* | | |
| Cabinet Ministers | 38 | |
| Senators | 79 | 23 |
| Members of the House of Commons | 188 | 53 |
| Officers of the Senate | 10 | 4 |
| Officers of the House of Commons | 19 | 4 |
| Members of the Privy Council not now in Parliament | 12 | 7 |
| | 346 | 91 |
| *Departmental List.* | | |
| Judges, Supreme Court | 6 | 1 |
| Judges, Exchequer Court | 3 | 1 |
| Library of Supreme Court | 6 | 1 |
| Library of Parliament | 20 | 10 |
| Library of Parliament for exchange | 50 | |
| Deputy Ministers | 77 | 5 |
| Departments | 47 | 8 |
| Department of Justice for Agents | 75 | |
| | 284 | 26 |
| *Province of Ontario.* | | |
| Provincial Government | 22 | |
| Judges | 93 | |
| Officials, Osgoode Hall | 7 | |
| Police Magistrates | 207 | 3 |
| Sheriffs | 41 | |
| Clerks of the Peace | 48 | |
| Clerks, County Court | 45 | |
| County Crown Attorneys | 48 | |
| Law Associations | 36 | |
| Commissioner of Police | 1 | |
| Newspapers | 45 | |
| | 593 | 3 |
| *Province of Quebec* | | |
| Provincial Government | 16 | 15 |
| Judges | 63 | 53 |
| Clerk, Admiralty Court | 1 | |
| Judges' Chambers | 11 | 8 |
| Advocates' Library | 9 | 11 |
| Clerks, Sessions of the Peace | 4 | 4 |
| Recorders | 5 | 8 |
| Sheriffs | 5 | 17 |
| Prothonotaries | 10 | 25 |
| Clerks of the Peace | 2 | 21 |
| Clerks, Circuit Courts | 16 | 77 |
| Clerks, District Courts | 1 | |
| Clerks of the Crown | 3 | 3 |
| District Magistrates | | 53 |
| Newspapers | 6 | 10 |
| | 152 | 308 |

## DISTRIBUTION of the Statutes of Canada, 1918—*Continued.*

LIST No. 1—BOUND IN CLOTH—*Continued.*

| To whom sent. | English. | French. |
|---|---|---|
| *Nova Scotia.* | | |
| Provincial Government | 11 | |
| Judges | 21 | |
| Clerk, Admiralty Court | 1 | |
| Barristers, Society of Nova Scotia | 1 | |
| Sheriffs | 18 | |
| Clerks, County Courts | 26 | |
| Stipendiary Magistrates | 16 | |
| Newspapers | 10 | |
| | 104 | |
| *New Brunswick.* | | |
| Provincial Government | 13 | |
| Judges | 20 | |
| Clerks, County Courts | 11 | |
| Clerks, Circuit Courts | 9 | |
| Clerk, Supreme Court | 1 | |
| Deputy Clerk in Equity | 1 | |
| Sheriffs | 14 | |
| Stipendiary Magistrates | 29 | |
| Newspapers | 7 | |
| | 105 | |
| *Prince Edward Island.* | | |
| Provincial Government | 7 | |
| Judges | 6 | |
| Stipendiary Magistrates | 2 | |
| Prothonotaries | 3 | |
| Sheriffs | 3 | |
| Judges' Chambers | 1 | |
| Police Magistrates | 6 | |
| Clerk of the Crown | 1 | |
| Law Society | 1 | |
| Newspapers | 3 | |
| | 33 | |
| *Manitoba.* | | |
| Provincial Government | 18 | 1 |
| Judges | 18 | |
| Clerks, County Courts | 48 | 7 |
| Police Magistrates | 3 | |
| Sheriffs | 7 | |
| Prothonotaries | 1 | |
| Stipendiary Magistrates | 68 | |
| Libraries | 7 | 1 |
| Newspapers | 6 | |
| | 176 | 9 |

## Distribution of the Statutes of Canada, 1918—*Continued.*

LIST No. 1—BOUND IN CLOTH—*Concluded.*

| To whom sent. | English. | French. |
|---|---|---|
| *British Columbia.* | | |
| Provincial Government | 15 | |
| Judges | 24 | |
| Clerks, County Court | 8 | |
| Registrar, Supreme Court | 1 | |
| Registrar, County Court | 1 | |
| Stipendiary Magistrates | 69 | |
| Sheriffs | 7 | |
| Libraries | 5 | |
| Newspapers | 11 | |
| | 141 | |
| *Alberta.* | | |
| Provincial Government | 16 | |
| Judges | 20 | |
| Clerks, Supreme Court | 7 | |
| Libraries | 9 | |
| Newspapers | 7 | |
| Stipendiary Magistrates | 27 | |
| | 86 | |
| *Saskatchewan.* | | |
| Provincial Government | 11 | |
| Honourable Judges | 28 | |
| Clerks, Supreme Court | 4 | |
| Sheriffs | 4 | |
| Libraries | 15 | |
| Newspapers | 7 | |
| Stipendiary Magistrates | 9 | |
| | 78 | |
| *Yukon District.* | | |
| The Commissioner | 1 | |
| Judges | 3 | |
| Sheriff | 1 | |
| Clerk of the Court | 2 | |
| Officials | 17 | |
| Police Magistrates | 1 | |
| | 25 | |
| *Foreign.* | | |
| Newfoundland Officials | 14 | |
| United Kingdom Officials and Libraries | 34 | |
| United States Officials | 5 | |
| British Overseas Dominions | 29 | |
| Canadian Officials, London, Eng. | 5 | |
| International Institute of Agriculture, Rome | 1 | 1 |
| Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Paris, France | 1 | |
| Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce, France | | 1 |
| Hôtel Commissaire for Canada, Paris, France | | 1 |
| Consuls accredited to Canada | 6 | |
| | 95 | 3 |

## DISTRIBUTION of the Statutes of Canada, 1918—*Concluded.*

### RECAPITULATION.

BOUND IN CLOTH.

| To whom sent. | English. | French. |
|---|---|---|
| Parliament of Canada | 346 | 91 |
| Departmental List | 284 | 26 |
| Province of Ontario | 593 | 3 |
| " Quebec | 152 | 308 |
| " Nova Scotia | 104 | |
| " New Brunswick | 105 | |
| " Prince Edward Island | 33 | |
| " Manitoba | 176 | 9 |
| " British Columbia | 141 | |
| " Alberta | 86 | |
| " Saskatchewan | 78 | |
| " Yukon District | 25 | |
| " Foreign | 95 | 3 |
| Miscellaneous | 12 | 3 |
| Sales | 1,220 | 32 |
| Balance on hand | | 515 |
| Amount printed | 3,450 | 990 |

LIST No. 2, "BOUND IN HALF CALF."

| To whom sent. | English. | French. |
|---|---|---|
| Cabinet Ministers | 19 | |
| Departments | 5 | 2 |
| Balance on hand | 26 | 8 |
| Amount printed | 50 | 10 |

# APPENDIX

PAGE

I. Communication of the Report of the Joint Committee on Printing, presented May 11, 1916. . . . . 69

(*a*) Resolution. . . . . 69

(*b*) Third Report. . . . . 69

(*c*) Memorandum of the King's Printer. . . . . 72

II. Departmental reports in answer to communication I. . . . . 79

III. Communication of reports and reply and comments by the King's Printer. . 99

IV. Report of Joint Committee on Printing, September 12, 1917. . . . . 107

V. Report of Joint Committee on Printing, May 23, 1918. . . . . 113

## I. COMMUNICATION TO ALL DEPUTY MINISTERS OF THE THIRD REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

OTTAWA, May 23, 1916.

SIR,—I am desired by the Prime Minister to enclose a copy of the Third Report of the Joint Committee on Printing presented to the House of Commons on the 11th day of May, 1916, and also a copy of the Resolution of the House of Commons adopted on the 18th inst. These are forwarded for your consideration.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. B. FLINT,
*Clerk of the House of Commons.*

### (a) RESOLUTION.

[*Adopted May 18, 1916.*]

On motion of Mr. Clark (Bruce), for Mr. Currie, it was resolved, That the Third Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing be commended to the attentive consideration of the Government with the recommendation that the attention of each Department of the Government be directed thereto with a view of having the recommendations contained in the said Report carried into effect so far as may be practicable and with the view to effecting all possible economy in the matter of public printing, and that a report be prepared by each Department of the Government for presentation to this House at the next session in which shall be set forth the extent to which such recommendations have been carried into effect and the reasons, if any, which render it impossible or undesirable to carry into effect such recommendations in any particular Department.

### (b) THIRD REPORT.

[*Presented May 11, 1916.*]

Mr. Currie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the following as their Third Report.

The Committee has had before it for consideration the question of the prevention of waste in public printing and distribution.

The Committee has made careful investigation and inquiry, and, after referring the matter to a sub-committee for further investigation, beg leave to report as follows:—

The Committee desire, in the first place, to call attention to the great increase in the cost of Parliamentary and Departmental printing in recent years. For instance, the expenditure in 1895 was $330,627. In 1915 this had increased to $1,807,390.

Within the past few days the Committee has had before it the King's Printer and other officials of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. After hearing the testimony of these gentlemen, the Committee is of the opinion that great economies can be effected by the adoption of certain changes, both in the manner of printing and distributing. A complete review of the situation, from the King's Printer's standpoint, is contained in a memorandum which he prepared in March, last year, copy of which is attached hereto, and which it is recommended to be printed with this report.[1]

Dealing first with the distribution lists, because upon these the extent of the printing to be done depends, the Committee recommend:—

That all distribution be made from the office of the King's Printer, as provided by the Act constituting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (Chapter 80, R.S.C.).

That all Departmental mailing lists be sent to the Distribution Branch of the Government Printing Bureau, and that these lists be revised annually by the Distribution Office. This should be done by sending out reply cards to all individuals on the lists for any class of Government publication. In the event of no response within a specified time, the name or names to be dropped.

The same practice to be pursued with regard to bound volumes of the Sessional Papers, over 640 sets of which are now sent out to different institutions. It is estimated that fully half of this quantity is thrown away, and that if the lists be reduced by fifty per cent there will be a saving of at least 9,600 bound volumes.

Distribution lists and the printing of the Debates of both Houses in every case, to be referred to the Printing Committee.

Recommendations made to either House by any Committee for the printing of evidence taken before it to be referred to the Printing Committee for action.

Reports of Special Commissions to be referred to the Printing Committee to determine whether they shall be printed, and if so, in what quantities.

The Committee is of the opinion that the practice of charging the general public for Departmental blue books and special publications should be strictly adhered to. The indiscriminate distribution of maps, annual blue books and special monthly reports has led to many abuses in the past. Instances have been cited by many Departments where scores of applications have been received from schools in different parts of the country for publications which could not, in the slightest degree, interest the school children applying for them. These books have been asked for probably on the mere mention by some newspaper that they would be sent free. Some Deputy Ministers are of the opinion that the motive underlying the requests for these reports is the hope that the report will contain pictures.

In order to expedite the mailing of Governmental publications, it is earnestly recommended that a branch post office be established, in connection with the Distribution Branch of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, and mail be sent therefrom direct to the railway stations.

With regard to the Parliamentary printing, which is done under the supervision of the King's Printer, the Committee is pleased to learn that during the past two or three years changes have been made in the typographical arrangements of several blue books, whereby considerable economy has been effected. On these books it is estimated that an annual saving of $15,000 has been made. The King's Printer, however, has no editorial authority and can only bring about these changes through the good-will of the Heads of the several Departments.

Attention is called by the Committee to the enormous increase in the number of illustrations in annual and special reports. Many of those illustrations are of no value. It is suggested that only such plates be incorporated in Parliamentary blue books as are necessary to a proper understanding of the text.

---

[1] See page 71 et seq.

There is great room for economy in the printing of annual Departmental reports, by eliminating entirely technical treatises, complimentary references, lists of staffs of officials, formal introductions and formal signatures, duplication of statistical information, etc. In the latter connection one has only to examine the statistical reports of the Departments of Customs and Trade and Commerce to see the proof of this statement. The Committee recommend that, where at all possible, duplications should be avoided.

The Committee recommends that the scope of the monthly *Agricultural Gazette* be extended, by incorporating with it *Seasonable Hints* and small bulletins now issued by the Department of Agriculture in leaflet form, in order to give them permanent value, and that the *Gazette* be distributed free to all Canadian farmers who apply for it. This could be accomplished without much additional cost, by dropping the Bulletin of Foreign Agricultural Intelligence, much of the information contained in which is of little practical value to the Canadian farmer. The best features of the Bulletin could be incorporated in the *Agricultural Gazette,* which should be published in cheaper form. The Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence has been in existence for over five years and costs annually about $9,400.

The Committee would call attention to the large quantities of maps, which are prepared by some sixteen branches of the Public Service, and which in a large measure are circulated free. The Report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1914 to "inquire into the state of the records of the Public Departments" called attention to this great division of labour, and suggested "that the whole of the map-making for the Dominion Government might be carried on more effectively and economically under the direction of a central authority." We would recommend that this work be supervised by the Department of Public Printing, with absolute authority to prevent useless duplication or overlapping.

The Committee would further recommend that all "copy" for the printer be typewritten. Instances innumerable have been noted of the great waste of public funds through bad caligraphy and consequent corrections of proof. Last year at the Government Printing Bureau the cost of authors' corrections was $48,376. This was a decrease of $5,666 over the previous year, but the Committee is satisfied that this charge can be largely reduced by the exercise of greater care in the preparation of "copy."

As already pointed out, the King's Printer and the Bureau staff have no authority to make any changes in the text of any Parliamentary or Departmental document. Recognizing that thousands of pages of reports of no value are printed annually, the Committee is of the opinion that to revise copy and to avoid redundancy and overlapping, a Board of Editors of Parliamentary and Departmental publications should be established by the Government, to work in conjunction with the King's Printer. To this Board all reports and publications should be referred, and authority should be vested in such a Board to decide what should or what should not be printed. The Committee is of opinion that such a Board, properly constituted, with wide editorial powers, could save the country thousands of dollars annually.

(Sd.) J. A. CURRIE,
*Chairman.*

## MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY THE KING'S PRINTER.

*(Annual Report Department Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ending March 31, 1914, pages X-XVI.)*

### MEMORANDUM.

It is assumed that the object of the query submitted to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery is to secure a summary of the views of the Department—

(1) As to the means of reducing the original cost of parliamentary and departmental publications.

(2) As to the means of avoiding waste and cheapening distribution.

#### Preliminary Remarks.

On several recent occasions, public commissions or committees, both in Canada and in the United States, have reported upon this very subject.

1. In January, 1906, a "Committee on Department Methods" reported to the President of the United States on the query: "How much too much is printed of Government Publications?"

2. In 1908, a Canadian Public Service Commission incidentally reported on the preparation of blue books in the departments (page 13 of the report, Sess. Paper No. 29 A, 1908).

3. In 1908, a special inquiry into the methods of the Public Printing and Stationery Department was instituted by the then Secretary of State (Sess. Paper No. 39, 1911).

4. In December, 1911, a Commission on "Economy and Efficiency" reported to the President of the United States on the centralization of the distribution of the Government publications (U. S. Senate Document No. 293, 1912).

5. In 1912, a Dominion Public Service Commission, amongst other matters, investigated the working of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, and their own report is accompanied by a sub-report of Messieurs Price, Waterhouse and Company (Sess. Paper No. 57, 1913).

6. The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of records of the Public Departments, whose advance report has been communicated to us, made an inquiry, several features of which apply to the subject matter of these notes.

The above-mentioned United States reports apply to our Canadian problem, as the conditions in Washington will be found to have been almost identical to conditions in Ottawa.

The conclusions of these American and Canadian reports cover the subject fully and well, are very plain, and based on findings of common practices.

#### I. Reduction of Cost of Publications.

Excessive expenditure in public printing may be classified under the following heads:—

1. Excessive cost in the execution of printing work in the Government Printing Office.

2. Excessive size of documents and printing of unimportant documents for Parliament or the Departments.

3. Excessive editions of such publications.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

1. *Cost of Printing.*

The cost of printing has been, in the late years, the object of a good deal of study and improvement in the Printing Bureau. The suggestions of the 1910 and 1912 inquiries have been mainly carried into practice, and this, coupled with certain changes in the personnel, and the use of modern machinery previously introduced and kept up, has certainly brought the Bureau to a satisfactory state of efficiency, if one considers the drawbacks inherent to the working of a government institution, and those resulting from more or less congestion in several portions of the department.

The output of the Printing Bureau per head of its force will favourably compare with the output of a large number of outside printing establishments and this showing would be still more conclusive if the Government Bureau were allowed to charge Parliament and the departments for their publications according to the rates allowed to outside printing establishments on work executed for the Government. Wages, stock, and a few overhead charges are only permitted to be charged by the Printing Bureau against the departments, nothing being included in the overhead charges to cover Civil Service salaries, heat, light, and power, depreciation and maintenance of building, plant and capital equipment, nor for interest on the investment, insurance, etc

As the technical working of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery has already been inquired into, we abstain from going further into details.

2. *Excessive Size of Publications.*

3. *Excessive Editions of Publications.*

If these two items are considered in the light of the responsibility for the size of the documents and for the excessive editions of same, they may be studied together.

The copy or subject matter of publications is, of course, prepared in the several departments.

The original requisitions or orders on the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the printing of publications are issued by each of the departments (including Parliament) wanting them.

The publications are classified into two main divisions:—

(*a*) Parliamentary publications which are ultimately intended to be collected and bound in the annual series designated as "Sessional Papers." All the annual reports of the departments, in several cases with appendices, are included in that division.

(*b*) Departmental publications proper, which include all publications not otherwise belonging to the first division (technical reports, monographs, monthly publications, bulletins, and also all forms, account books, etc., etc., wanted for the sundry services).

The present notes are only dealing with the publications of the first of these divisions.[1]

The total edition of any given publication going into the Sessional Papers is not wholly ordered by any one department. The total edition is made up of the number of copies ordered separately by the House of Commons, by the departments, and by the Distribution Office.

The edition of blue-books or number of copies of *"all printed matter, over which the Joint Committee on Printing has jurisdiction,"* is apparently regulated by report of the Committee, dated 1st May, 1902 (still in force), and which approved of distribution lists laid before them then, and followed since, corrections having been made from time to time in consequence of events (deaths, removals, etc.).

[1] At the same time the remarks made as to preparation of copy, size of publications, editions, etc., etc., will generally apply.

The editions or number of copies intended for the departments are requisitioned for, or ordered printed, by the departments, under the authority of an Order in Council of the 16th January, 1893, fixing the limit of the number of copies to be printed for distribution by them to 500 copies. From time to time since, this Order in Council has been severally amended by other Orders in Council, according to a list annexed to the present memorandum.

The Distribution Office of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery issues its own requisitions, under the authority of the Order in Council of January, 1893, which provides that the "Queen's Printer be authorized to reserve for purposes of sale such numbers of the departmental reports, and to arrange for their sale in such manner as may be deemed advisable by the Secretary of State."

Apparently, therefore, each department is responsible for the quantities of reports ordered for its own service. But, by a peculiar practice, the exact origin of which we cannot trace, the quantities ordered for the departments proper (not for the House or Senate), under the authority of Orders in Council, are not charged against the departments.

The departments only pay for the number of copies which they order, in excess of the quantities fixed by the Order in Council. The number of copies ordered by them under the authority of Orders in Council (even though printed exclusively for them and until now distributed by them) are charged against the parliamentary appropriation voted to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, under the appellation of "*Miscellaneous Printing.*"

The amounts required to cover this "Miscellaneous Printing" are increasing at a great pace. A table annexed to this report shows that the appropriation in 1900 was only $30,000; in 1910-11, it reached $85,000; in 1911-12, it was made $100,000; and this year the Main Estimates of $100,000 have been increased by $50,000 in the Supplementary Estimates.

The opening of this appropriation and account of "Miscellaneous Printing" had likely for its object the centralization, under one head, of the expense of printing the annual reports of the several departments. However, if it is thought that excessive expense, in size and in editions, results directly from the authorized requisitions of the departments, it seems that the responsibility would be more directly traceable to the departments, if each one had to have its appropriation for printing voted singly and annually, in lieu of the lump appropriation voted to all departments, under the general heading "Miscellaneous Printing."

Of this "Miscellaneous" appropriation, the departments can only use what Orders in Council allow them to use, but there seems to be no definite limit to the passing of Orders in Council, and the "Miscellaneous Printing" may be considered as only a *covering* appropriation, for which Supplementary Estimates have been several times voted or will be more and more needed in the future.

We will now examine items 2 and 3 singly.

To eliminate waste in the *unnecessary size of public documents*, the United States Committee of 1906 made the following recommendations, which are undoubtedly applicable to the Dominion publications:—

(*a*) There should be in each department of the Government a committee advisory to the head of the department on the subject of printing and publications;

(*b*) This committee should examine the copy for the reports with a view to the exclusion of unnecessary matter;

(*c*) It should see that such copy is edited carefully before, and not after, going to the printing office;

(*d*) It should see that the statistical matter is kept within reasonable bounds and compiled in condensed form;

(*e*) It should give its special supervision to the question of costly and unnecessary illustration of public documents;

(*f*) It should prevent the duplication of matter in different departments

And the same committee laid down, amongst others, the following rules to govern all classes of publications:—

(*a*) Annual reports should be confined to concise accounts of work done and expenditure incurred during the period covered by the report, with recommendations relating to the future, including plans for work about to be undertaken.

(*b*) Contributions to knowledge, in the form of scientific treatises and general discussion, have no place in an annual report. Observance of this rule would, they say, exclude an immense quantity of matter from annual reports, as now printed. (And the committee here point out the tendency of departments to have the cost of their printing charged against other appropriations than their own, which gives further ground to our previous remarks about "Miscellaneous" appropriation.)

(*c*) Illustrations in annual reports should be excluded, except maps or diagrams indispensable to the understanding of the text, views of monuments begun or erected during the period covered by the report, etc.

(*d*) Inserted material written or compiled by persons not connected with the reporting office, and biographical and eulogistic matter relating to the past or present personnel of the office, should be rigorously excluded.

(*e*) The reports of officers who do not report directly to the head of an executive department should not be printed, but may be summarized in the reports of their head officers, etc., etc.

To eliminate waste by *excessive editions*, the measures recommended to do away with *excessive size* of documents may be applied with good results.

How many copies of each publication are really needed, or wanted, is a piece of information which few officials can fully and authoritatively supply. It seems to have been a very general impression in the several Canadian Commissions, and with the Members and officers of Parliament who have handled the subject in or before Parliament, that a great waste takes place.

It has been affirmed time and again and lately reported that a large number of copies are refused by persons entitled to receive them in Parliament, and are piling up in the storerooms of Parliament and the departments, ultimately to find their way to the junk stores or waste-paper dealers.

But even an inventory of the accumulation of documents in the different departments would afford only a partial demonstration of this fact, as a large number of publications have already found their way to junk stores and waste-paper dealers' yards.

Excessive editions contribute directly to the waste in distribution, and the remedies against such waste will afford the control and the means of guarding against printing unnecessary numbers of copies, and reciprocally.

But it must not be assumed that a very great saving can be effected by reducing the editions (number of copies) of the publications. It has been estimated by officers of the Printing Bureau that cutting down the edition or number of copies of average so-called blue-books will not result in a saving of more than 25 cents for each unit of 500 pages. The first and heaviest cost of publication being that of composition, revising, make-up and preparation for press, it will only matter to that extent of 25 cents per unit of 500 pages, if any given edition be increased or decreased. This figure cannot possibly apply to all cases, but it is given as an average basis for calculations.

The cutting out of unnecessary copy or subject-matter of reports will much more effectively influence the total cost than the reduction of the number of copies to be printed, except when the cutting may unmercifully be applied to very large editions.

## II. Avoiding Waste and Cheapening Distribution.

A large number of persons, in the Senate and the House of Commons, or through the Members of the same, officials in the Provincial Governments, judges, etc., etc.—or of institutions, libraries, educational establishments, etc., etc., are entitled to or do receive government publications. All the departments distribute copies of their own reports. Many of these are again bound up in the Sessionals and sent again to libraries, etc. An American official, appointed to inquire into the itinerary of public documents so sent broadcast (in the United States) was able to write, in 1905:—

> "Since the establishment of this office, in 1895, 800,000 duplicate documents have been returned to the Superintendent of Documents by libraries receiving more than one copy, and applications have been made for the return of several hundred thousand additional volumes, which were declined owing to lack of storage facilities."

And the report from which this quotation is taken adds:—

> "These figures relate solely to duplication of distribution to libraries, and take no account whatever of very large duplication in distribution to individuals."

These processes of handling by which documents, after printing, successively pass to the hands of packers in the shipping rooms, to the wagons and conveyances, to the Members of the Senate and the House of Commons, to the departments, from the departments to other departments, or through the mailing clerks to the public, and from them all to post offices and railway stations, are both slow and costly. It has been calculated by the United States Committee in Economy and Efficiency that the handling of the publications from the Government Printing Office to the post offices and railway stations in Washington, via the departments, entailed the expenditure of the vast annual sum of $327,000.

With these and similar findings before them, what do the above reports suggest in order to avoid waste in and cheapen distribution? Unanimously, *the centralization of the distribution of Government publications.*

The 1911 United States Commission on Efficiency Report covers the ground so effectively and completely that we insert their conclusions:—

> "1. That the work of distributing documents be centralized in the office of the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office, instead of being performed, as at present, by the departments, establishments, and bureaus issuing such documents.
>
> "2. That each department and establishment retain only such part of its present organization and facilities for the handling of documents as is needed to prepare and issue orders for the mailing of publications.
>
> "3. That the use of teams and trucks, and operators in connection therewith, as well as the other equipment now used in conveying publications from the Government Printing Office to the several departments and establishments, and from such departments and establishments to the post office, and from the post office to the Union station, be discontinued.
>
> "4. That such portion of the forces of the various departments and independent establishments now engaged in addressing, wrapping, sealing, and otherwise handling publications for distribution, as may be necessary, be transferred from the departments and establishments in which they are now employed, to the office of the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office.
>
> "5. That, if necessary for the direct conveyance of publications from the Government Printing Office to the Union station, a sub-post office station

be established in or adjacent to the mailing room, for the purpose of giving such postal supervision as may be required in the distribution, routing, etc., of documents."

What legislative provisions would have to be passed in order to permit the centralization of distribution of government publications in Ottawa? Likely none at all.

It is important here to note the wording of the Order in Council of 1893, relating to distribution, and to compare it with the law respecting Public Printing and Stationery:—

"On a report dated 16th January, 1893, from the Minister of Finance, . . . . . .

the Minister finds that the number (of copies) required for Parliamentary inside and outside distribution is, as to most of the departmental reports, 1,800 each, and as to five of the most important, 2,500 each. The numbers ordered by the different departments for their own distribution vary from 350 to 10,000, as will be seen from the annexed list. The Minister is of opinion that it is desirable to secure greater uniformity and economy in the orders from the various departments, and that the numbers ordered by each should be based on the call for *necessary official* distribution. The Minister, therefore, recommends that each department be authorized to order within its discretion, for its own distribution, copies of its reports, not to exceed *a maximum of 500 copies of each, and that the Queen's Printer be authorized to reserve for purposes of sale such number of the department reports and to arrange for their sale in such manner as may be deemed advisable by the Secretary of State.*"

Now the law respecting Public Printing and Stationery reads thus, chap. 80, R.S.O.

"Sec. 5. The department shall be charged exclusively with the following duties in relation to service required for the Senate and House of Commons and the several departments of the Government, . . . . . .

(*b*) The purchase and distribution of all paper, *books*, and other articles of stationery of whatsoever kind, except books which are required for the Library of Parliament, etc.

"Sec. 22, ss. 2. The Superintendent of Stationery shall also have charge of the *sale of all official publications* of the Parliament and Government of Canada, *which are issued for sale, as well as of the distribution of all public documents and papers to the 'officials and other persons who are entitled to receive the same without payment.'*"

With this statutory enactment, it seems that if the Order in Council of 1893 and the amending ones are valid as to the number of copies of publications to be printed, they cannot be interpreted as lawfully establishing a right to, or a justification for, the distribution of the publications by the departments as carried on now.

Attention is only drawn to this peculiar situation for the purpose of pointing out that if the central distribution is to be considered and recommended as the actual and best remedy against the waste of printed publications, and the most effective means of cheapening distribution, no legislation need be resorted to to carry it into effect. It is already provided for, and never, at any time, in our statutes, since the institution of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, was it contemplated that the actual work of distribution should be carried on by departments.

The President of the United States, in adding his recommendations of the report of this committee to the favourable consideration of Congress, added this explanation:—

"The plan (of centralizing distribution) does not contemplate any change in the authority which determines the persons to whom documents shall be sent, but, only that the physical work of wrapping, addressing, and mailing the documents shall be done at one place, and that the place of manufacture."

Respectfully submitted,

J. DE L. TACHÉ,
*King's Printer.*

OTTAWA, 20th March, 1915.

## ORDERS IN COUNCIL AMENDING ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 16TH JANUARY, 1893.

| Reports. | Date of O. in C. | Amending number of copies for free distribution by the departments to |
|---|---|---|
| Insurance Reports | Feb. 8, 1894 | Variable. |
| Auditor General | Nov. 27, 1896 | 2,000 |
| Trade and Commerce | " 9, 1912 | Increasing the several parts from 750 to 2,000. |
| Customs | July 7, 1913 | 835 |
| Fisheries | Sept. 16, 1912 | 1,000 |
| Railway Commission | Feb. 7, 1913 | 2,000 |
| Experimental Farms | Sept. 24, 1913 | Giving Director carte blanche, in 1914. 73,000, in 1915, over 100,000. |
| Railways and Canals | Dec. 23, 1913 | Various Parts 600 to 1,800. |
| Inland Revenue, Part II | Feb. 13, 1914 | 750 |
| Marine | " 16, 1914 | 750 |
| Biological Stations | " 20, 1914 | 1,000 |
| Interior: | | |
| Red River Survey | " 25, 1914 | 1,000 |
| Manitoba Water Powers | " 25, 1914 | 6,500 paper-bound and 500 cloth. |
| Winnipeg River Powers | " 25, 1914 | " |
| Bow River | " 25, 1914 | " |
| Alberta Water Powers | " 25, 1914 | " |
| Man. and B. C. Hydrographic Surveys | Mar. 14, 1914 | 2,000 paper-bound and 500 cloth. |
| Stream Measurements | Aug. 1, 1914 | 3,500 |

## II. DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS IN ANSWER TO COMMUNICATION I.

In compliance with the resolution of May 18, 1916, of the House of Commons (see page 69 above), commending to their attention the third report of the Joint Committee on Printing with the King's Printer's report attached, the several departments made the respective reports embodied in Sessional Paper 183, which follows.

(Sessional Paper No. 183.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Reports from each Department of the Government, pursuant to a Resolution of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing, adopted on the 18th of May, 1916.

E. L. PATENAUDE,
*Secretary of State.*

### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Report on action taken by the Department of the Naval Service, in accordance with the recommendations contained on page 5, third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the printing of Parliament.

By Order,

G. J. DESBARATS,
*Deputy Minister.*

In accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the printing of Parliament, the Department of the Naval Service has transferred to the office of the King's Printer, for distribution, the following reports:—Naval Service Report, Fisheries Report, Fisheries Bulletin (Monthly).

The attention of the chiefs of branches of the Department has been called in a special manner, to the recommendations of the Committee, with reference to the indiscriminate distribution of maps, annual blue books, etc. A charge for charts issued by the Hydrographic Survey and for maps issued by the Radiotelegraph Branch of this department has always been made.

For the last two years, illustrations have been omitted from the annual report of this department.

Copy for the printer has always been submitted by this department typewritten.

The attention of the clerks of the department has also been called to the necessity of the greatest economy in the use of paper.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, January 15, 1917.

EDGAR N. RHODES, Esq., M.P.,
Deputy Speaker, House of Commons.

DEAR SIR,—This department is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Sevigny, of the 4th instant, referring to the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on the 18th May last, relative to the printing of departmental reports, and asking what steps had been taken by this department in the publication of its annual report to meet its requirements.

In reply, I may state that the last Marine annual report of 1915-16, as compared with that of 1914-15, has been cut down from 356 to 280 pages.

Former reports of the Deputy Minister comprised a great deal of information in a condensed form which afterwards appeared in greater detail in the main body of the report. This repetition has been discontinued, and its place taken by matter of general interest to the maritime public, such as loss of shipping during the war by the different maritime countries, the methods employed in different countries in the way of subsidies, free entry of shipbuilding materials, etc., for the encouragement of the shipbuilding industry, a brief résumé of the operations of private shipbuilding plants in Canada during the past year, and statistics of Canadian shipping in general.

In Appendix No. 2, report of the Commissioner of Lights, former tables giving names of lightstations and lightkeepers and lists of gas, signal buoy, and submarine bell stations have been omitted, as they are included in another departmental publication.

Appendix No. 4, report of work carried on at the Government shipyard at Sorel, has been shortened by omitting details of minor repairs to dredges, tugs, and barges.

In Canadian Harbour Commissioners' reports, Appendix No. 13, those of Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto were omitted as they are published separately in pamphlet form by the Commissioners, but a brief synopsis of their subject-matter was included in the Deputy Minister's report.

The reports of port wardens, Appendix 14, formerly given in full, have been condensed and put in tabular form, with the exception of that of the port warden of Montreal, which is given in its entirety.

Wherever possible, the text of all reports has been shortened.

Yours faithfully,

A. JOHNSTON.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

*Memorandum for the Honourable Speaker of the House of Commons respecting the Report of the Committee on Printing, presented on May 11, 1916.*

The undersigned has the honour to report that he has read the third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the printing of Parliament, which was presented on May 11, 1916, and desires to state that every possible step has been taken in the Department of Trade and Commerce, not only to avoid unnecessary expenditure in the matter of printing, but to exercise all possible economy in the distribution of the publications of the department. All officers who have anything to do with the preparation of copy for the Printing Bureau have been cautioned in the matter.

So far as the mailing lists are concerned, prior to the adoption of the report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on printing, arrangements had been made with the Distribution Branch of the Printing Bureau for the distribution of certain publications of the Department of Trade and Commerce. This distribution has now been extended and includes all the regular publications issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, the department only receiving a nominal number of each publication for use in ordinary correspondence work. All the other copies are sent direct from the Printing Bureau to the Distribution Office.

These publications consist of the following: Weekly Bulletin, Trade and Commerce Monthly, Census and Statistics Monthly, annual report in seven parts, the Canada Year Book.

The undersigned is pleased to state that this method of handling the reports has [illegible]

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. T. O'HARA,

*Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,

OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

SIR, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, calling attention to the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on the 18th of May last, relative to the question of public printing, which required each department to submit a report setting forth the extent to which the recommendations of the Joint Committee of both Houses, on printing, "have been carried into effect, and the reasons, if any, which render it impossible or undesirable to carry into effect such recommendations in any particular department." In reply I beg to report as follows:—

Everything possible has been done in the past to limit the printing expenditure but such printing has been very extensive owing to the requirements of the war; however, the expenditure has been kept down as far as could reasonably be expected under present unusual conditions.

Only 500 copies (English) and 200 copies (French) of the annual report of this department are ordered, which are the quantities allowed by Order in Council. It is only very occasionally that there are illustrations in this report, which is quite limited as regards the matter printed.

"Copy" is typewritten for the printer whenever possible, but this cannot always be done. Care is, however, taken to see that the "copy" forwarded to the printer is quite legible.

As regards the suggestion that all departmental mailing lists be sent to the Distribution Branch of the Government Printing Bureau, revised annually by that office, and publications sent out therefrom, I may point out that Militia Orders, General Orders and Militia Lists comprise a distribution list of nearly 8,000, and as these publications are nearly all distributed to Militia Officers or Services, changes in rank, address, etc., are very numerous (entailing sometimes about 700 to 800 changes in stencilled addresses per month). I do not, therefore, consider that it would be practicable to have the distribution mailing list sent to the Department of Printing, and these publications despatched therefrom.

I may add that military publications are only issued free of charge when required for military purposes in connection with the department; otherwise they are issued upon repayment, and it is to be noted that since the 1st of August, 1914, to 31st of December, 1916, publications have been sold to the amount of some $29,000.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

EUGENE FISET,
*Surgeon-General, Deputy Minister.*

THE SPEAKER,
House of Commons, Ottawa.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

E. N. RHODES, Esq., B.A., LL.B.,
Deputy Speaker,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

DEAR MR. RHODES,—I enclose copy of a letter under date of January 4, which was received on January 14, from the Honourable Albert Sévigny, former Speaker of the House of Commons, asking for a report as to the action taken by this department relative to the recommendation contained in the third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on printing, adopted on May 18, 1916, respecting the necessity of exercising all possible economy in the matter of public printing.

In view of the fact that Mr. Sévigny has since been appointed to a cabinet position, I have much pleasure in submitting to you a statement of what has been done by this department towards carrying out the recommendations of the committee.

The recommendations made by the committee, so far as they relate to this department, are quoted in full, and immediately under each of them is set out the action or reply of the department.

1. That all distribution be made from the office of the King's Printer, as provided by the Act constituting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (chapter 80, R.S.C.).

This department has transferred to the Government Printing Bureau its mailing lists for annual reports, and all such reports will therefore be distributed in future from the Bureau, which will be kept advised of any changes desired in the lists.

2. Reports of special commissions to be referred to the Printing Committee to determine whether they shall be printed, and if so, in what quantities.

The only special report of this nature printed for this department during the past year was that of the Georgian Bay Commission, and this was done under the authority of the Printing Committee of the House.

3. The committee is of the opinion that the practice of charging the general public for departmental blue-books and special publications should be strictly adhered to. The indiscriminate distribution of maps, annual blue-books, and special monthly reports has led to many abuses in the past. Instances have been cited by many departments where scores of applications have been received from schools in different parts of the country for publications which could not, in the slightest degree, interest the school children applying for them. These books have been asked for probably on the mere mention by some newspaper that they would be sent free. Some Deputy Ministers are of the opinion that the motive underlying the requests for these reports is the hope that the report will contain pictures.

As the reports of the department are now furnished to the public by the Government Printing Bureau, the usual charge is made therefor.

4. With regard to the parliamentary printing, which is done under the supervision of the King's Printer, the committee is pleased to learn that during the past two or three years changes have been made in the typographical arrangements of several blue-books, whereby considerable economy has been effected. On these books it is estimated that an annual saving of $15,000 has been made. The King's Printer, however, has no editorial authority, and can only bring about these changes through the good will of the officials of the several departments.

The annual report of this department for the fiscal year 1914-15 contained 1,038 pages. The report for 1915-16 comprises 820 pages only, this reduction being effected by changes in the form of the report, and the elimination of matter which is not of interest to the general public.

5. Attention is called by the committee to the enormous increase in the number of illustrations in annual and special reports. Many of those illustrations are of no value. It is suggested that only such plates be incorporated in parliamentary blue books as are necessary to a proper understanding of the text.

No illustrations have been included in the report of this department for 1915-16, and these will be inserted only from time to time in future reports when considered necessary to illustrate the text.

6. There is great room for economy in the printing of annual departmental reports, by eliminating entirely technical treatises, complimentary references, lists of staffs of officials, formal introductions and formal signatures, duplication of statistical

information, etc. In the latter connection one has only to examine the statistical reports of the Departments of Customs and Trade and Commerce to see the proof of this statement. The committee recommend that, where at all possible, duplications should be avoided.

The lists of caretakers, firemen, etc., of public buildings, persons employed on the slides and booms, and at the graving docks, which appeared in the reports of former years, have been omitted in the report of 1915-16.

7. The committee would call attention to the large quantities of maps, which are prepared by some sixteen branches of the Public Service, and which in a large measure are circulated free. The report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1914 to "inquire into the state of the records of the Public Departments" called attention to this great division of labour, and suggested "that the whole of the map-making for the Dominion Government might be carried on more effectively and economically under the direction of a central authority." We would recommend that this work be supervised by the Department of Public Printing, with absolute authority to prevent useless duplication or overlapping.

The department has completed, at a very low cost, a series of maps which it has been issuing, showing the government telegraph lines. It does not intend to publish any other maps unless a special occasion should arise. It may be noted that the maps published by the department have been plotted on the stones already used for the maps of the Department of the Interior, thus saving labour and expense.

8. The committee would further recommend that all "copy" for the printer be typewritten. Instances innumerable have been noted of the great waste of public funds through bad caligraphy, and consequent corrections of proof. Last year at the Government Printing Bureau the cost of author's corrections was $48,376. This was a decrease of $5,666 over the previous year, but the committee is satisfied that this charge can be largely reduced by the exercise of greater care in the preparation of "copy."

All "copy" from this department for the English version of the annual report is typewritten. The "copy" for the French edition has not so far been typewritten, but it is written in a legible hand. For the greater part, the specifications sent to the Bureau for printing by this department are typewritten, and the forms of tender are prepared on printed forms.

9. As already pointed out, the King's Printer and the Bureau staff have no authority to make any changes in the text of any parliamentary or departmental document. Recognizing that thousands of pages of reports of no value are printed annually, the committee is of the opinion that to revise copy and to avoid redundancy and overlapping, a Board of Editors of Parliamentary and Departmental Publications should be established by the Government, to work in conjunction with the King's Printer. To this Board all reports and publications should be referred, and authority should be vested in such a Board to decide what should or what should not be printed. The committee is of opinion that such a Board, properly constituted, with wide editorial powers, could save the country thousands of dollars annually.

So far as this department is aware, nothing has been done towards forming a Board of Editors of Parliamentary and Departmental Publications. It is suggested that steps be taken by the Department of the Secretary of State (which would seem to be the proper source from which this action should emanate), to secure the formation of such a Board.

Yours very truly,

J. H. HUNTER,
*Deputy Minister.*

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, January 18, 1917.

*Memorandum respecting the third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.*

This department will assist in the distribution of blue books from the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. The mailing lists of the Department of Finance are very small, and are kept constantly revised. They will be handed over to the Printing Bureau at any time the Bureau so desires.

The principal blue book of the department is the Public Accounts of Canada. This book is as compact as possible, with all extraneous matter eliminated, and the copy thereof is, as far as possible, sent to the Bureau in typewriting.

T. C. BOVILLE
*Deputy Minister of Finance.*

## INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, January 15, 1917.

To the Honourable
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

*Re Printing of Reports.*

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing on May 18, 1916, the undersigned has the honour to report as follows:—

1. The main item in the printing bill of this department is the amount for the printing of the annual report of the department. This report consists of a preliminary abstract and two bound volumes of the full report, and is distributed to the head offices or chief agencies of all insurance companies licensed by the department, and to general and ordinary agents of the companies whose names are included in lists prepared annually by such head offices and chief agencies of the said companies. During the year 1916, 11,500 copies of the Abstract, 7,000 copies of volume I and 6,000 copies of volume II were distributed. The entire cost of the printing of this report, as well as all other expenses of this department is defrayed by an assessment upon the insurance companies licensed by the department in proportion to premium income.

2. This department has not found it practicable to have the distribution made from the office of the King's Printer for the reason that the period of distribution usually extends over a number of weeks, and as there is always a very urgent demand on the part of insurance companies and agents for these reports, discretion must be exercised by some officer of the department familiar with the lists in giving preference in the matter of mailing the volumes first available for distribution. There is also the objection that the lists are undergoing constant change through requests received through correspondence from insurance officials and agents, and as the distribution from the office of the King's Printer would involve the absence of the card cabinets, containing the index cards, for a number of weeks, it would be difficult to keep the index up to date. The department is considering, however, the question of arranging for a partial distribution from the department and the main distribution from the office of the King's Printer, and it is hoped that some arrangement of this nature can be effected for the distribution during the year 1917.

3. On account of the fact that the mailing lists are revised annually by the department from complete lists furnished by the insurance companies, it has not been necessary to have the lists revised by the distribution office.

4. During the last two years the department has co-operated with the Department of Public Printing in changing the style of type used in the reports, with the result that the size of each volume has been materially reduced and a large saving thereby effected.

5. Particular attention has been given to the preparation of printer's copy and, where possible, this has been prepared by having special forms prepared in advance, and by having all block matter typewritten. The officers of the Department of Printing have expressed their satisfaction with the improvement made in this respect, and still further improvement will be made in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

G. D. FINLAYSON,
*Superintendent of Insurance.*

## ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

OTTAWA, January 30, 1917.

Report to the House of Commons setting forth the extent to which the recommendations contained in the third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament have been carried into effect, so far as relates to the R.N.W.M. Police Report for 1916.

For reasons shown hereunder, the recommendations of the above named Joint Committee have not been strictly carried into effect in so far as formal introductions, formal signatures, statistical information and complimentary references are concerned. In addition, the reports of the Great Bear Lake patrol of the arrest of the Eskimo murderers of the Rev. Fathers Le Roux and Rouvier have been included in the annual report almost in full, which will add to its volume:—

1. The undersigned was unaware of the recommendations above referred to until the manuscript of the R.N.W.M. Police annual report for 1916 had been delivered to the printers, and the work of printing commenced.

2. More than one-third of the Mounted Police annual report for 1916 had been printed before a copy of the recommendations of the Joint Committee was available. The attention of the undersigned was called by the Assistant King's Printer to the number of reports concerning the Great Bear lake patrol which had been embodied in the departmental annual report for 1916, and the undersigned subsequently communicated with Col. Hugh Clark, who, after consideration of the circumstances, reported by letter of the 25th instant that he had no objection to such reports being published in the R.N.W.M. Police annual report, and that he had notified the Assistant King's Printer to that effect.

The recommendation of the committee that all distribution be made from the office of the King's Printer will be carried out, and a mailing list supplied, provided that office is willing to undertake the work.

The practice of charging the public for the annual report has not heretofore been adhered to, but will be in the future, except to such officials, etc., who are entitled to a free copy.

The number of illustrations in the R.N.W.M. Police annual report for 1916 will be fifty-five, the majority of which relate to the Great Bear Lake patrol, above referred to, and are included to illustrate the conditions under which the patrol performed its duties.

One small map for embodiment in such report is under preparation, and is under the supervision of the Department of Printing.

All "copy" sent to the King's Printer was typewritten.

A copy of the third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament has been forwarded to the Commissioner of the Force, with instructions that the recommendations contained therein be carried into effect in future so far as may be practicable.

Respectfully submitted,

L. DU PLESSIS,
for Comptroller.

## DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

OTTAWA, January 22, 1917.

Hon. E. N. RHODES,
Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

HON. SIR:—I am in receipt to-day of a copy of a letter dated January 5, which was addressed to the Deputy Minister of the different departments, but for some reason or other did not reach me. Because of this delay I have been unable to comply with your request to furnish you with a report for the 16th of January, in reference to certain recommendations of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing.

I may say, however, that this department, outside of its annual reports, bulletins on the analysis of foods published by the Laboratory Branch, and the forms used in the department, does not cause much printing to be done, and, therefore cannot do very much in the way of economizing in that line.

I may say, however, that we have reduced the number of copies of our annual report from 750 to 500, thereby making a slight economy.

Also, some months ago, after discussing the matter with Dr. McGill, of the laboratory, I had come to the conclusion that *part three* of our reports, dealing with the Adulteration of Foods, was unnecessarily bulky, and that we could dispense with the lists of samples analysed, attached to each bulletin. These lists pertain to, and, of course, are distributed with the bulletins as they are issued, and there is, therefore, no need or purpose of publishing them again in book form, along with the reports of the Chief Analyst of the department in the annual report. This will reduce easily the bulk of the report three-fourths, and as far as cost is concerned, it will be materially reduced, as the preparation of these lists require, on the part of the printer, much time and much skill.

When I reached this conclusion, it was too late to give it any practical result this year as the 1916 report (Adulteration of Food) was then practically completed. There will, therefore, be a substantial saving in this respect with regard to our next report.

Yours very truly,

J. U. VINCENT,
*Deputy Minister*

## THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

OTTAWA, January 17, 1917

The Honourable
The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

*Re Public Printing.*

SIR:—In reply to your letter of January 4, just received, I have the honour to state that there is no printing done in connection with the Supreme Court which

seems to be covered by the recommendations mentioned in the third report of the Joint Committee on Printing. The Supreme Court reports are published, under contract, by Toronto publishers at no expense to the Government of Canada so far as the printing is concerned.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. R. CAMERON,
*Registrar.*

## AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

The Honourable the Speaker,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant in reference to the question of public printing.

As far as this office is concerned it would not be advisable to make any change in the printing of my annual report. As regards the distribution, the adoption of the plan suggested, with certain modifications, would be desirable.

Our mailing list is revised each year in the way suggested by the parliamentary committee. The permanent portion of the list comprises the names of the Deputy Ministers, Assistant Deputy Ministers, and Accountants of the Departments at Ottawa, Provincial, Municipal and Railway Auditors, Librarians, and Presidents of Boards of Trade in the largest centres. It would be a convenience to this office if 75 per cent of these reports could be addressed in and mailed direct from the Printing Bureau either by clerks from this office or by your staff. The balance of the reports could be sent here to be mailed from time to time as calls are made for them.

It would be possible to send you a duplicate of our mailing list when first prepared each year, but it would not be convenient and probably not necessary to send you the subsequent additions.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. FRASER,
*Auditor General.*

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

The Honourable the Speaker,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the recommendations of the Joint Committee of both Houses on "Printing" have been carried into effect so far as they apply to this department.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
*Deputy Minister of Justice.*

## DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant relative to the question of public printing, which reached this department yesterday.

At the outset I beg to say that I have no record or recollection of having received a copy of Dr. Flint's circular letter dated 23rd of May, 1916. The question, however, is of little practical importance so far as this department is concerned, as the amount of public printing relative to External Affairs (other than that of a confidential character), is very small. This departmental report itself consists of only a few pages, and not over 225 copies thereof are printed, counting those in both languages. I have the question of curtailment of expenses always in mind, but I do not see how any economy is possible in regard to the public printing ordered by this department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH POPE,

*Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.*

The Honourable
The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

## DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Return (So far as concerns the Department of Customs), to a resolution of the House of Commons, 18th May, 1916, "That the third report of the Joint Committee of both houses on Printing be commended to the attentive consideration of the Government, with the recommendation that the attention of each department of the Government be directed thereto with a view of having the recommendations contained in the said report carried into effect so far as may be practicable, and with the view to effecting all possible economy in the matter of public printing, and that a report be prepared by each Department of the Government for presentation to this House at the next session in which shall be set forth the extent to which such recommendations have been carried into effect and the reasons, if any, which render it impossible or undesirable to carry into effect such recommendations in any particular Department."

The Department of Customs forwarded to the King's Printer, on the 26th day of August, 1916, full mailing lists for the undermentioned documents issued by the said department free of charge, with request that the distribution of such documents be made from the office of the King's Printer, as provided by the Act constituting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (chap. 80, R.S.C.): Unrevised Monthly Statement of Imports and Exports; Annual Report of the Department of Customs—English Edition; Annual Report of the Department of Customs—French Edition.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN McDOUGALD,

*Commissioner of Customs.*

Department of Customs,
Ottawa, January 19, 1917.

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

With reference to the recommendations of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on Printing, the Civil Service Commission has the honour to report as follows:—

The Civil Service Commission publishes an annual report, of which Part IV (containing the question papers used at Civil Service examinations during the period covered by the report) is also printed separately. The regulations of the commission, and a compilation of necessary information respecting the Civil Service examinations, are printed in pamphlet form for general distribution.

All distribution of the annual report to Government offices and to the general public is made from the office of the King's Printer, and care is taken to refer all applicants for copies of the report to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, and to quote the price of the publications. The Civil Service Commission maintains a distribution list of schools, colleges, and other institutions where the report is kept on file for library purposes; but this list is small, is being continually revised, and contains only the names of libraries where it is understood that complete files are kept. It is not considered that anything would be gained by having a distribution of this nature made from the office of the King's Printer, the complete list including only fifty-seven bound copies, and sixty-two unbound copies.

On the other hand, Part IV of the report, and the pamphlets containing information relating to the examinations and the regulations of the commission, are distributed by the commission to practically any who may apply for the same. These publications are for the general education of the public, to encourage attendance at the Civil Service examinations, and to invite a good class of candidates. They are intended for free distribution, and no prices has ever been put upon them.

The report contains no illustrations, maps or other extraneous matter. Tables of appointments, promotions, temporary assignments, etc., are given, but no information which is duplicated in the reports of any other departments.

All "copy" for the printer is typewritten, as recommended by the committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ADAM SHORTT,
M. G. LAROCHELLE,
*Commissioners.*

## DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

HON. F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ont., January 11, 1917.

SIR,—On the 18th of May, 1917, the following resolution was passed in the House of Commons:—

> That the third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing be commended to the attentive consideration of the Government with the recommendation that the attention of each Department of the Government be directed thereto with a view of having the recommendations contained in the said Report carried into effect so far as may be practicable and with the view to effecting all possible economy in the matter of public printing, and that a report be prepared by each Department of the Government for presentation to this House at the next session in which shall be set forth the extent to which such recommendations have been carried into effect and the reasons, if any, which render it impossible or undesirable to carry into effect such recommendations in any particular department.

I have the honour to report that, in the preparation of the annual report of this department for the fiscal year 1915-16, endeavour has been made to comply with the requirements of the Joint Committee by reducing certain features which, for the information of Parliament and for the purpose of ready reference, have, in the past, been inserted in the departmental reports.

1. Certain details of work performed in the Government Railways' shops, corresponding to those which have appeared in previous annual reports, have, this year, been eliminated. Parties requiring the same can obtain them from the department.

2. The insertion of the Subsidy Acts remaining in force on the 31st of March, 1916, the close of the fiscal year, has, this year, been omitted.

3. Fewer illustrations and plans of works executed or in progress have been used in comparison with previous years.

4. The headings and superscriptions to the reports of the various officers have been omitted, or curtailed.

5. The illustrations have been printed on both sides of the pages, instead of on one side only as heretofore.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. CAMPBELL,
*Deputy Minister.*

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

T. B. FLINT, Esq., M.A., LL.B., D.C.L.,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
OTTAWA.

SIR,—As directed by the resolution of the House of Commons of the 18th May, 1916, adopting the third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing, after carefully considering its recommendations with the chief officers of this department, and with the concurrence of the Minister, I beg to submit for this department for presentation to the House of Commons, the following report thereon.

The recommendations are dealt with in the order in which they appear in the report:—

1. *Distribution from the Department of Printing and Stationery.*

For such departments as issue only routine, annual and other reports, the plan suggested appears to possess considerable merit. For this department, however, with its numerous publications very largely of technical character, distribution from a general bureau is impracticable. The mailing list of this department is of complicated character, containing separate lists for various subjects—field crops, live stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, bees, tobacco, and some special lists. Because many farmers are interested in a portion of these, and because certain publications, such as "Seasonable Hints," are sent out to all the lists because they deal with many subjects, the lists have been arranged and grouped by a system of combinations, as, for example: field crops; field crops and live stock; field crops, live stock and dairy; live stock and poultry; field crops and dairy; field crops, dairy, fruit, and poultry; and so on, constituting thirty-eight combinations in addition to special lists. This classification is duplicated for French publications. This system has been worked out with the utmost care with a view to supplying to every farmer on the list all the publications [illegible] and no more, and each one only once. To administer a complicated [illegible] would be difficult to entrust to a general office, as it could not be administered [illegible] intimately associated with the routine of the publications issued by the department.

What has been stated has reference to publications distributed to mailing lists. In addition to this a large number of publications have to be mailed in response to individual requests. Upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand copies are sent out each year in this way. This service can be carried on satisfactorily only by officials intimately acquainted with the contents of the numerous publications, and with the character of agricultural practices in the various provinces.

*2. The Charging for Departmental Blue Books and special publications.*

This department has practised to some extent charging the public for special publications. The books "Weeds of Canada" (now out of print), "Fodder and Pasture Plants," and "The Agricultural Gazette of Canada," have been sold at fixed prices. An effort is being made to eliminate from annual departmental reports, all technical treatises. If it is found that this can be satisfactorily accomplished, there should be no objections to setting a price on such reports.

*3. Establishing of a Branch Post Office.*

The publications distributed annually by this department amount to between two and three million copies. A considerable saving expense of haulage, and possibly greater despatch, could be effected if a branch post office were established in connection with the Publications Branch of this department, from which the sorted mail could go direct to the trains.

*4. Reduction of number of Illustrations.*

The chief officers of this department exercise great care in including in publications only such illustrations as are necessary to a proper understanding of the text. Without the use of these, technical descriptions of scientific practices may be seriously misunderstood.

*5. Elimination of Technical Treaties, Complimentary References, etc., from Annual Reports.*

This is partly dealt with in paragraph No. 2. The chief officers of this department have been instructed to observe carefully the recommendation to eliminate complimentary references, lists of staffs, and other unnecessary information in annual departmental reports.

*6. Scope and Distribution of the Agricultural Gazette.*

The publications, "The Agricultural Gazette" and "Seasonable Hints," are quite dissimilar. The chief function of "The Agricultural Gazette" is to inform agriculture officials, administrators, and teachers, rather than farmers, of the methods of the Departments of Agriculture and of Education concerned with agriculture, Provincial and Dominion, with a view of raising the standards of administration and practice in the less-progressive provinces and departments to those of the more advanced. It is sent to a comparatively small mailing list. "Seasonable Hints," on the other hand, is prepared and issued to form a bond of union between the Experimental Farms and the farmers, by bringing to the attention of the latter at different seasons of the year such practices as may with advantage be carried out in their work. This publication, which deals with all branches of farming, is sent to all classes of farmers, numbering about three hundred thousand. Small bulletins, issued by the department in leaflet form, are, as a rule, technical and special, and concern only special classes of farmers, and frequently in special parts of Canada.

To incorporate with "The Agricultural Gazette" these two classes of publications would not only add tremendously to the cost of the publication, but cause an enormous waste by sending to the farmers a large amount of information suitable only for administrators and teachers.

*7. Dropping the Bulletin of Foreign Agricultural Intelligence.*

This publication, though differing from "The Agricultural Gazette," is of value rather to the scientist than to the practical farmer. The students of these two pub-

lications are therefore largely of the same class. The recommendation of the committee to discontinue this bulletin and to incorporate the best features of it with "The Agricultural Gazette," is agreed to and carried out.

*8. The Typewriting of Manuscript.*

For a number of years practically all manuscript prepared by this department for public printing has been submitted in typewritten form. Care is also exercised to avoid, as far as possible, the necessity of making corrections in proof.

*9. The establishment of a Board of Editors of Parliamentary and Departmental Publications.*

While such a Board might deal advantageously with ordinary parliamentary reports, the exercise without restriction in respect of the greater part of the publications of this department, of the wide powers which it is recommended be given, would probably not result satisfactorily. The officers of the department who prepare matter for publication, which is largely technical and educative, should, from their special qualifications and the information and experience which they acquire in the performance of their duties, be the best judges of what the publication should contain and where and to what extent the distribution should be made. If the board is to deal with these publications, provision should be made that they should make no change in copy submitted for publication or in the extent of issue or plan of distribution recommended without first consulting and having due regard for the opinions of the officers concerned.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. F. O'HALLORAN,
*Deputy Minister of Agriculture.*

## DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL.
OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

HON. ALBERT SÉVIGNY,
Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 4, directing my attention to the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on the 18th May last relative to the question of public printing. While it is probable that a copy of the resolution was received by this department, it is not of record and cannot be traced, and action, therefore, was not taken on it.

The distribution of the first part of our departmental report took place in the usual way, but I am to-day sending to the King's Printer our distribution list, and the second portion of the report, which consists of the Auditor General's analysis of the accounts, will be distributed by the Printing Bureau.

It is neither impossible nor undesirable to carry into effect the recommendations of the Joint Committee, and due attention will be paid to them. I may state, however, that when I assumed control of the department in 1913, I at once reduced the size of the annual report by 352 pages. It is hardly possible that much further compression can take place.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
*Deputy Superintendent General.*

## LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

SIR,—In reply to the circular enclosed, the Librarians have the honour to report briefly that the relations of the Library with the Department of Public Printing continue to be as for many years heretofore, and are satisfactory.

The blue books required for Library service and exchanges are duly supplied, and the Library catalogue, paid for out of House of Commons estimates, is usually ready for distribution to members soon after the opening of Parliament. The requirements of the Library are much the same from year to year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

MARTIN T. GRIFFIN,
*Parliamentary Librarian.*

The Speaker,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

## PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, January 15, 1917.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 4th instant, which only reached this office this morning, calling attention to the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on the 18th May last, respecting the question of public printing, and asking for a report from me as to how far the Public Archives has been able to carry out the recommendations of the report of the Joint Committee, to which the resolution refers.

In reply I beg to say that the Public Archives has carried out the recommendations to which attention is invited, in their entirety, so far as they referred to action required of this department. The distribution of the reports and other publications issued by the Public Archives is done by the Distribution Branch of the Government Printing Bureau; the utmost economy is exercised in the illustration of the reports; and care is taken to have the "copy" sent from the Public Archives to the Printing Bureau satisfactory to the Bureau. It is either typewritten or reproduced by a photographic process.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR G. DOUGHTY,
*Deputy Minister.*

The Honourable the Speaker,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

OTTAWA, January 15, 1917.

The Speaker,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of January 14, with reference to the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on the 18th of May, 1916, relative to the question of public printing (distribution of publications), I beg to report as follows:—

Our general lists containing the names and addresses of institutions and people entitled to receive all or any of our publications have been transferred to the recently established Central Distribution Bureau, and the work of distributing reports in accordance with these lists, revised from time to time, has been assumed by that Bureau.

In addition to our general lists, a considerable number of publications are sent out by this department in answer to requests for information on various subjects from mining men and others. It is highly desirable, both in the interests of the mining public and of this department, that these requests be answered promptly and correctly. The work of distributing reports in answer to these casual requests needs the supervision of a technical man familiar with their contents, and must necessarily be retained in this office. It cannot be done satisfactorily elsewhere.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. G. McCONNELL,
*Deputy Minister.*

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA.

*Report from the Department of the Interior as to the efforts made to comply with the recommendations made by the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on Printing.*

When this matter first received the attention of the Printing Committee, immediate steps were taken by this department to cut down the cost of printing of such reports as were printed by order of Parliament to the smallest possible minimum. The annual report of this department for the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1914, consisted of two volumes, which contained a large number of half-tone plates, line engravings, maps, and plans. The annual report for the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1915, was issued in one volume, and the number of pages was less than half of the previous report. This report contained no half-tones, and the only matter outside of the composition was two maps and one line engraving. The annual report for the year ending the 31st of March, 1916, which will be laid on the table at the commencement of this session, is smaller than that of the previous year, and it is anticipated that the report for the current fiscal year will be still smaller.

The object of this department in the issuing of any reports is to include such matter only as will be of interest to the public, and with this purpose in mind it is hoped that the report for the current fiscal year will be reduced to what will be the standard for departmental reports in coming years.

Not only has there been a reduction in the main report itself, but also in the amount of separates printed from the report and paid for by Parliament. The present practice permits of the insertion of no half-tone plates, etc., as stated above, and the result has been that the demand for separates has not been as great, and, therefore, the cost of the same has been materially reduced.

The total cost of the 1914 report was $13,401.16. The total cost of the 1915 report was $3,892.22, being a reduction of $9,508.94. The cost of the report of the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1916, has not been computed as yet, but it will probably be less than the report of the year previous. This reduction in cost of the departmental report makes a very creditable showing, and is a very fair indication that this department has made a genuine effort to comply with the recommendation of the committee mentioned.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, February 1, 1917.

*Memorandum with reference to the Third Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses of the Printing of Parliament presented the 11th of May, 1916, and with particular reference to the resolution which appears on Page 5, relating to the printing and distribution of reports and other publications issued by each department.*

It should be stated that the following are the publications issued in connection with the Post Office Department:—

1. *Postmaster General's Report.*—Printed, published, and sold by the King's Printer. The Post Office Department is only furnished with copies of this report to suffice for the needs of the service (500 copies). All applications to the department for this report from the general public are referred to the King's Printer for attention.

2. *Canada Postal Guide.*—Printed, published, and sold by the King's Printer. The department is supplied with 22,000 copies—English and French—which are distributed to all post offices in Canada, the larger post offices being supplied with an adequate quantity. All applications to the department for this guide from the general public are referred to the King's Printer for attention. The guide contains the general regulations of the department, as well as a list of all post offices; also postal rates.

3. *Monthly Supplement to the Canada Postal Guide.*—Showing new post offices established, post offices closed, changes in name of post offices, and other current information; 20,000 copies published monthly; printed by King's Printer.

4. *Monthly Money Order Circulars.*—Printed by King's Printer; 6,000 copies. Issued to all accounting post offices.

5. *Special circulars to postmasters and notices to public (exhibited in post office lobbies.)*—Printed by King's Printer. Owing to special conditions caused mainly by the war, these special circulars and notices have lately averaged about 70,000 monthly.

6. *Sheet Postal Guides.*—Printed monthly in connection with the larger city post offices. These are printed locally as the information varies with changes in the train service, rural mail routes, etc. Distributed free to business firms. The quantity printed varies according to the size of the city, 500 being printed monthly at Kingston, and 3,000 or over at Montreal and Toronto. The price paid averages about $15 per 1,000.

NOTE.—The supplements and circulars referred to in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 are distributed by the Postal Stores Branch of this department because of the fact that they are all sent direct to the Service, and this branch has special machinery and facilities for quickly and correctly sending such matter to postmasters throughout the country.

The monthly sheet post office guides referred to in paragraph 6 were first issued for Toronto and Montreal, and as these two places possessed them, they have gradually been clamoured for by every other city post office in Canada, and granted. So far as known to the department, they are of no use apart from advertising the date of sailings. The information printed on them is a repetition of the information which the Postal Guide contains, and which can be had for twenty-five cents anywhere in Canada. Any other information, such as sailings or change of sailings, could be issued without the necessity of printing these Guides specially. It is therefore considered that these sheets could be discontinued.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

OTTAWA, January 31, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., in reference to the third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses.

I have the honour to report that, as the printing done for this department only amounts to our usual departmental report, without any supplement, we have been unable to curtail the matter to which the report is now reduced.

I therefore regret that this department has not been in a position allowing material compliance with the desires of the committee, who were considerate enough to call the undersigned and the chief officials of this division before them when they were deliberating on the subject.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Yours faithfully,

J. de L. TACHE,
*King's Printer.*

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

*Memorandum Re Distribution of Publications Controlled by the Department of Labour.*

The chief publications of the department are as follows:—

1. The *Labour Gazette*, issued monthly in French and English, with a circulation of about 13,000, 10,000 in English and 3,000 in French.
2. Annual Departmental Report.
3. Appendix to Annual Departmental Report, being Registrar's report of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.
4. Annual report on Wholesale Prices.
5. Annual report on Labour Organization in Canada.
6. Special reports from time to time.

The distribution of the report of the department for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, shows a total of 173,996 documents mailed, of which 137,277 were mailed by the King's Printer and 36,719 by the department.

In so far as concerns No. 1, the distribution is substantially carried on by the King's Printer, revised mailing lists being furnished by the department from time to time, as may be required. Reprinting is necessary from three to four times a year. For the convenience of the King's Printer the department itself mails copies going to foreign countries, and requiring postage; also, as a matter of convenience, the department distributes copies going to addresses added between the various reprinting of the mailing lists. This number is considerable in the course of a year and in the case of a monthly publication.

Nos. 2 and 3 are distributed by the King's Printer in so far as respects the King's Printer's official list, and by the department in so far as concerns the departmental special distribution list.

[illegible] department. The department prepares a special distribution list for each report, and an effort is made to keep this list [illegible]

The distribution of most of our reports is largely among officers of trade unions, and the officers of these bodies are continually changing. An annual revision would be wholly inadequate in keeping a list up to date. The department has, moreover, for many years received numerous inquiries from United States, as well as from various parts of Canada, for copies of publications, together with requests for additional or later information on various points discussed in them; this is specially the case with regard to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and reports of its operations, this measure having apparently excited an extreme degree of interest. To distribute these reports only through the Printing Bureau would lead to a considerable increase of clerical labour, and would inevitably cause confusion and delay. On the whole, it is the view of the department, that, having regard to its special clientele and the particular nature of its publications, the present system offers much convenience and advantage, and is an economy in time and labour.

With respect to charging for copies of publications distributed: The *Labour Gazette* is distributed, so far as concerns three-fourths of its issue, to paid subscribers. Other publications have been distributed without charge from the inception of the department, and it is submitted that to begin charging now for publications which have been delivered free in the past would be a point of some difficulty unless the rule were made absolute. A further point to be considered is that it is the particular desire of the department that many of its publications should circulate as fully as can be procured among the labour organizations, and this end would not be in any way attained if a charge were imposed.

In so far as respects the recommendations of the committee looking to economy in preparation of reports, etc., the suggestions made have the most cordial sympathy of this department, and it will be its desire to have them complied with as strictly as possible.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Report of the Secretary of State pursuant to a Resolution of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing, adopted on the 18th of May, 1916.*

The Department of the Secretary of State has always been solicitous in reducing as largely as possible the cost of printing and distribution.

The subject was taken up by the undersigned in the year 1910 with the then Secretary of State, the Hon. Charles Murphy. Those portions of the report of the Inquiry into the affairs of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery which relate to the matter (namely: Appendices K, Extract from Report of Select Committee of Imperial House of Commons, 1907, on Official Publications; L, Extract from Report of Select Committee of Imperial House of Commons, 1907, on Official Publications; and M, Extracts from Preliminary Report of Printing Investigation Committee, United States), were prepared by the undersigned, and submitted for consideration. The resolution above referred to appears to be a development of the above subject.

The recent change in the form of the publication of the Civil Service List is an indication of the methods adopted to secure a reduction in the cost of printing. Formerly, the list was published in English and French editions, together with copies of all statutes relating to the Civil Service. This was a very serious duplication of printing. It was considered that these statutes were not required to be published annually. They appear in the volumes of the Statutes, and a reference to them is considered to be sufficient. However, this is merely an expression of the undersigned. The Statutes are printed annually in the Report of the Civil Service Commission, and it appears to be unnecessary that they should be published also in the Civil Service List. The publication of the list in the form now followed shows a saving of many hundreds of pages of printing and paper for one publication.

The annual report of the Department of the Secretary of State has been greatly reduced in size by cutting out the lengthy objects of companies incorporated under the Companies Act.

Since the establishment of the Distribution Branch of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, the distribution of documents by the Department of the Secretary of State is, except in certain special cases, carried on through that branch.

THOMAS MULVEY,
*Under Secretary of State.*

## PRIVY COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 20, 1917.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th April instant with reference to a resolution of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on Printing, requiring a report to be prepared by each department for presentation at the next session.

The question is of little practical importance so far as this office is concerned, as the amount of public printing relative to the office is very small and consists principally of a few Orders in Council which are required for distribution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU.
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

The Under Secretary of State.

## OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY.

OTTAWA, April 23, 1917.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 16th instant on the subject of a resolution of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing, I have the honour to state that this department has no printing done, with the exception of letter heads and small things, and there is, consequently, no report to make on the subject.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. HENDERSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
*Governor General's Secretary.*

The Under Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

## III. COMMUNICATION OF REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS TO, AND REPLY AND COMMENTS BY THE KING'S PRINTER.

Mr. A. E. Horton, Clerk of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, was directed to transmit Sessional Paper No. 183 to the King's Printer, and the following letter was accordingly sent:—

"OTTAWA, June 22, 1917.

"DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Committee to forward to you copy of Sessional Paper No. 183—reports from each department of the Government, pursuant to a resolution of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing, adopted on the 18th May, 1916, with the suggestion that you take same into your consideration and report back to the Committee, making such comments and recommendations as to you seem desirable.

Respectfully yours,

A. E. HORTON,
*Clerk to the Committee.*

J. DE L. TACHÉ Esq.,
King's Printer,
Ottawa.

### REPLY BY THE KING'S PRINTER TO THE REFERENCE AND REQUEST OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING, DATED JUNE 22, 1917.

OTTAWA, July 31, 1917.

A. E. HORTON, Esq.,
Clerk of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the
Printing of Parliament,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to report that I have taken communication of the answers of the several departments of the Government, pursuant to the resolution of the Joint Committee, dated May 18, 1916.

The comments and recommendations I have been asked to make will come in their proper place in the following remarks, which are in line with the general plan of my report of March, 1914.

When these remarks will be considered, the report of the transactions of our department for the year 1915-16 will be before Parliament.

#### 1. COST OF PRINTING, ETC.

The comparative cost of public printing for the years 1911-12 to 1916-17 has been as follows:—

| | Total Cost. | Less Paper. | Exclusive of Paper. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911-12 | $1,165,455 03 | $268,545 93 | $ 896,909 10 |
| 1912-13 | 1,274,870 28 | 302,676 38 | 972,193 90 |
| 1913-14 | 1,597,051 06 | 347,076 58 | 1,249,974 48 |
| 1914-15 | 1,807,390 59 | 399,127 26 | 1,408,263 33 |
| 1915-16 | 1,981,152 40 | 547,668 47 | 1,433,483 93 |
| 1916-17 | 2,401,914 83 | 924,468 75 | 1,477,446 08 |

It will easily be ascertained by means of this table, that if the cost of paper entering into the printed matter be deducted from the total expenditure in the two last years (terminating 31st March, 1916 and 1917) the total increase in printing has only been, roughly, $69,000, or an average of only $34,500, per annum, or only about 2½ per cent per annum.

*Expenditure by Departments.*

The largest spending departments, in order of amounts, in 1915-16, are as follows (see page 10, P. P. and S. report):—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| House of Commons | $362,475 84 | |
| Senate | 5,252 76 | |
| | | $367,728 60 |
| Militia and Defence | | 34,564 14 |
| Agriculture | | 174,876 62 |
| Post Office | | 168,184 98 |
| Interior | | 139,193 50 |
| Mines | | 134,907 09 |
| Miscellaneous Printing (mostly Blue Books and Sessional Papers) | | 129,772 61 |

Where excesses take place, they consist mostly in *too large editions* (number of copies) or in excessive size of documents (number of pages). Your committee's attention is drawn, in this connection, to the following data contained in the report of this department, 1915-16.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pages 22–23. | Table 1. | Annual Reports |
| Pages 24–25. | Table 2. | Supplementary Reports. |
| Pages 29–37. | Table 8. | Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Bookwork. |
| Page 39. | Table 10. | Halftone Plates. |
| Page 42. | Table 14. | Die Stamping. |

The study of these tables will certainly show cases of very large editions and sizes of documents. The cutting of the editions of several publications will be taken up in connection with the distribution further on.

It must be said, however, that through the evident good-will of the departments and the tact and useful technical knowledge of our officers detailed to suggest or discuss what were thought advisable changes, reductions of substantial importance have been made in the printing expenditure within the last years. These improvements have helped in stemming for a time the increase in printing, although the general development of the country should bring back the increase in this expenditure.

The recommendations of the Printing Committee, transmitted officially to the several departments, have greatly helped in giving the Government Printing Office a firmer status in the representations made to the several departments in matters of printing, and our officers as well as myself greatly appreciate this beneficial action and the results therefrom.

The following notes will give a few instances of substantial economies effected by cutting down the number of pages of reports:—

*Civil Service List.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1915 | 1,494 pages | Danish and French editions have been omitted saving 396 pages. |
| 1916 | 556 " | |

*Statistical Departments.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1915 | 336 pages | Sales branch, saving 168 pages. |
| 1916 | 168 " | |

*List of Vessels.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1914 | 395 pages | Discontinuance of tables and charts, saving 70 pages. |
| 1915 | 230 " | |

*Chartered Banks.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 745 pages | Omission of type headings, etc., saving 161 pages. |
| 1914 | 644 " | |
| 1914 | 590 " | |

*Unclaimed Balances.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 1,145 pages | Descriptive tables and charts omitted, saving 433 pages. |
| 1914 | 712 " | |
| 1914 | 590 " | |
| 1916 | | Suppressed in 1916 by the Finance Department. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Postmaster General*— | | |
| 1914 | 756 pages | Rearranging tables and changing type, saving 204 pages |
| 1915 | 652 " | |
| 1916 | 552 " | |
| *Trade and Navigation (Customs)*— | | |
| 1914 | 932 pages | Rearranging of tables, reduction of 160 pages. |
| 1915 | 798 " | |
| 1916 | 772 " | |
| *Insurance*— | | |
| 1912 | 1,650 pages | Change of type. Companies reporting to the department greatly increased between 1912 and 1913. No increase in size. |
| 1913 | 1,518 " | |
| 1914 | 1,512 " | |
| 1915 | 1,612 " | |
| *Twelfth General Elections (Reprint)* | | |
| 1911 | 524 pages | Original printed in 1911, this report contained 524 pages. Reprinted in 1917 by rearranging tables, heading, etc., the same volume containing 312 pages, a saving of 212 pages. |
| 1917 | 312 " | |
| *Agriculture—Record of Performance*— | | |
| 1915 | 152 pages | A reduction of 64 pages effected by rearranging matter and change of type. This is an annual departmental publication issued by the Department of Agriculture. |
| 1916 | 88 " | |

*Customs Monthly.*—As formerly printed this publication contained 552 pages monthly or a total for the year of 6,624 pages. By rearranging tables each issue has been reduced to 448 pages, a saving of 104 pages monthly or a total for the year of 1,248 pages. This reduction begins with the April, 1917, number.

*Hydrographic Data.*—These tables were arranged so that each year's record would take up only one page instead of two as formerly. As there are quite a number of reports in which these tables appear the saving has been considerable. For instance, in Ottawa River Storage Report for 1915, this arrangement effected a reduction of 369 pages in the English and a similar number in the French. The cost of paper alone thus saved amounted to $670.

A close estimate of the value of the economy effected in these specific cases, brings the figure to very near $30,000 per annum. Other substantial economies could be cited.

I could undertake to demonstrate increased production or efficiency in the Bureau. But I will confine my remarks to the assertion that there is no excessive expenditure in the Printing Bureau and that its efficiency is not only being maintained but is improving.

## *Cost of Paper, Wages.*

The cost of paper has tremendously increased since the declaration of the War. The comparative prices on the 1st of July, 1914, and 1st July, 1917, are as follows:—

| | Prices per pound in cents. | |
|---|---|---|
| Papers mostly used in Government Printing. | 1914. | 1917. |
| Parliamentary (Blue-books) | 4·19 | 9·50 |
| S. C. Book (Year Book, etc.) | 5·25 | 10·10 |
| Tariff (Statutes) | 5· | 10·50 |
| Coated Paper (illustrations, etc.) | 6·42 | 12·25 |
| No. 2 Ledger | 11· | 18·50 |
| No. 3 Ledger | 7·50 | 15·50 |

*Wages.*—There has also taken place in the Bureau an increase of from 5 per cent to 10 per cent in the wages of the men on the 1st of April, 1917, and a further increase is now due, consequent upon the Toronto and Montreal increases in June and July of this year. Owing to the latter we had to issue new rates of prices allowed for the execution of outside printing.

*Copy.*—I wish, as regards printing costs, to further revert to the paramount importance of having copy supplied to our department in proper form, typewritten above all, and in cases of tabular matter, properly tabulated. The improvements mentioned in the answers of the departments have taken place. But too many officers, under the excuse of rush orders, still do not pay sufficient attention to this essential requisite of good copy. They are delaying the printing work by the larger proportion of typographical errors unavoidably resulting from poor copy. Copyists are receiving lower wages than compositors, and their work is much speedier.

*Comparative Statement of Printing.*

The accompanying table will place before the Committee in their proper division the different classes and the comparative output of public printing in the three last years.

| Description of Work. | 1913-14. Copies. | 1914-15. Copies. | 1915-16. Copies. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual Reports | 231,615 | 329,175 | 325,365 |
| Supplementary Reports | 392,320 | 305,215 | 222,085 |
| Reprint work | 79,888 | 85,488 | 87,445 |
| Debates | 10,181 | (1) 18,142 | 8,991 |
| Speeches | 129,000 | (1) 210,775 | 151,775 |
| Canada Gazette | 129,525 | 218,325 | 186,875 |
| Statutes | 15,050 | 15,950 | 15,050 |
| Voters' Lists | 1,725 | 2,145 | 3,665 |
| Pamphlets and Miscellaneous | 2,818,827 | 4,696,290 | 6,997,740 |
| Envelopes | 22,161,445 | 20,423,712 | 25,625,645 |
| Other Printing | 117,431,305 | 114,570,551 | 108,507,130 |
| Plates | 2,789,112 | 5,988,300 | 9,397,865 |
| Bound Books | 219,029 | 266,458 | 303,942 |
| Pads | 350,797 | 261,100 | 245,049 |
| Prepaid envelopes | 7,050,000 | 8,000,000 | (2) 4,125,000 |
| Die Stamping, headings and envelopes | 3,190,555 | 3,203,420 | 3,562,170 |
| Loose-leaf Work— | | | |
| Binders | 3,036 | 2,917 | 4,240 |
| Loose-leaf | 2,093,415 | 2,200,029 | 2,855,119 |
| Index | 39,265 | 50,993 | 61,773 |
| Index Cards | 382,075 | 404,350 | 2,748,725 |
| Total Impressions | 87,473,093 | 93,525,861 | 102,934,861 |

(1) Two Sessions; Summer 1914 and Winter 1914-15.
(2) Decreased demand.

*General Remarks About Printing.*

Excepting increasing wages and increased cost of paper, which are imposed upon the Printing Bureau by the force of the present world-wide conditions, I believe I am justified in saying that the printing expenditure is under fair control. Under the influence of a laudable spirit of co-operation between departmental officials and the Printing Bureau, in connection with the technical side of printing, or printing proper, and with the endorsement of the Committee reports, this state of affairs should be kept up.

I may, however, be permitted to say that the establishment of a Board of Editors of Parliamentary and departmental publications, recommended in the last paragraph of the third report of your Committee, would work to as great advantage as all other factors combined.

As pointed out in your third report, we have no authority to "make changes in the text of publications;" and we therefore abstain from anything but discreet representations to the departments. The departments will not press the appointment of such a Board, as appears in the answers received by their almost unanimous silence

on the subject. The subject is a fairly delicate one. The departments are well informed on the subjects treated, and should have a proper appreciation of their importance to the public. But, in the natural order of things, they are benevolently inclined in the judgment of their own productions.

Through our Distribution Office, we will be able to build up a fair estimate of the appreciation, by the proper public, of the intrinsic value of publications, or at least we shall know the actual demand for the same. This office is only in its incipiency, and time will probably tell when to act, if, in the appreciation of authorities, there yet exists no urgency in this matter of a Board of Editors.

Cannot action begin in the chief spending departments by the appointment of disinterested officers, specially entrusted with the duties of excision of unnecessary matter or excessive editions; conference with our department might also be suggested.

### II. Distribution of Documents

The recommendation of your Committee that all distribution be made from the King's Printer's Distribution Office has in the main been complied with, and evident satisfaction to the departments concerned has resulted, as their answers show. Other tangible results attained from central action in the matter of dealing with Government publications, will also appear in the course of these remarks.

Some of the departments have evidently retained a misapprehension as to the practicability and advisability of the new departure. Your committee has, in the answers of these departments, the statement of their views of the question. When the proper function of the Distribution Office is better understood, and as its accommodation permits, the remaining department will likely follow the other and use its facilities.

### *Distribution Office.*

Our Distribution Office is legally, and should be in fact:—

1. The selling agency for Government publications.

2. The free distribution agency for the same under instructions from the several departments (Parliament, Council, or departments).

3. The central temporary repository of publications not required for immediate use, sale and distribution, as well as a collecting agency for the hunting up of scattered or out-of-print government publications, and for the replenishment of broken-up files of documents.

4. A clearing house, (*a*) for receiving the accumulations of unneeded or discarded publications in the departments, or outside sources, and (*b*) for the sending to waste of uncalled for, or valueless, or surplus publications for which there is no demand—under reserve of a certain minimum number of sets to be handed over ultimately to the Archives or the Library of Parliament.

The Distribution Office has been reorganized since my report of 1915. The main desideratum of the extension of the Distribution Office, from the economy point of view, was that the physical work of wrapping, addressing and mailing the Government publications should be done *at one place* and that, the *place of manufacture*.

Owing to war conditions this latter provision has not been realized. The next best thing was to be content with outside improved accommodation. This was secured, and a satisfactory system of permanent stock inventory and of classified publications and of distribution and forwarding was established. Facilities for addressing and mailing were improved; employees were specialized in the different branches of the work.

I will now take up the work of distribution in the order of the duties or functions enumerated above:—

1. *Sale of Government Publications.*—I may be allowed to recall section 22, ss. 2, ch. 89, R.S.C., 1906, which provides that the Superintendent of Stationery (to whose branch the Distribution Office belongs) shall have charge of the sale of all official publications of Parliament and Government of Canada, which *are issued for sale*, as well as of the *distribution* of all public documents to the officials and other *persons* who are *entitled to receive the same without payment.*

Our Distribution Office tries to abide as strictly as possible by the rule that publications are for sale only, save in the case of applicants or other persons entitled to receive them free by a decision of the authorities. The free distribution should be reduced and the sale extended.

There are yet some departments indulging in the free distribution of publications that should be sold, instead of mostly distributed free, or should not at least be sent broadcast over the land. The Assistant King's Printer has been specially invited, in the course of the year, to supervise and restrict the free distribution lists of publications entrusted to this department.

The public is none too prone to spend money for publications. At the same time it is gratifying to note that in 1915-16 the sale of publications to private individuals has reached $6,085.93, and in 1917, $8,316.07. By the expurgation of the *Canada Gazette* list, subscriptions which were giving in 1915 $1,121.45, have reached $1,505.58 in 1916, and $1,677.20 for the year 1916-17. And the free list was reduced over 1,000.

The *Canada Gazette* inserts a short notice of all Government publications as they are issued, and it seems now that this means of reaching the public will produce very good results.

The old catalogue or list of publications, which mostly referred to Laws and Sessionals, will be extended, and as soon as the full inventory and classification of our stock is completed, a revised edition will be published to be followed by monthly or quarterly supplements. Prices of the publications will be given in every case.

The experience of the United States Publications Branch has led to the conclusion, that except in matters of campaign advertising, free distribution of documents is a great waste. The interested public can easily pay the low prices at which Government publications are sold. Your committee has recommended the sale of Government publications, and we are trying to increase the sales.

I will not leave this subject without referring to the evidence, in the answers of the departments to your committee, of a few instances of extensive sales of documents by the departments. As this practice seems illegal, the department might be asked to justify the practice which is thus carried on.

I have annexed to the present report a full list of the annual and supplementary departmental reports for the year terminated 31st March, mostly of 1916, received since last fall to the 1st of July. The sale, by departments, alluded to in the answers as above, applies very probably to publications other than those mentioned in the annexed statement. This statement points out the few publications of the sessionals, which the public is now purchasing.

2. *Free Distribution.*—The Departments were invited to avail themselves of the new facilities of the Distribution Office.

In the calendar year 1916, with the Distribution Office only partially organized and settling in the new premises, 1,188,187 documents were received, and 959,187 were sent out. Of the received documents 997,187 were received from the Printing Bureau direct and 291,000 were received or returned or collected from the departments. Distribution involving the wrapping, mailing and shipping of 813,588 parcels.

The following departments quite willingly turned over to us their distribution lists of annual and supplementary reports, and even other publications, as follows:—

Department of Agriculture.
" Civil Service Commission.
" Customs.
" External Affairs.
" Labour (Labour Gazette).
" Mines (French publications).
" Naval Service.
" Public Works.
" Railways & Canals.
" Secretary of State.
" Trade and Commerce
" Dominion Railway Commission.

The distribution has also looked after special publications, as follows:—

Department of External Affairs: Publications relating to the war.

Department of Mines: Special publications relating to Mines and Geological Surveys (mostly French).

Department of the Naval Service: Monthly Sea Fisheries Bulletin

Department of Trade and Commerce: Weekly Bulletin, Monthly Census and Statistics, Canada Year Book, Trade and Commerce Monthly.

Other departments will follow as hinted in the answers as soon as we are in a position to inform them that we are ready to take up their distribution work.

I am not yet in a position to give any data as to a reduction in the *actual cost of distribution*, for the reason that the distribution is not yet fully organized, and that a large portion of the time of the staff was taken in moving to their new premises, sorting thousands of publications received pêle mêle after the Parliament fire and from departments and outside sources, all of which will not recur again, at least to the same extent.

In the statement of the distribution work for 1916, alongside of the sales reports, you will find a column giving the figures of free distribution. Free distribution is ordered by departments. You will find cases of large editions of publications broadly distributed; absolutely no call exists for them now, as far as we know, and large balances remain in our hands, with no likely prospects of substantial demand in the future, near or remote. This should be a standing proof of injudicious printing orders.

We have adopted the plan suggested in your report, before beginning the annual distribution of public documents, of asking persons or firms (newspapers included) whose names appear on the mailing lists, to specify which reports they desire to have. The demand for certain blue-books does not commence to meet the quantity printed. From figures in that statement, I, therefore, beg to recommend that my department be authorized to cut down from 300 to 2,000 the editions of documents, the handling of which through the Distribution Office, will show that this excision is justified. Our department, of course, would confer with the chiefs of each department and would try to demonstrate the advisability of so doing and secure their approval before taking action.

3. *Repository of Publications.*—As years go by, the Distribution Office will become the repository of such stock number of publications as experience will show should be kept available for the public.

Even in the short life of its incipient organization, the Distribution Office has, in several cases, been able to supply documents reported to be out of print, but which it gathered from stray sources. This exemplifies a useful result of centralizing Government publications, on which I can only pass.

The burning of Parliament and the destruction of a large number of sets of publications, and the resulting call, made it imperative that the Distribution Office should replenish its files from scattered publications which were lying forgotten in the several departments, and elsewhere. Families of deceased senators and commoners, or living members of Parliament, supplied us in many cases with very valuable publications.

In this connection I have the honour to request:—

(*a*) That the departments should be asked to take an immediate and exact inventory of all Government publications in their possession not actually wanted for their own libraries or information purposes, or for their own immediate official needs or distribution (administration only), and which could, therefore, be turned over to the Distribution Office.

(*b*) That the departments should be requested to send over to the Distribution Office, copies of this inventory, for the purpose of facilitating a full review of stocks of Government publications in Ottawa.

(*c*) That this inventory should be made yearly hereafter and sent to the Distribution Office to the same end.

(*d*) That a pressing invitation or order should issue to departments that on no account should Government publications of any kind be destroyed, sold or sent to junk dealers, but that they should solely and exclusively be delivered to the Distribution Office, as the proper central receiving organization. The Distribution Office will gather these, enrich its collections or files and will be allowed to offer valuable documentary help to public administrations all over the country.

4. *Clearing House of Publications.*—This is a logical resultant of the previous functions. Publications being centralized at the time of issue, the scattered numbers, either of the past or the future editions, should likewise be gathered back as Government property, and be disposed of to the best advantage as the rest, by sale or distribution to qualified persons, or sent to the waste contractor as *paper* values. In 1916, the waste contractor was paying $3,200 per annum for the Government waste paper. Tenders were called last fall, and the Government now receives $11,000 per annum, on a 5-year contract, guaranteed by an insurance policy. Publications still count as waste, if nothing else. But the death sentence of publications should not be left to the whim or judgment of the messengers of the several departments, as we have seen this done, even during this year, against the spirit of the waste paper contract, and against public interest.

Respectfully submitted,

J. de L. TACHE,
*King's Printer.*

OTTAWA, August 2, 1917.

## IV. REPORT JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1917.

Mr. Currie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented the following as their Fourth Report:—

It will be recalled that on the 11th May, 1916, the Committee submitted to both Houses some important recommendations with a view to economy in public printing, which, if carried into effect, it is confidently expected, would mean a saving to the country annually of many thousands of dollars.

On the 18th May, 1916, on motion of Mr. Clark (Bruce), for Mr. Currie, it was resolved, That the Third Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing be commended to the attentive consideration of the Government with the recommendation that the attention of each Department of the Government be directed thereto with a view of having the recommendations contained in the said Report carried into effect, so far as may be practicable and with the view to effecting all possible economy in the matter of public printing, and that a Report be prepared by each Department of the Government for presentation to this House at the next Session, in which shall be set forth the extent to which such recommendations have been carried into effect and the reasons, if any, which render it impossible or undesirable to carry into effect such recommendations in any particular Department.

In accordance with the foregoing suggestions reports have been received from the Deputy Heads, and these reports have been carefully examined by members of the Committee.

Generally, it may be said that some Deputy Ministers have shown an earnest desire to meet the wishes of Parliament, while others have failed to grasp the significance of the Committee's recommendations of last year. It is quite evident that some members of the Public Service entirely forget that printing costs money, and that, with the increase in wages, increased cost of paper, ink, etc., unless the different Departments meet the wishes of Parliament to a reasonable extent, the annual printing bill will be greatly augmented. The following comparative figures show the steady increase in the cost of printing in recent years:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1913 | $1,274,870 |
| 1914 | 1,597,051 |
| 1915 | 1,807,390 |
| 1916 | 1,981,152 |
| 1917 | 2,401,913 |

For the past two years the figures are as follows:—

| | Outside Work. | Inside Printing, Binding, Etc. | Paper. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1916 | $525,188 | $908,296 | $547,668 | $1,981,152 |
| 1917 | 544,096 | 933,344 | 925,473 | 2,401,913 |

The enormous increase in the cost of paper for the past fiscal year is noteworthy.

The changes which have been made during the past year are as follows:—

Bank Shareholders.—Reducing heading and changed type, reducing size by 16 per cent. Annual saving $750.

Unclaimed Balances.—Rearranged and changed style, reduced size nearly 50 per cent. Annual saving of over $2,500.

Civil Service List.—For this year's Report changed style and printing English and French together, reducing report from 1,496 pages (E. and F.) to about 540 pages, or over 60 per cent. Annual saving of over $4,000.

Inland Revenue.—Part III (Adulteration of Food) Bulletins will be left out next year. Annual saving over $1,900.

Insurance.—Changes made effecting a saving of over $2,500 a year.

Customs.—(Trade and Navigation).—Style changed, reducing size. Annual saving over $2,000 a year.

List of Vessels.—Changes made reducing report over 50 per cent in size. Annual saving about $1,000.

Steamboat Inspection.—This year English and French are to be printed together, eliminating cost of one edition $1,000.

Postmaster General.—Changes made this year will effect a reduction in size and cost.

Railway Commission.—Report for next year will be "picked up" from fortnightly publication of "Judgments, Orders, etc.," thereby saving cost of composition.

There is still room for sweeping reductions in the Government printing accounts. Take, for instance, the Department of the Naval Service. The Report of the Fisheries Branch could be reduced by eliminating details of catches, number of boats employed, fishing gear, etc. It is questionable whether the "Monthly Fisheries Bulletin" has been of any service during the duration of the war, on account of the inability to ship the product abroad. This Department publishes annually several works of a highly technical character which might well be dropped, as they do not interest more than one person in a hundred thousand. The Committee has had before it sample sheets of some of these publications now on the press.

Marine.—Material reductions have been made in the size of this Report, but there is still room for improvement. This Department seems to have heartily co-operated with the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Trade and Commerce.—Many Reports of this Department duplicate those of the Department of Customs, wasting thousands of dollars annually. An earnest endeavour must be made by the heads of these two Departments to avoid this. It seems to the Committee that the sooner all statistics of the Government are centralized under one authority the better it will be in the public interest, and great saving would be effected.

Militia.—This Report is concise and will bear practically no condensation. The printing bills of this Department, consequent upon the war, have enormously increased. No good purpose is served by printing the nominal rolls of battalions going overseas, since the adoption of the system of breaking up these units on arrival in England. It is a waste of public money.

Public Works.—The Report of this Department is bulkier than it should be. Among the suggestions for condensation are the following:—

Details of repairs, however small, are given by place and building. Extensive repairs should be given in detail, but for minor repairs a list of the places or buildings should be sufficient. All furniture supplied is reported in detail. This is quite unnecessary. The tabulated statement of expenditures and work, by months, of each dredge is superfluous. The yearly total should be sufficient. Many other details could be omitted.

Finance.—Report of Public Accounts concise and to the point.

Unclaimed Balances has been an annual publication for many years. It might be well to publish quinquennially, thereby effecting a great saving to the public exchequer. Upon the suggestion of the Printing Bureau staff the changing in the form of this report has resulted in a large annual saving.

Insurance.—Expense of this Report borne by tax upon Insurance Companies.

Royal Northwest Mounted Police.—This Report has been condensed by eliminating, upon the suggestion of the Printing Bureau, the crop reports of the Prairie Provinces, which were duplications of the Report of the Department of Agriculture. The report, however, will bear much greater condensation. There is too much detail in the annual statements of Superintendents and Inspectors. The story of the Great Bear Lake Patrol contains much irrelevant matter. In the hands of a trained man this story could have been made a readable one in one-quarter the space. Of the scores of illustrations in the report more than eight or ten are really germane to the text.

Inland Revenue.—Considerable saving will result by accepting the suggestion of the Printing Bureau officials to dispense with the publication of the bulletins of the Department in Sessional form.

The Reports of the different branches of this Department would stand a little more condensation.

Justice.—Although the Deputy Minister reports that the recommendations "have been carried into effect so far as they apply to this Department," the results are not satisfactory. The Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for the year ending March 31, 1915, which has been printed since the Report of the Committee was submitted to Parliament in 1916, is full of trivial details. The report could with advantage be reduced fifty per cent. Farm reports are given in detail; a summary would answer all purposes. The reports of the surgeons, chaplains and matrons could well be incorporated in the wardens' reports. Revenue and expenditure are given in detail, a repetition of the Auditor General's Report. Crime statistics could well be condensed.

External Affairs.—Report concise and to the point.

Public Printing and Stationery.—Never large in volume, this report has been reduced forty per cent during the past three years.

Secretary of State.—Report has been considerably reduced.

Customs.—The figures issued in the Departmental reports seem to be published in the public interest, but, as already pointed out, they are duplicated in many instances by the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The junior department should drop many of its publications.

Railways and Canals.—All the general detailed reports should be summarized by an executive officer. While the report has been considerably reduced, it will still stand further pruning.

Agriculture.—Report of the Department shows careful condensation. The printing bill of this Department is heavy, consequent upon the thousands of bulletins which are gotten out each year, and seems to be justified in the circumstances.

Director General of Public Health.—This report contains much "material" of a technical character borrowed from medical journals, the expenditure for the printing of which cannot be defended.

Mines.—The printing bill of this Department has enormously increased during the past three or four years. The Committee is of opinion that no interest would have

been utilized had there been a total suspension of the publications of this Department as soon as war commenced. The following comparative figures will convey to Parliament an idea of the manner in which this Department has increased its expenditure for printing:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1912 | $ 41,388 |
| 1913 | 57,242 |
| 1914 | 131,991 |
| 1915 | 157,910 |
| 1916 | 134,907 |

Many of the publications of this Department are not of public interest, and when it is borne in mind that every publication has to be translated and printed in the French language as well as English, sweeping reductions are possible.

Interior.—This Department seems to have accepted the recommendations of the Committee. There are certain branches, working practically independent of the Department proper, whose works, however, can be reduced.

The Hydrometric Survey reports should not be published. They are not called for in the public interest. This would give a saving of $30,000 annually. Any person desiring to build a pulp-mill on a certain stream and wishing to know the water capacity of that stream could secure the information on application to the Department.

The Committee observes that a number of the Departments are in the habit of constantly printing maps which are simply duplications on different scales, and with different material thereon.

We think that the Department of the Interior or some other Department should be authorized to take charge of the whole of the map work of the country; that immediate steps should be taken to standardize these maps, and that a number of maps of various scales should be published, so that should any Department desire to indicate any particular geographical information it could be able to do so by referring to a standard map. Every other country in the world has its Topographical Survey except Canada, and the Committee is of the opinion that such a Department should be organized to carry on this work; that a set of standard maps should be made up giving all the information obtained to date, instead of having such maps published in blue books in which way important information is oftentimes lost track of.

The Committee believe that it would be in the interests of the country to have the Canadian Topographical Department reorganized and all this work housed in one building and carried on under one head, thus effecting great economies.

At present there is no co-ordination as far as the Departments are concerned. The Railway Department gets out maps of its own, the Interior Department gets out very excellent maps containing a great deal of useful information, the Conservation Commission publishes maps, in fact we have a deluge of maps and if a person wanted to get any knowledge of any particular kind about the country he would be at a loss to ascertain which Department to apply to for this information.

Post Office Department.—This Report seems to be concise.

Labour.—This report is a brief term with the Monthly Labour Gazette as called for by the requirements of the public. Special reports of this Department should, however, be carefully watched in future. For instance, the "Cost of Living" Report of this Department, issued two years ago at enormous cost, was barely looked at by the public, the information being practically out of date before the report was in print.

Indian Affairs.—This Report could be confined to that of the Deputy Superintendent General, containing the detailed reports of the various officers, inspector-

and agents, and would take about 160 pages instead of 472, or, including the French edition, 320 instead of 944 pages. Details in connection with Indian schools are uninteresting to the general public; a summary would suffice. List of officials and employees of the Department, already printed in the Auditor General's Report and the Civil Service List, should be dropped altogether.

Auditor General.—The costliest report annually submitted to Parliament is that of the Auditor General. For the fiscal year 1914-15 the charges to the country for these bulky volumes was as follows:—

| | No. of Copies. | No. of Pages | Cost of Printing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English edition.. .. .. .. .. | 5,265 | 2,758 | $20,153 |
| French edition.. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,255 | 2,880 | 15,385 |

To the expense of the French edition must be added the salaries of translators, approximately $5,000 per annum.

The Committee is of opinion that no steps can or should be taken to diminish the size of this report. It is the greatest guarantee that the country possesses against improper expenditure. The Committee would suggest, however, that steps be taken to amalgamate the English and French editions, as has been done with the Civil Service List, the report on Unclaimed Bank Balances, List of Bank Shareholders, etc. To secure the amalgamation of the two editions into one it is suggested that all headings in the Auditor General's Report should be bi-lingual; all the statistics should be printed in two or three volumes as at present, and the correspondence in both languages. This will obviate approximately the setting and printing of 2,800 pages of "copy" for French version, and saving over $14,000.

Conservation Commission.—While no report has been received from the Secretary of the Conservation Commission as to economies brought about by that body on the lines of the Printing Report of the Printing Committee of last session the Committee cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that in these days of stress, calling for the most rigid economy in public expenditure, the printing of reports by the Conservation Commission should be reduced to a minimum. Any plan adopted by Parliament to reduce the cost of printing should be made applicable to the Commission of Conservation.

The Committee desires to congratulate the staff of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery on the economies it has succeeded in making both as regards printing and distribution. For years past the number of Blue Books printed has been fixed by the heads of different Departments without due regard to the prospective demand. Parliament, also, has ordered far more copies of different reports than the public requires. From a careful analysis of the different editions, the Committee is of the opinion that the quantities printed can be reduced for every report by from 500 to 1,800 copies, and aggregating on the whole from 35,000 to 40,000 volumes. Taking the average weight of the smaller quantity at 2 lbs. this would mean a saving alone of 70,000 lbs. of book paper, which at 10 cents per pound means a further saving of $7,000 per annum.

"Economy" will have to be Canada's watchword for many years to come, and the printing bills of Parliament and the Public Departments present a fertile field for action in this regard. That our great neighbours to the South realize this in connection with Congressional publications is shown by the decision of the Senate of the United States to cut down this year its printing bills by $470,000. This has been brought about by reducing the bulk of some reports and suspending entirely the publication of others. Among the latter may be mentioned: Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, Annual Report of Foreign Commerce and Navigation, Report of District of Columbia Health Office, Bulletins of the Bureau of Ethnology, annual report ditto; Bulletins of the Bureau of Fisheries, Geological Bulletins, Geological

Professional papers, Geological Water Supply papers, Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences, Nautical Almanac, Annual Report of the Bureau of Soils, and many others.

The Committee feel, however, that unless Parliament provides some stringent form of supervision over the fountains from whose sources so many volumes of useless literature flows, there will be a continuous increase in the printing bill of the country, which increase in recent years is alarming. These taps must be turned off by somebody, and it is too much to expect that Ministers, working under tremendous pressure as they have been for years, should give attention to all routine details in their departments.

The most effective way to bring about economies in Canadian Parliamentary and Departmental printing is, in the opinion of the Committee, to create an editorial board of three members of the Civil Service, thoroughly conversant with public affairs, and with a knowledge of Departmental workings. This board should have plenary powers to order such excisions of "copy" of Departmental reports, leaflets, bulletins, memoirs, etc., or to refuse to sanction the printing of any report if, in their judgment, the public interest would not be seriously affected by such refusal.

It would be the duty of the Board to call upon the Deputy Head of any Department or Branch of the Public Service created by Parliament, whose requisition and "copy" for printing were under consideration, to show cause why any proposed reductions in "copy" should not be made or the printing thereof suspended entirely, and only upon the direct written authority of the Minister of the Department interested should the decision of the Board of Editors be countermanded.

The Board should present a report of its operations annually to Parliament within three weeks after the opening of each Session thereof, such report to give the dates when first and last "copy" of every Departmental report is received, and specifying the reductions in text, and the reasons therefor. In cases where the decision of the Board has been overridden by the Minister of any Department Parliament shall be advised.

The Board should also have authority to "spur up" the preparation of Departmental reports, so that work at the Printing Bureau may be more evenly distributed throughout the year.

## V. REPORT JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING, MAY 23, 1918.

Mr. Clark (Bruce), for Mr. Currie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Committee desire to commend to the consideration of the Government the matters referred to in the following resolution adopted by the Committee:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the building now occupied by the Printing Bureau contains ample space for the work to be done;

That the policy of the King's Printer should not be to extend the premises, but to make a better selection in the character of the plant, by discharging obsolete machinery and replacing it by more up-to-date machines better suited for the character of work;

That the system of carrying a large amount of standing matter should be done away with as far as possible, to save space and expense;

That a system of pension if necessary, to old employees whose services may warrant such action, should be adopted and the staff thereby reduced in number, which in the opinion of this Committee, would not interfere with, but would add to the efficiency of the plant.

In recommending the renewal of the plant it is the opinion of the Committee that fewer and more up-to-date machines would increase the product and reduce the number of men required for the operation of the plant, making a saving in the amount of wages paid.

Mr. Clark (Bruce), for Mr. Currie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Committee recommend as follows:—

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

4. The Committee has had submitted to it by the Right Honourable Sir George Foster, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Council on Governmental Printing, Report No. 17 of the Editorial Committee. This report states that the Editorial Committee has given careful consideration to the question of grades and weights of the paper stock used in Parliamentary and Governmental printing, the object being to effect economy without impairing the durability or appearance of any blue-book or report. The paper used for ordinary departmental reports, the Official Debates and Routine Proceedings of both Houses, etc., is known as "Printing No. 1, Machine Finish." Of this grade the total quantity consumed last year was 1,511,254 pounds, the greater portion of which weighed 60 pounds per ream. Of No. 1 Book, Supercalendared, mostly used for the Year Book, and also weighing 60 pounds to the ream, there were used 531,658 pounds. After taking the advice of experts the Editorial Committee recommends a reduction in the weight of papers to be used for Parliamentary Governmental reports and documents, and for the Year Book (Printing No. 1 and No. 1 Supercalendared), of ten pounds to the ream, in which recommendation the sub-Committee of Council concurs. An economy in expenditure of $20,000 on the ordinary report paper, and of $8,000 on the No. 1 Supercalendared will result, the Editorial Committee states, if Parliament approves of the suggested changes.

The Joint Committee on Printing recommends the adoption of the report of the Editorial Committee, to take effect after the present stock of paper of the two grades named has been used. It may be mentioned that the Joint Committee on Printing of the Congress of the United States has just taken action on similar lines as recommended above. The Committee would urge, in the words of the Editorial Committee, that all departments of the Public Service co-operate with the King's Printer and regulate their paper needs by a determination to use the lightest weight and lowest grade paper possible, in the execution of the public printing of the Dominion.

5. The Committee recommend that in the event of there being no further meetings of the Committee, the Joint Chairman be authorized to decide as to the printing or otherwise of any documents that may be submitted to either House, and generally act until the end of the Session in all matters that come properly within the cognizance of the Committee.—(pp. 538-39.)

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

On motion of Mr. Clark (Bruce), for Mr. Currie, the recommendation contained in the Third Report of the Joint Committee on Printing, presented to the House this day was concurred in.

# REPORT

OF THE

# SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR

# EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31
1918

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

[No. 33—1919]

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGES.

Consuls in Canada, Alphabetical list of foreign..... 7

Countries having Consular representation in Canada, Alphabetical list of..... 12

Under Secretary of State, Report of..... 4

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the annual report of the Department of External Affairs for the year 1917-18.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord Duke,
Your Grace's obedient servant,

R. L. BORDEN,
*Secretary of State for External Affairs.*

# REPORT OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

To the Right Honourable
Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir, I have the honour to submit the usual report on the more important matters which have come before the department during the annual period beginning with April, 1917.

## EUROPEAN WAR.

As for the past four years, the European war is still the most fruitful source of questions entailing correspondence with outside authorities, though a number of these have not reached a stage where extended reference is practicable or useful. New combatants continue to be drawn within its widening circle; in July, Siam, and in August, China declared war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, Greece in the latter month making a similar declaration against these powers, and also against Bulgaria and Turkey, while on the 7th December, the President of the United States approved a joint resolution of Congress declaring the existence of a state of war between that country and Austria-Hungary.

## CANADIAN WAR MISSION.

To provide for the necessity of frequent and prompt communication and negotiation between the Canadian and United States Governments in the numerous and important matters affecting Canada's participation in the war, it was found necessary in the early part of February, 1918, to establish a Canadian War Mission at Washington, the Chairman of which was empowered to represent the Cabinet and the heads of the various Departments in respect of negotiations relating to purely Canadian affairs with the heads of the Departments of the United States Government and other United States officials, and with the other British or Allied Missions operating in the United States in connection with the war. Of this Mission, Mr. Lloyd Harris was appointed Chairman.

## MILITARY SERVICE CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

With the object of ensuring that Canadian-British subjects in the United States and United States citizens in Canada of military age should be obliged to return to their respective countries or otherwise become subject to the laws relating to military service in force in the country where they remained, a Military Service Convention was negotiated with the United States and duly signed at Washington on the 3rd June, 1918.

## IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

Further meetings of the Imperial War Conference, including representatives of His Majesty's Government, of the self-governing Dominions and India, took place in London in the months of March and April, 1918, important matters of a confidential nature being discussed. Canada was represented at this conference by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Perley, the Hon. Robert Rogers, and the Hon. J. D. Hazen.

## QUESTIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

(1) *St. Mary and Milk Rivers.*—The question of the apportionment of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk rivers between the two countries as provided for in article 6 of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 had been considered by the International Joint Commission on several occasions, and in consequence of an announcement by the Acting Chairman of the United States section at the St. Paul session that the hearing would have to proceed upon the initiative of the Commission itself without stated issues, the United States Government on the 7th November, 1917, addressed a communication to the commission setting forth the view that that tribunal was not competent to pass upon the interpretation of article 6 of the treaty unless some matter of difference as to its meaning had arisen and been referred to the commission; and stating that for this reason no conclusion reached by the tribunal in this matter would be considered binding by the United States Government.

In April, 1918, Mr. A. P. Davis, Director of the United States Reclamation Service, was appointed as the United States Officer to undertake the measurement and apportionment of the waters of the two rivers, and on the 24th May, 1918, an order was issued by the commission instructing the duly appointed officers of the two countries as to the steps for carrying out such apportionment.

(2) *Fisheries Commission.*—In December, 1917, Chief Justice the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Mr. G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, and Mr. W. A. Found, Superintendent of Fisheries, were appointed commissioners to consider, together with United States Commissioners, the Hon. W. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, Mr. E. F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Dr. Hugh M. Smith, Commissioner of Fisheries, outstanding fisheries questions. Meetings were held at Washington and Boston in January, 1918, and later at points on the Pacific coast, as a result of which there is every reason to expect a satisfactory arrangement in regard to these questions.

(3) *Renewal of Arbitration Convention of* 1908.—On the 3rd June, 1918, an agreement was concluded by His Majesty's Government with the United States extending, for a further period of five years, the Arbitration Convention originally entered into in 1908, by which provision is made for reference to the Hague Tribunal of questions of difference between the two countries. The first renewal was made in May, 1913.

(4) *Fur-seals question.*—The stipulated annual payment of ten thousand dollars due to Canada while the killing of seals is suspended on the United States sealing rookeries, was made for the period ending the 24th August, 1917. A report on the condition of the herd, made 21st November, 1917, showed it to consist of four hundred and sixty-eight thousand seals; killing was resumed by the United States in the season of 1917, but Canada did not become entitled to the delivery of any share of United States skins owing to the treaty provisions arranging for the reimbursement of the United States Government for the advance payment of two hundred thousand dollars made on the conclusion of the treaty, and for the annual payments of ten thousand dollars made during the suspension of killing.

It may be added here that a payment of $2,620.36 was received from Japan in August, 1917, being the amount realized on the sale of Canada's share under the Treaty of 1911 of the seal skins taken on the Japanese Islands during the years 1912, 1913, and 1914. In view, however, of the small number to which the herd has been reduced, Japan has decided to cease killing on her island for the present. Canada's share of Russia's take on her rookeries for the season of 1917, amounting to one hundred and twenty-one skins, was duly forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Fisheries at New Westminster.

## TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION WITH PORTUGAL, 1914.

The Portuguese Government having declined to accept the view in which Canada's adhesion was given to this Treaty, namely, that article 6 was applicable only to the United Kingdom and not to His Majesty's dominions generally, Canada's adhesion to the Treaty was withdrawn.

## ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY, 1859.

By a note dated the 24th October, 1917, the Russian Government gave notice denouncing the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Russia of January, 1859, which accordingly will terminate on the 24th October, 1918.

I desire to express my appreciation of the zealous and efficient manner in which the various members of the staff have discharged their respective duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH POPE,
*Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.*

OTTAWA, June 30, 1918.

# APPENDIX A.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents in the Dominion, according to the latest information supplied to the Depar ment of External Affairs.

| Name. | Designation. | Country. | Residence. | When Appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allison, M.A. | Consul | Portugal | St. John, N.B | 1903 |
| Ander, J. E. | Vice-Consul | Sweden | Newcastle, N.B.<br>Chatham, N.B. | 1917 |
| Anderson, P. B. | Vice-Consul | Sweden | Winnipeg, Man. | 1917 |
| Angwin, J. G. | Vice-Consul | Sweden | Sydney, N.S. | 1906 |
| Armao, E. | Vice-Consul | Italy | Halifax, N.S. | 1918 |
| Ashury, C. E. | Consul | United States | Halifax, N.S. | 1917 |
| Aubert, L. C. N. | Consul General | Norway | Montreal, Que. | 1917 |
| Barattieri, di San Pietro, Count G | Consular Agent | Italy | Winnipeg, Man. | 1910 |
| Barranco y Fernandez C. | Consul | Cuba | St. John, N.B. | 1914 |
| Beebe, H. S. | Consular Agent | United States | Beebe Jct., Que. | 1909 |
| Bell, C. N. | Consul | Guatemala | Winnipeg, Man. | 1896 |
| Bergstrom, D. | Consul General | Sweden | Montreal, Que. | 1916 |
| Bisson, D. | Consular Agent | United States | Paspebiac, Que. | 1889 |
| Black, W. A. | Consul | Panama | Halifax, N.S. | 1910 |
| Black, W. A. | Vice-Consul | Netherlands | Halifax, N.S. | 1911 |
| Blair, F. N. | Acting Vice-Consul | Portugal | Rimouski, Que. | 1913 |
| Bonin, C. E. | Consul General | France | Montreal, Que. | 1912 |
| Borlase, G. E. | Vice-Consul | United States | Sherbrooke, Que. | 1899 |
| Botkin, T. | Consul | United States | Campbellton, N.B. | 1907 |
| Bouillon, E. A. A. | Commercial Agent | Brazil | Paspebiac, Que. | 1899 |
| Bourgouin, J. H. | Acting Consular Agent | France | Winnipeg, Man. | 1915 |
| Bravo, E. Soriomo | Consul General | Mexico | Vancouver, B.C. | 1918 |
| Brookfield, J. | Consul | Dominican Republic | Montreal, Que. | 1915 |
| Brown, R. W. | Vice-Consul | United States | Yarmouth, N.S. | 1915 |
| Burlingham, W. B. | Consul | United States | Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | 1916 |
| Call, B. N. | Consular Agent | United States | Newcastle, N.B. | 1904 |
| Campbell, G. D. | Consul | Cuba | Weymouth, N.S. | 1913 |
| Canellas y. Martio, F. | Consul | Cuba | Montreal, Que. | 1915 |
| Carosella, R. | Acting Consular Agent | Italy | Fernie, B.C. | 1917 |
| Chandler, R. E. | Vice-Consul | United States | Montreal, Que. | 1917 |
| Chapman, R. E. | Vice-Consul | United States | Niagara Falls, Ont. | 1917 |
| Chater, D. | Vice-Consul | United States | Windsor, Ont. | 1904 |
| Chao Tsong Tian | Vice-Consul | China | Ottawa, Ont. | 1913 |
| Chevalier, E. | Acting Consular Agent | France | Vancouver, B.C. | 1914 |
| Clinton, G. W. | Consular Agent | United States | Cumberland, B.C. | 1899 |
| Clum, H. D. | Consul | United States | Calgary, Alta. | 1916 |
| Corriveau, E. | Consul | Montenegro | Quebec, Que. | 1918 |
| Cox, H. | Consular Agent | United States | Edmonton, Alta. | 1915 |
| Cresse, L. G. A., K.C. | Honorary Consul | Guatemala | Montreal and Quebec | 1913 |
| Crosson, F. J. | Vice-Consul | United States | Sydney, N.S. | 1917 |
| Culver, H. S. | Consul | United States | St. John, N.B. | 1910 |
| Cummings, E. A. | Vice-Consul | United States | Moncton, N.B. | 1916 |
| Curren, A. E. | Consul | Belgium | Halifax, N.S. | 1889 |
| Curren, A. E. | Commercial Agent | Brazil | Halifax, N.S. | 1913 |
| Cuthbert, F. E. | Vice-Consul | United States | Toronto, Ont. | 1918 |
| Davidson, R. A. | Acting Vice-Consul | Denmark | St. John, N.B. | 1917 |
| Davies, J. R. | Vice-Consul | Sweden | Pictou, N.S. | 1884 |
| Davison, J. McG. | Vice-Consul | Sweden | Halifax, N.S. | 1906 |
| Danovaro, G. | Consular Agent | Italy | Welland, Ont. | 1915 |
| de Angelis, G. | Acting Consular Agent | Italy | St. John, N.B. | 1916 |
| Defries, R. L. | Consul | Honduras | Toronto, Ont. | 1913 |
| de Jardin, G. | Vice-Consul | Belgium | Forget, Sask. | 1911 |
| DeLamater, I. | Vice-Consul | United States | Fort William and Pt Arthur, Ont. | 1916 |
| Denison, F. C. | Consul | United States | Prescott, Ont | 1915 |

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

| Name | Designation. | Country. | Residence. | When Appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| de Olivares, José | Consul | United States | Hamilton, Ont. | 1915 |
| de Roussy de Sales, B | Acting Consular Agent. | France | Calgary, Alta. | 1914 |
| de Saint Victor, R | Consular Agent | France | Quebec, Que. | 1913 |
| De Sola, C. I. | Consul | Belgium | Montreal, Que. | 1911 |
| De Weil, J. L. | Vice-Consul | Mexico | Halifax, N.S. | 1906 |
| Donaldson, C. | Consul | Uruguay. | Sherbrooke, Que. | 1917 |
| Donaldson, C. | Consul | United States | Sherbrooke, Que. | 1917 |
| Dorsey, R. W. | Consul | United States | Quebec, Que. | 1917 |
| Drummond, G. E. | Consul General | Denmark | Montreal, Que. | 1910 |
| Dubois, A. | Consul | Belgium | Winnipeg, Man. | 1905 |
| Duggan, J. M. | Vice-Consul | Sweden | Quebec, Que. | 1910 |
| Dybdahvn, John | Acting Vice-Consul | Norway | Prince Rupert, B.C. | 1916 |
| Dykins, A. W. | Consul | Cuba | Yarmouth, N.S. | 1907 |
| Edwards, M. B. | Vice-Consul | Sweden | St. John, N.B. | 1913 |
| Edwards, T. D. | Consul | United States | Cornwall, Ont. | 1917 |
| Emanuels, S. J. | Vice-Consul | Brazil | Vancouver, B.C. | 1915 |
| Ertzinger, J. | Consul | Switzerland | Winnipeg, Man. | 1913 |
| Estrada, J. de | Vice-Consul | Uruguay | Toronto, Ont. | 1914 |
| Fabardean, A. | Consul | Peru | Quebec, Que. | 1916 |
| Foster, J. G. | Consul General | United States | Ottawa, Ont. | 1903 |
| Francis, A. O. P. | Consular Agent | France | Victoria, B.C. | 1914 |
| Fraser, G. B. | Consular Agent | Spain | Chatham, N.B. | 1880 |
| Fraser, J. A. | Acting Vice-Consul | Sweden | Dawson, Y.T. | 1918 |
| Frechette, O. | Acting Vice-Consul | Spain | Quebec, Que. | 1898 |
| Frechette, O. | Consul | Chile | Quebec, Que. | 1885 |
| Frechette, O. | Consul General | Colombia | Quebec, Que. | 1909 |
| Frechette, O. | Consul | Portugal | Quebec, Que. | 1908 |
| Freeman, C. M. | Consul | United States | Sydney, N.S. | 1911 |
| Frylink, A. | Vice-Consul | Netherlands | Calgary, Alta. | 1915 |
| Futcher, F. A. | Vice-Consul | Norway. | Victoria and Chemainus, B.C. | 1907 |
| Galbraith, E. | Acting Consular Agent. | France | Halifax, N.S. | 1916 |
| Garrett, A. B. | Consul | United States | St. Stephen, N.B. | 1917 |
| Gomez, A. | Consul General | Argentine Republic | Ottawa, Ont. | 1916 |
| Gonthier, S. | Consul | Switzerland | Vancouver, B.C. | 1913 |
| Glionna, Dr. G. | Acting Vice-Consul | Italy | Toronto, Ont. | 1908 |
| Gronlund, A. | Consul | Sweden | Victoria, B.C. | 1911 |
| Gros, M. | Consul General | Belgium | Ottawa, Ont. | 1913 |
| Guerrero, J. A. | Vice-Consul | Argentine Republic | Montreal, Que. | 1908 |
| Grassi, G. | Consular Agent | Italy | Sault Ste. Marie, Ont | 1914 |
| Gunn, F. | Vice-Consul | Norway. | Quebec, Que. | 1906 |
| Hagen, [illegible] | Vice-Consul | Norway | North Sydney, N.S. | 1910 |
| Hagen, A. | Vice-Consul | Portugal | North Sydney, N.S. | 1910 |
| Hamel, H. C. | Consular Agent | United States | Arnprior, Ont. | 1917 |
| Hammond, J. W. | Consular Agent | United States | Fredericton, N.B. | 1915 |
| Hansen, [illegible] | Vice-Consul | Brazil | Vancouver, B.C. | 1913 |
| Harris, C. M. | Consul | United States | Prince Rupert, B.C. | 1916 |
| Hartley, [illegible] | Vice-Consul | Sweden | Prince Rupert, B.C. | 1917 |
| Hart, G. R. | Vice-Consul | Brazil | Halifax, N.S. | 1906 |
| Hatier, [illegible] | Consular Agent | France | St. John, N.B. | 1910 |
| Hatt, [illegible] | Consul | Belgium | St. John, N.B. | 1898 |
| Hayes, R. W. | Vice-Consul | United States | Quebec, Que. | 1915 |
| Hechler, Henry. | Consul | France | Halifax, N.S. | 1903 |
| Hendrick, M. J. | Consul | United States | Windsor, Ont. | 1917 |
| Hennum, [illegible] | Acting Vice-Consul | Norway | Fort William, Ont. | 1916 |
| Hepburn, [illegible] | Vice-Consul | Mexico | Winnipeg, Man. | 1915 |
| Herbert, E. E. | Vice-Consul | United States | Regina, Sask. | 1915 |
| Heward, S. B. | Consul | Netherlands | Ottawa, Ont. | 1879 |
| Hutchinson, G. A. | Vice-Consul | United States | Richibucto, N.B. | 1911 |
| Hyde, [illegible] | Vice-Consul | United States | Montreal, Que. | 1916 |
| Imer, [illegible] | Acting Consular Agent | Switzerland | Montreal, Que. | 1916 |
| Iwate, Y. | Vice-Consul | Japan | Ottawa, Ont. | 1905 |
| Jackson, [illegible] | Vice-Consul | France | Quebec, Que. | 1907 |
| Jarvis, C. E. L. | Vice-Consul | France | St. John, N.B. | 1906 |
| Jarvis, M. M. | Consul | Spain | St. John, N.B. | 1901 |
| Jensen, [illegible] | Vice-Consul | United States | Vancouver, B.C. | 1915 |

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

| Name. | Designation. | Country. | Residence. | When Appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Johnston, F. S. S. | Consul. | United States | Kingston, Ont. | 1910 |
| Johnston, J. H. | Consul. | United States | Regina, Sask. | 1917 |
| Johnston, M. P. | Consular Agent | United States | Lethbridge, Alta. | 1913 |
| Jones, W. G | Vice-Consul | Spain | Halifax, N.S. | 1894 |
| Kelly, M. A. | Vice-Consul | Norway | Campbellton, N.B. | 1916 |
| Kerman, W. S. | Vice-Consul. | Brazil | Toronto, Ont. | 1916 |
| Kerr, Geo. | Vice-Consul | Sweden | Toronto, Ont. | 1910 |
| King, J | Vice-Consul | Belgium | Fort William, Ont. | 1913 |
| Labbie, A. P. | Consular Agent | United States | St. Leonards, N.B. | 1916 |
| Lacroix, Ed. | Consular Agent | France | North Sydney, N.S. | 1909 |
| LeBoutillier, C. S. | Vice-Consul | Brazil | Gaspé, Que | 1876 |
| LeBoutillier, C. S. | Acting Vice-Consul | Portugal | Gaspé Basin, Que. | 1895 |
| LeGros, P. E. | Commercial Agent | Brazil | Gaspé, Que. | 1900 |
| Leonard, C. F. | Consular Agent | United States | Peterborough, Ont. | 1910 |
| LeQuesne, J. C. | Acting Vice-Consul | Portugal | Paspebiac, Que. | 1898 |
| Levasseur, T. | Vice-Consul | Brazil | Quebec, Que. | 1902 |
| LeVatte, H. C. V. | Consular Agent | United States | Louisburg, N.S. | 1898 |
| Likatscheff, S. A. | Consul General | Russia | Montreal, Que | 1914 |
| Lingoh Wang | Consul | China | Vancouver, B.C. | 1917 |
| Linnell, I. N. | Consul. | United States | Vancouver, B.C. | 1918 |
| Long, T. | Consul | Colombia | Toronto, Ont. | 1916 |
| Mack, J. M. | Consular Agent | United States | Liverpool, N.S. | 1896 |
| Mahy, J. E. | Consul | Belgium | Quebec, Que | 1916 |
| Maitland, R. R. | Consul | Honduras | Vancouver, B.C. | 1913 |
| Marino, E. | Consular Agent | Italy | Fort William, Ont. | 1912 |
| Marker, C. P. | Vice-Consul | Denmark | Calgary, Alta. | 1910 |
| Martin, H. | Consul | Belgium | Edmonton, Alta. | 1917 |
| Martin, C. W. | Consul | United States | Toronto, Ont. | 1916 |
| Martinez, B. | Acting Consul | Cuba | St. John, N. B. | 1918 |
| Masi, N. | Consular Agent | Italy | Vancouver, B.C. | 1915 |
| Mason, T. J. | Commercial Agent | Brazil | Toronto, Ont. | 1917 |
| Mathers, H. I. | Consul | Russia | Halifax, N.S. | 1917 |
| Mathers, H. I. | Consul | Denmark | Halifax, N.S. | 1906 |
| Mathers, H. I. | Consul | Norway | Halifax, N.S. | 1906 |
| Meehan, T. H. | Acting Vice-Consul | Uruguay | Montreal, Que. | 1916 |
| Merell, E. C. | Vice-Consul | United States | Halifax, N.S. | 1918 |
| Mersereau, C. M. | Consular Agent | United States | Bathurst, N.B. | 1915 |
| Milano, A. | Acting Consular Agent | Italy | Calgary, Alta. | 1916 |
| Miles, Henry | Consul | Paraguay | Montreal, Que. | 1902 |
| Mills, J. W. | Vice-Consul | Brazil | Montreal, Que. | 1918 |
| Milner, J. B | Consul | United States | Niagara Falls, Ont. | 1916 |
| Mitchell, W. A. | Vice-Consul | Mexico | Toronto, Ont. | 1901 |
| Montyn, W. V. | Consul | Netherlands | Winnipeg, Man. | 1914 |
| Morang, G. N. | Consul | Guatemala | Toronto, Ont. | 1896 |
| Morissette, J. B. | Commercial Agent | Brazil | Quebec, Que. | 1904 |
| Moore, R. H. | Consular Agent | United States | Kenora, Ont. | 1918 |
| Morris, M. P. | Consul | Panama | Vancouver, B.C. | 1906 |
| Morris, M. P. | Consul General | Chile | Vancouver, B.C. | 1897 |
| Morris, M. P. | Vice-Consul | Mexico | Vancouver, B.C. | 1914 |
| Mosher, R. B. | Consul | United States | Victoria, B.C. | 1915 |
| Mullin, D. | Consul | Belgium | St. John, N.B. | 1908 |
| Munoz y. Rieva, Jose A | Consul | Cuba | Toronto, Ont. | 1915 |
| Munro, W. A. | Vice-Consul | United States | Cornwall, Ont. | 1915 |
| Murphy, John | Vice-Consul | United States | Prescott, Ont. | 1917 |
| MacMillan, F. | Vice-Consul | Sweden | Sheet Harbour, N.S. | 1[illegible] |
| MacQuillan, J. | Consul General | Ecuador | Vancouver, B.C. | 1[illegible] |
| MacRae, K. J. | Vice-Consul | Norway | St. John, N.B. | 1914 |
| McLean, H. H. | Vice-Consul | Argentine Republic | St. John, N.B. | 1908 |
| Neale, F. C. | Vice-Consul | Denmark | Chatham, N.B. | 1[illegible] |
| Neale, F. E. | Vice-Consul | Norway | Chatham, N.B. | 1[illegible] |
| Neville, J. | Vice-Consul | Uruguay | Halifax, N.S. | 1[illegible] |
| Neville, J. A. | Vice-Consul | Argentine Republic | Halifax, N.S. | 1908 |
| Newcombe, R. M. | Vice-Consul | United States | Victoria, B.C. | 1[illegible] |
| Nicholls, F. | Consul | Portugal | Toronto, Ont. | 1905 |
| Nobel, O. K. | Vice-Consul | Denmark | Montreal, Que. | 1911 |
| Nolan, J. A. | Vice-Consul | Sweden | Calgary, Alta. | 1901 |
| Nordbye, Dr. F. A. | Vice-Consul | Norway | Camrose, Alta. | 1916 |

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

| Name. | Designation. | Country. | Residence. | When Appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] A | Consul General. | Netherlands... | Toronto, Ont..... | 1902 |
| [illegible] S | Consul..... | Chile..... | Halifax, N.S..... | 1914 |
| [illegible] Albert. | Vice-Consul | Sweden | Regina, Sask | 1916 |
| Owen, J. M..... | Consular Agent. | United States. | Annapolis, N.S | 1872 |
| [illegible] W. H | Consular Agent. | United States | Bridgewater, N.S..... | 1872 |
| [illegible] W. H | Consul..... | Cuba... | Bridgewater, N.S..... | 1905 |
| Oxley, H..... | Consul ..... | Portugal | Halifax, N.S | 1916 |
| Patterson, E..... | Consul..... | Cuba..... | Halifax, N.S | 1917 |
| Patterson, G..... | Vice-Consul..... | Cuba..... | Halifax, N.S..... | 1918 |
| Petry, W. H..... | Vice-Consul..... | Denmark..... | Quebec, Que..... | 1911 |
| Philpot, J..... | Consular Agent | United States. | Port Hawkesbury, N. S..... | 1916 |
| [illegible] F. W | Vice-Consul..... | Argentine Republic.. | Annapolis, N.S..... | 1910 |
| Pierce, W. A..... | [illegible] | United States | Charlottetown, P.E.I | 1916 |
| [illegible] R | Consul..... | Belgium | Calgary, Alta | 1912 |
| Pistone, T..... | Consular Agent | Italy | Sydney, N.S | 1915 |
| Planta, A. E..... | Vice-Consul..... | Norway | Nanaimo, B.C..... | 1907 |
| Pollock, J. R..... | Vice-Consul..... | United States..... | Fernie, B.C..... | 1908 |
| [illegible] O | Acting Consular Agent. | France..... | Regina, Sask..... | 1915 |
| [illegible] G | [illegible] | Belgium | Regina, Sask..... | 1918 |
| [illegible] F. W | [illegible] | Brazil | Vancouver, B.C..... | 1916 |
| Printz, C. J. P..... | Vice-Consul | Norway | Toronto, Ont | 1908 |
| Quann, W. P..... | [illegible] | United States..... | Nanaimo, B.C..... | 1917 |
| [illegible] W | Consul..... | Russia | Vancouver, B.C..... | 1916 |
| [illegible] E. S | [illegible] | United States | Riviere du Loup, Que | 1916 |
| [illegible] Percy M | Consul..... | United States | Fernie, B.C..... | 1917 |
| Richardson, E. V..... | [illegible] | United States | Moncton, N.B. ..... | 1916 |
| [illegible] P | Vice-Consul..... | Argentine Republic. | Toronto, Ont..... | 1913 |
| Rochereau, de la Sa- [illegible] | Consul.. | Belgium. | Toronto, Ont. | 1904 |
| [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible]ière, C. E..... | Consular Agent. | France..... | Toronto, Ont..... | 1908 |
| Rodgers, J. L..... | Consul General.. | United States.. | Montreal, Que..... | 1918 |
| [illegible] A | Vice-Consul.. | United States | Campbellton, N.B.. | 1916 |
| Ross, T. P..... | Vice-Consul... | Netherlands.. | Quebec, Que | 1910 |
| Rousseau, A. M..... | Consular Agent. | United States. | White Horse, Y.T.. | 1916 |
| Routh, F. C..... | Consul..... | Portugal..... | Montreal, Que..... | 1911 |
| Rudolf, D. J..... | Consular Agent. | United States. | Lunenburg, N.S..... | 1907 |
| [illegible] W | [illegible] | United States.. | Prince Rupert, B.C. | 1917 |
| Ryder, M. J..... | Consul General | United States | Winnipeg, Man..... | 1915 |
| [illegible] | Consular Agent. | United States. | [illegible] | 1899 |
| [illegible] G | Vice-Consul..... | [illegible] | Halifax, N.S..... | 1915 |
| [illegible] H. M | Vice-Consul..... | United States. | Ottawa, Ont..... | 1908 |
| [illegible] F. H | Consul..... | Mexico | [illegible] | 1908 |
| [illegible] G. W | [illegible] | United States. | Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | 1906 |
| [illegible] S | Consular Agent. | United States. | Summerside, P.E.I. | 1907 |
| [illegible] | Consul ..... | United States. | Sarnia, Ont. ..... | 1909 |
| Smith, H. J..... | Consul..... | Sweden | Winnipeg, Man..... | 1904 |
| [illegible] R. A | Consular Agent | France..... | Chatham, N.B..... | 1907 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Norway..... | Port Arthur, Ont..... | 1914 |
| [illegible] | Vice-Consul..... | Norway..... | Fort William, Ont..... | 1914 |
| [illegible] Percy | Consul General | Cuba..... | Halifax, N.S..... | 1914 |
| Stahlschmidt, C. B... | [illegible] | Sweden | Vancouver, B.C | 1906 |
| [illegible] C. I | Vice-Consul..... | United States. | Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 1911 |
| Sutliff, L. G..... | Vice-Consul... | United States. | Winnipeg, Man..... | 1917 |
| Taggart, G. R.. | Consul..... | United States.. | Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont..... | 1917 |
| [illegible] B. S | Vice-Consul.. | United States.. | Kingston, Ont..... | 1917 |
| [illegible] P | Consul..... | Mexico | [illegible] Ont | 1912 |
| [illegible] L. G | Vice-Consul . | Paraguay... | Quebec, Que..... | 1914 |
| [illegible] M | Consul..... | Guatemala.... | Vancouver, B.C..... | 1916 |
| [illegible] Lord I | Consul General. | Venezuela | [illegible] Ont | 1913 |
| Terry, W. S..... | [illegible] | Panama | Victoria, B.C | 1912 |
| Theriault, J. R . | [illegible] | United States.. | Riviere du Loup, Que | 1918 |
| [illegible] | Consul | Panama | Montreal, Que..... | 1915 |
| [illegible] J. [illegible] | Consul | Spain .. | [illegible] Ont | 1909 |
| Thompson, J. Enoch. | [illegible] | Panama | Toronto, Ont..... | 1905 |

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Concluded.*

| Name. | Designation | Country. | Residence. | When Appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomson, P. W | Consul | Panama | St. John, N.B. | 1905 |
| Thomson, P. W. | Vice-Consul | Netherlands | St. John, N.B. | 1905 |
| Thorgeirsson, O. S. | Vice-Consul | Denmark | Winnipeg, Man. | 1914 |
| Tovell, D. S. | Vice-Consul | United States | Toronto, Ont. | 1904 |
| Ukita, S. | Consul | Japan | Vancouver, B.C. | 1917 |
| Van Roggen, M. A. | Vice-Consul | Netherlands | Vancouver, B.C. | 1910 |
| Vroom, C. N. | Vice-Consul | United States | St. Stephen, N.B. | 1895 |
| Waagen, C. B. N. | Vice-Consul | Norway | Calgary, Alta. | 1916 |
| Wakefield, E. A. | Consul | United States | Fernie, B.C. | 1918 |
| Wakefield, E. C. | Consular Agent | United States | North Bay, Ont. | 1906 |
| Walsh, J. C. | Consul General | Greece | Montreal, Que. | 1915 |
| Ward, W. A. | Vice-Consul | Denmark | Vancouver, B.C. | 1909 |
| Waterous, C. A. | Consul | Chile | Brantford, Ont. | 1908 |
| Watson, F. C. | Vice-Consul | United States | Sarnia, Ont. | 1914 |
| Watson, J. J. C. | Consul | United States | Yarmouth, N.S. | 1916 |
| Watt, G. | Consular Agent | Italy | Chatham, N.B. | 1886 |
| Wedmore, P. W. | Vice-Consul | Spain | St. John, N.B. | 1912 |
| West, G. N. | Consul General | United States | Vancouver, B.C. | 1916 |
| White, H. G. | Consul | Peru | Vancouver, B.C. | 1914 |
| Whitehead, J. M. | Consul | Belgium | Vancouver, B.C. | 1907 |
| Whitman, F. C. | Consul | Cuba | Annapolis, N.S. | 1904 |
| Winch, R. V. | Vice-Consul | Sweden | Vancouver, B.C. | 1906 |
| Wolf (de), J. E. | Vice-Consul | Mexico | Halifax, N.S. | 1906 |
| Yang, Shuwen | Consul General | China | Ottawa, Ont. | 1913 |
| Yeigh, F. | Vice-Consul | Paraguay | Toronto, Ont. | 1903 |
| Young, J. A. | Vice-Consul | Norway | Sydney, N.S. | 1911 |
| Young, E. E. | Consul General | United States | Halifax, N.S. | 1913 |
| Zaniewsky, H. B. | Vice Consul | Russia | Montreal, Que. | 1916 |
| Zunini, Cavalier L. | Consul General | Italy | Montreal, Que. | 1915 |

## APPENDIX B.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented in Canada by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, according to the latest information supplied to the Department of External Affairs.

| Country. | Place. | Name. | Designation. | When Appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentine Republic.. | Annapolis, N.S. | Pickles, T. W. | Vice-Consul | 1910 |
| | Halifax, N.S. | Neville, J. A. | Vice-Consul | 1908 |
| | Ottawa, Ont. | Cerez, A. | Consul General | 1916 |
| | Montreal, Que. | Gordon, J. A. | Vice-Consul | 1908 |
| | St. John, N.B. | McLean, H. H. | Vice-Consul | 1908 |
| | Toronto, Ont. | Robertson, P. | Vice-Consul | 1913 |
| Belgium. .. .. | Calgary, Alta. | Pirmez, R. | Consul | 1912 |
| | Edmonton, Alta. | Martin, H. | Consul | 1917 |
| | Lorget, Sask. | de Jardin, G. | Vice-Consul | 1911 |
| | Fort William, Ont. | King, J. | Vice-Consul | 1913 |
| | Halifax, N.S. | Curren, A. E. | Consul | 1889 |
| | Montreal, Que. | De Sola, C. I. | Consul | 1911 |
| | Ottawa, Ont. | Goor, M. | Consul General | 1913 |
| | Ottawa, Ont. | Jansen, F. | Vice-Consul | 1917 |
| | Quebec, Que. | Malva, J. E. | Consul | 1916 |
| | Regina, Sask. | Pootmans, G. | Acting Vice-Consul. | 1918 |
| | St. John, N.B. | Mullin, D. | Consul | 1908 |
| | Toronto, Ont. | Rochereau de la Sabloniere, C. | Consul | 1904 |
| | Vancouver, B.C. | Whitehead, J. M. | Consul | 1907 |
| | Victoria, B.C. | Dean, W. S. | Consul | 1912 |
| | Winnipeg, Man. | Lebel, A. | Consul | 1905 |
| Brazil. | Quebec, Que. | LeGros, P. E. | Commercial Agent. | 1900 |
| | Quebec, Que. | LeBoutillier, C. S. | Vice-Consul | 1876 |
| | Halifax, N.S. | Black, C. R. | Vice-Consul | 1893 |
| | Halifax, N.S. | Curren, A. E. | Commercial Agent. | 1913 |
| | Montreal, Que. | Mills, J. W. | Vice-Consul | 1918 |
| | Paspebiac, Que. | Bouillon, E. A. A. | Commercial Agent. | 1899 |
| | Paspebiac, Que. | Hamon, W. | Vice-Consul | 1882 |
| | Quebec, Que. | Levasseur, T. | Vice-Consul | 1902 |
| | Quebec, Que. | Morissette, J. B. | Commercial Agent. | 1904 |
| | St. John, N.B. | Lee, C. H. | Vice-Consul | 1896 |
| | St. John, N.B. | Lee, M. M. | Commercial Agent. | 1901 |
| | Toronto, Ont. | Kerman, W. S. | Vice-Consul | 1916 |
| | Toronto, Ont. | Mason, T. L. | Commercial Agent. | 1913 |
| | Vancouver, B.C. | Cameron, S. J. | Vice-Consul | 1915 |
| | Vancouver, B.C. | Prescott, J. W. | Commercial Agent. | 1916 |
| | Brantford, Ont. | Jackson, C. N. | Consul | 1908 |
| | Halifax, N.S. | Oland, S. C. | Consul | 1914 |
| | Quebec, Que. | Parmelee, O. | Consul | 1889 |
| | Vancouver, B.C. | Morris, M. P. | Consul General. | 1909 |
| China. | Ottawa, Ont. | Yang Shuwen | Consul General | 1913 |
| | Quebec, Que. | Chao Tsong Tian | Vice-Consul | 1913 |
| | Vancouver, B.C. | Lyon, A. | Consul | 1917 |
| | Quebec, Que. | Frechette, O. | Consul General. | 1909 |
| | Toronto, Ont. | Long, T. | Consul | 1916 |
| Cuba | Montreal, Que. | Whitman, F. C. | Consul | 1904 |
| | Bridgewater, N.S. | Jones, S. H. | Consul | 1907 |
| | Halifax, N.S. | Boggs, S. Prescott | Consul General. | 1914 |
| | Halifax, N.S. | Parmelee, L. | Consul | 1917 |
| | Halifax, N.S. | Patterson, G. | Vice-Consul | |
| | Halifax, N.S. | Chisholm, R. G. | Vice-Consul | 1915 |
| | Montreal, Que. | Cameron, A. Malcolm, J. | Consul | 1915 |

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

| Country. | Place. | Name. | Designation. | When Appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuba—*Con.* | St. John, N.B. | Barranco y Fernandez, C. | Consul | 1914 |
| | St. John, N. B. | Martinez, B. | Acting Consul | 1918 |
| | Toronto, Ont. | Munoz y Rieva, Jose A | Consul | 1915 |
| | Weymouth, N.S. | Campbell, G. D. | Consul | 1913 |
| | Yarmouth, N.S. | Eakins, A. W. | Consul | 1907 |
| Denmark | Calgary, Alta. | Marker, C. P. | Vice-Consul | 1910 |
| | Chatham, N.B. | Neale, F. C. | Vice-Consul | 1918 |
| | Halifax, N.S. | Mathers, H. I. | Consul | 1906 |
| | Montreal, Que. | Drummond, G. E. | Consul General | 1910 |
| | Montreal, Que. | Nobel, O. K. | Vice-Consul | 1911 |
| | Quebec, Que. | Petry, W. H. | Vice-Consul | 1911 |
| | St. John, N.B. | Davidson, R. A. | Acting Vice-Consul | 1917 |
| | Vancouver, B.C. | Ward, W. A. | Vice-Consul | 1909 |
| | Winnipeg, Man. | Thorgeirsson, O. S. | Vice-Consul | 1914 |
| Dominican Republic | Montreal, Que. | Brookfield, J. | Consul | 1915 |
| Ecuador | Vancouver, B.C. | MacQuillan, J. | Consul General | 1898 |
| France | Calgary, Alta. | de Roussy de Sales, B | Acting Consular Agent | 1914 |
| | Chatham, N.B. | Snowball, R. A. | Consular Agent | 1902 |
| | Halifax, N.S. | Gaboury, E. | Acting Consular Agent | 1916 |
| | Montreal, Que. | Bonin, C. E. | Consul General | 1912 |
| | Quebec, Que. | de Saint Victor, R. | Consular Agent | 1913 |
| | Regina, Sask. | Pootmans, G. | Acting Consular Agent | 1915 |
| | North Sydney, N.S. | Lacroix, Ed. | Consular Agent | 1909 |
| | St. John, N.B. | Hatheway, F. | Consular Agent | 1910 |
| | Toronto, Ont. | Rochereau de la Sabliere, C.E. | Consular Agent | 1908 |
| | Vancouver, B.C. | Chevalier, E. | Acting Consular Agent | 1914 |
| | Victoria, B.C. | Francis, A. O. P. | Consular Agent | 1914 |
| | Winnipeg, Man. | Bourgouin, J. H. | Acting Consular Agent | 1905 |
| Greece | Montreal, Que. | Walsh, J. C. | Consul General | 1915 |
| Guatemala | Montreal, Que. | Cresse, L. G. A., K.C. | Honorary Consul | 1913 |
| | Quebec, Que. | Cresse, L. G. A., K.C. | Honorary Consul | 1913 |
| | St. John, N.B. | Hatheway, W. F. | Consul | 1898 |
| | Toronto, Ont. | Morang, G. N. | Consul | 1896 |
| | Vancouver, B.C. | Taylor, T. M. | Consul | 1916 |
| | Winnipeg, Man. | Bell, C. N. | Consul | 1896 |
| Honduras | Toronto, Ont. | Defries, R. L. | Consul | 1913 |
| | Vancouver, B.C. | Maitland, R. R. | Consul | 1913 |
| Italy | Calgary, Alta. | Milano, A. | Acting Consular Agent | 1916 |
| | Chatham, N.B. | Watt, G. | Consular Agent | 1886 |
| | Fernie, B.C. | Carosella, R. | Acting Consular Agent | 1917 |
| | Fort William, Ont. | Marino, E. | Consular Agent | 1912 |
| | Halifax, N.S. | Armao, E. | Vice-Counsul | 1918 |
| | Montreal, Que. | Zunini, Cavalier L. | Consul General | 1915 |
| | St. John, N.B. | de Angelis, G. | Acting Consular Agent | 1916 |
| | Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | Grassi, G. | Consular Agent | 1914 |
| | Sydney, N.S. | Pistone, T. | Consular Agent | 1915 |
| | Toronto, Ont. | Glionna, Dr. G. | Acting Vice-Consul | 1918 |
| | Welland, Ont. | Danovaro, G. | Consular Agent | 1915 |
| | Winnipeg, Man. | Barattieri di San Pietro, Count G. | Consular Agent | 1910 |
| | Vancouver, B.C. | Masi, N. | Consular Agent | 1915 |
| Japan | Ottawa, Ont. | Iwate, Y. | Acting Consul General | 1918 |
| | Vancouver, B.C. | Ukita, S. | Consul | 1917 |
| Liberia | Halifax, N.S. | Hechler, Henry | Consul | 1903 |
| *Luxemburg. | | | | |
| Mexico | Halifax, N.S. | DeWolf, J. E. | Vice-Consul | 1906 |
| | Montreal, Que. | Sangueza, F. H. | Consul | 1918 |
| | Toronto, Ont. | Tamayo, P. | Consul | 1912 |
| | Toronto, Ont. | Mitchell, W. A. | Vice-Consul | 1901 |
| | Vancouver, B.C. | Bravo, E. Soriano | Consul General | 1918 |
| | Vancouver, B.C. | Morris, M. P. | Vice-Consul | 1914 |
| | Winnipeg, Man. | Heubach, Claude | Vice-Consul | 1916 |

*Represented by Consuls of the Netherlands.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

| Country. | Place. | Name. | Designation. | When Appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montenegro.. | Quebec, Que. | Corriveau, E..... | Consul..... | 1918 |
| Netherlands | Calgary, Alta | Fryling, A | Vice-Consul..... | 1915 |
| | Halifax, N.S. | Black, W. A..... | Vice-Consul..... | 1911 |
| | Montreal, Que..... | Heward, S. B..... | Vice-Consul..... | 1879 |
| | Quebec, Que..... | Ross, T. P. | Vice-Consul..... | 1910 |
| | St. John, N.B. | Thomson, P. W. | Vice-Consul | 1905 |
| | Toronto, Ont..... | Nordheimer, A | Consul-General..... | 1902 |
| | Vancouver, B.C. | Van Roggen, M. A... | Vice-Consul | 1910 |
| | Winnipeg, Man. | Montyn, W. V..... | Consul..... | 1914 |
| Norway | Calgary, Alta. | Waagen, C. B. N. | Vice-Consul | 1916 |
| | Campbellton, N.B. | Kelly, M. A | Vice-Consul..... | 1916 |
| | Camrose, Alta. | Nordbye, Dr. F. A. | Vice-Consul..... | 1916 |
| | Chatham, N.B | Neale, F. E..... | Vice-Consul..... | 1909 |
| | Chemainus, B.C.. | Futcher, F. A. | Vice-Consul..... | 1907 |
| | Fort William, Ont.. | Sorensen, C. | Vice-Consul..... | 1914 |
| | Halifax, N.S..... | Mathers, H. I..... | Consul | 1906 |
| | Montreal, Que..... | Aubert, L. C. N..... | Consul General with jurisdiction over the whole of the Dominion of Canada..... | 1917 |
| | Nanaimo, B.C..... | Planta, A. E..... | Vice-Consul..... | 1907 |
| | North Sydney, N.S.. | Hackett, W..... | Vice-Consul..... | 1910 |
| | Outlook, Sask.. | Hendricks, P. M. | Acting Vice-Consul.. | 1917 |
| | Port Arthur, Ont..... | Sorensen, C. | Vice-Consul..... | 1914 |
| | Prince Rupert, B.C.. | Dybhavn, John. | Acting Vice-Consul.. | 1916 |
| | Quebec, Que..... | Gunn, F..... | Vice-Consul..... | 1906 |
| | St. John, N.B..... | MacRae, K. J..... | Vice-Consul..... | 1914 |
| | Sydney, N.S..... | Young, J. A..... | Vice-Consul..... | 1911 |
| | Toronto, Ont..... | Printz, C. J. P. ..... | Vice-Consul..... | 1908 |
| | Vancouver, B.C..... | Stahlschmidt, C. B.. | Consul..... | 1907 |
| | Victoria, B.C. | Futcher, F. A. | Vice-Consul | 1907 |
| Panama | Halifax, N.S. | Black, W. A..... | Consul..... | 1910 |
| | Montreal, Que..... | Thierry, F | Consul..... | 1915 |
| | St. John, N.B..... | Thomson, P. W.. | Consul..... | 1905 |
| | Toronto, Ont..... | Thompson, J. Enoch. | Consul..... | 1905 |
| | Vancouver, B.C.... | Morris, M. P..... | Consul..... | 1906 |
| Paraguay. | Montreal, Que | Miles, Henry | Consul | 1902 |
| | Quebec, Que..... | Langevin, E. G. | Vice-Consul | 1914 |
| | Toronto, Ont | Yeoh, F | Vice-Consul..... | 1903 |
| Peru | Quebec, Que..... | Lahaideau, A | Consul..... | 1916 |
| | Vancouver, B.C.... | White, H. G..... | Consul..... | 1914 |
| Portugal.. | Gaspé Basin, Que.... | LeBoutillier, C. S.... | Acting Vice-Consul.. | 1895 |
| | Halifax, N.S. | Oxley, H. ..... | Consul..... | 1916 |
| | Montreal, Que | Routh, F. C.. | Consul..... | 1911 |
| | North Sydney, N.S. | Hackett, W. | Vice-Consul..... | 1910 |
| | Pamphlet, Que | Le Quesne, J. C. | Acting Vice-Consul.. | 1898 |
| | Quebec, Que.. | Duchastel, O | Consul..... | 1908 |
| | Rimouski, Que | Blair, F. N..... | Acting Vice-Consul.. | 1913 |
| | St. John, N.B..... | Allison, M. A | Consul | 1903 |
| | Toronto, Ont..... | Nicholls, F | Consul | 1906 |
| Russia | Halifax, N.S..... | Mathers, H. I..... | Consul... | 1917 |
| | Montreal, Que | Likatscheff, S. A.... | Consul General for the Dominion of Canada | 1914 |
| | Montreal, Que..... | Zaniewsky, H. B. | Vice-Consul..... | 1916 |
| | Vancouver, B.C.... | Ragosine, W. | Consul | 1916 |
| Siam | Chatham, N.B. | Fraser, G. B..... | Consular Agent | 1880 |
| | Halifax, N.S..... | Lyon, W. G | Vice-Consul | 1894 |
| | Quebec, Que | Duchastel, O | Acting Vice-Consul... | 1898 |
| | St. John, N.B | Wedmore, P. W.... | Vice-Consul | 1912 |
| | Toronto, Ont | Thompson, J. Enoch | Consul | 1900 |
| Sweden | Calgary, Alta... | Nolan, J. A. | Vice-Consul..... | 1901 |
| | Chatham, N.B..... | Ander, J. E.... | Vice-Consul | 1917 |
| | Dorchester, N.B. | Fraser, J. A.. | Acting Vice-Consul.. | 1910 |
| | Halifax, N.S.. ..... | Dennis, J. McG. | Vice-Consul | 1906 |
| | Montreal, Que | Beauchamp, D | Consul-General..... | 1916 |
| | Newcastle, N.B | Anderson, H | Vice-Consul | 1917 |
| | Pictou, N.S. | Dennis, J. B. | Vice-Consul.. | 1884 |

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

| Country. | Place. | Name. | Designation. | When Appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sweden—*Con.* | Prince Rupert, B.C. | Hanson, O. | Vice-Consul | 1917 |
| | Quebec, Que. | Duggan, F. M. | Vice-Consul | 1910 |
| | Regina, Sask. | Olson, Albert | Vice-Consul | 1916 |
| | Richibucto, N.B. | Hutchinson, G. A. | Vice-Consul | 1911 |
| | Sheet Harbour, N.S. | MacMillan, F. | Vice-Consul | 1882 |
| | Sydney, N.S. | Angwin, J. G. | Vice-Consul | 1906 |
| | St. John, N.B. | Edwards, M. B. | Vice-Consul | 1913 |
| | Toronto, Ont. | Kerr, Geo. | Vice-Consul | 1910 |
| | Vancouver, B.C. | Winch, R. V. | Vice-Consul | 1906 |
| | Victoria, B.C. | Gonnason, A. | Consul | 1911 |
| | Winnipeg, Man. | Smith, H. J. | Consul | 1904 |
| | Winnipeg, Man. | Anderson, P. B. | Vice-Consul | 1917 |
| Switzerland | Montreal, Que. | Iseli, B. R. | Acting Consul General | 1916 |
| | Winnipeg, Man. | Erzinger, J. | Consul | 1913 |
| | Vancouver, B.C. | Gintzburger, S. | Consul | 1913 |
| United States | Annapolis, N.S. | Owen, J. M. | Consular Agent | 1872 |
| | Arnprior, Ont. | Hamel, H. C. | Consular Agent | 1917 |
| | Bathurst, N.B. | Mersereau, C. M. | Consular Agent | 1915 |
| | Beebe Jct., Que. | Beebe, H. S. | Consular Agent | 1909 |
| | Bridgewater, N.S. | Owen, W. H. | Consular Agent | 1872 |
| | Calgary, Alta. | Clum, H. D. | Consul | 1916 |
| | Campbellton, N.B. | Botkin, T. | Consul | 1907 |
| | Campbellton, N.B. | Rogers, W. A. | Vice-Consul | 1916 |
| | Charlottetown, P.E.I. | Pierce, W. A. | Consul | 1916 |
| | Charlottetown, P.E.I. | Strickland, C. L. | Vice-Consul | 1911 |
| | Cornwall, Ont. | Munro, W. A. | Vice-Consul | 1915 |
| | Cornwall, Ont. | Edwards, T. D. | Consul | 1917 |
| | Cumberland, B.C. | Clinton, G. W. | Consular Agent | 1898 |
| | Edmonton, Alta. | Cox, H. | Consular Agent | 1915 |
| | Fernie, B.C. | Rasmusen, Bertil M. | Consul | 1917 |
| | Fernie, B.C. | Wakefield, E. A. | Consul | 1918 |
| | Fernie, B.C. | Pollock, J. R. | Vice-Consul | 1908 |
| | Fort William, Ont. | De Lamater, I. | Vice-Consul | 1916 |
| | Fort William, Ont. | Taggart, G. R. | Consul | 1917 |
| | Fredericton, N.B. | Hammond, J. W. | Consular Agent | 1916 |
| | Galt, Ont. | Ryerson, James | Consular Agent | 1899 |
| | Halifax, N.S. | Merell, E. C. | Vice-Consul | 1918 |
| | Halifax, N.S. | Young, E. E. | Consul General | 1913 |
| | Halifax, N.S. | Asbury, C. E. | Consul | 1917 |
| | Hamilton, Ont. | de Olivares, José | Consul | 1914 |
| | Kenora, Ont. | Moore, R. H. | Consular Agent | 1918 |
| | Kingston, Ont. | Johnston, F. S. S. | Consul | 1910 |
| | Kingston, Ont. | Talger, H. S. | Vice-Consul | 1912 |
| | Lethbridge, Alta. | Johnston, M. P. | Consular Agent | 1913 |
| | Liverpool, N.S. | Mack, J. M. | Consular Agent | 1895 |
| | Louisburg, N.S. | LeVatte, H. C. V. | Consular Agent | 1898 |
| | Lunenburg, N.S. | Rudolf, D. J. | Consular Agent | 1907 |
| | Moncton, N.B. | Richardson, E. V. | Consul | 1916 |
| | Moncton, N.B. | Cummings, E. A. | Vice Consul | 1916 |
| | Montreal, Que. | Rodgers, J. L. | Consul General | 1918 |
| | Montreal, Que. | Chandler, R. E. | Vice-Consul | 1917 |
| | Montreal, Que. | Isaacs, C. | Vice-Consul | 1916 |
| | Nanaimo, B.C. | Quann, W. P. | Consular Agent | 1917 |
| | Newcastle, N.B. | Call, B. N. | Consular Agent | 1904 |
| | Niagara Falls, Ont. | Milner, J. B. | Consul | 1916 |
| | Niagara Falls, Ont. | Chapman, R. E. | Vice-Consul | 1917 |
| | North Bay, Ont. | Wakefield, E. C. | Consular Agent | 1906 |
| | Ottawa, Ont. | Foster, J. G. | Consul General | 1903 |
| | Ottawa, Ont. | Sanford, H. M. | Vice-Consul | 1898 |
| | Paspebiac, Que. | Bisson, D. | Consular Agent | 1889 |
| | Peterborough, Ont. | Leonard, C. F. | Consular Agent | 1910 |
| | Port Arthur, Ont. | De Lamater, I. | Vice-Consul | 1916 |
| | Port Arthur, Ont. | Taggart, G. R. | Consul | 1917 |
| | Port Hawkesbury, N.S. | Philpot, J. | Consular Agent | 1916 |
| | Prescott, Ont. | Denison, F. C. | Consul | 1915 |
| | Prescott, Ont. | Murphy, John | Vice-Consul | 1916 |

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents, and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Concluded.*

| Country. | Place. | Name. | Designation. | When Appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States—*Con.*. | Prince Rupert, B.C.... | Hanson, G. M..... | Consul..... | 1916 |
| | Prince Rupert, B.C.... | Ruffner, W. S..... | Vice-Consul..... | 1917 |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | Consul..... | 1917 |
| | Quebec, Que..... | [illegible] | Vice-Consul..... | 1915 |
| | Rivière du Loup, Que.. | [illegible] | Consul..... | 1916 |
| | Rivière du Loup, Que.. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1918 |
| | [illegible] | Johnston, J. H..... | Consul..... | 1917 |
| | [illegible] | Herbert, E. E..... | Vice-Consul..... | 1916 |
| | Sarnia, Ont..... | Slater, F. C..... | Consul..... | 1909 |
| | Sarnia, Ont... | [illegible] | Vice-Consul..... | 1914 |
| | Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1906 |
| | Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | Burlingham, W. B. | Consul..... | 1916 |
| | Sherbrooke, Que..... | Borlase, G. E..... | Vice-Consul..... | 1899 |
| | Sherbrooke, Que..... | Donaldson, C..... | Consul..... | 1917 |
| | Summerside, P.E.I. | [illegible] | Consular Agent..... | 1907 |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1911 |
| | Sydney, N. S..... | [illegible] | Vice-Consul..... | 1917 |
| | [illegible] | Culver, H. S..... | Consul..... | 1910 |
| | St. Leonards, N.B. | Labbie, A. P..... | Consular Agent..... | 1915 |
| | St. Stephen, N.B.... | Vroom, C. N..... | [illegible] | 1895 |
| | St. Stephen, N.B..... | Garrett, A. B..... | Consul..... | 1917 |
| | Toronto, Ont..... | Martin, C. W..... | Consul..... | 1915 |
| | Toronto, Ont..... | Tovell, D. S..... | [illegible] | 1904 |
| | [illegible] | Cuthbert, F. E..... | [illegible] | 1918 |
| | Vancouver, B.C..... | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1916 |
| | Vancouver, B.C..... | [illegible] | Consul..... | 1918 |
| | Vancouver, B.C..... | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1915 |
| | Victoria, B.C..... | [illegible] | Consul..... | 1915 |
| | Victoria, B.C..... | Newcomb, R. M.... | [illegible] | 1914 |
| | White Horse, Yukon... | [illegible] | Consular Agent..... | 1916 |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1917 |
| | Windsor, Ont..... | Chater, D..... | Vice-Consul..... | 1904 |
| | [illegible] | Ryder, M. J..... | Consul General..... | 1915 |
| | [illegible] | Sutliff, L. G..... | Vice-Consul..... | 1915 |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | Consul..... | 1916 |
| | Yarmouth, N.S..... | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1915 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Neville, J..... | [illegible] | 1913 |
| | [illegible] | Meehan, T. H..... | Acting Vice-Consul.. | 1916 |
| | Sherbrooke, Que.. | Donaldson, C..... | [illegible] | 1917 |
| | Toronto, Ont..... | Estrada, J. de..... | [illegible] | 1914 |
| Venezuela..... | Ottawa, Ont..... | Terrero, Don L.... | Consul General..... | 1913 |

# REPORT

OF THE

# INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

## FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

## 1918

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

[No. 34—1919.]

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of section 19 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,
*Minister of Justice.*

## CONTENTS.


| | PAGE. |
|---|---|
| Inspector's Report | 5-8 |
| Appendix A.—Dominion Parole Officer's Report | 9-14 |
| " B.—Wardens' Reports | 15-20 |
| " C.—Expenditure Statements | 21-24 |

# REPORT

OF THE

# INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

## FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1918.

To the Hon. C. J. Doherty, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit reports and statistics regarding the administration of penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

The number of convicts in custody at the close of the fiscal year was 1,463, as compared with 1,694 at the beginning of the year. The average daily population was 1,513.

The following table shows the movement of population at the several penitentiaries:—

| | Kingston. | St Vincent de Paul. | Dorchester. | Manitoba. | British Columbia. | Alberta. | Saskatchewan. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In custody April 1, 1917 | 475 | 428 | 211 | 92 | 229 | 160 | 99 | 1,694 |
| *Received.* | | | | | | | | |
| From jails | 194 | 159 | 73 | 60 | 52 | 56 | 31 | 625 |
| By transfer | 17 | | | | 2 | | | 19 |
| By forfeiture of parole | | 6 | 1 | | | | 3 | 10 |
| By revocation of license | 1 | 6 | | 2 | | | | 9 |
| From reformatories | | | | | | | | |
| From military courts | | | | | | | | |
| By recapture | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| By order of court | | | | | | | | |
| *Discharged.* | | | | | | | | |
| By expiry of sentence | 89 | 43 | 35 | 16 | 59 | 13 | 13 | 268 |
| By parole | 120 | 131 | 58 | 32 | 48 | 43 | 23 | 455 |
| By deportation | 19 | 11 | 2 | | 12 | 9 | 6 | 59 |
| By death | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| By pardon | 41 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 66 |
| By transfer | | 9 | 6 | | | 2 | | 17 |
| By order of court | 1 | | | 1 | | 4 | | 6 |
| By return to provincial authorities | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | | 7 |
| By escape | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Remaining March 31, 1918 | 413 | 399 | 179 | 98 | 161 | 129 | 89 | 1,463 |

FARM.

| | Acres cultivated. | Hay land. | Value of products | Net profit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts | $ cts |
| Kingston | 240 | 100 | 12,382 00 | 1,627 00 |
| St. Vincent de Paul | 170 | 110 | 9,335 00 | 1,249 00 |
| Dorchester | 79 | 200 | 12,508 00 | 357 27 |
| Manitoba | 328 | 15 | 9,235 00 | 2,307 00 |
| British Columbia | 42 | 12 | 7,623 00 | 1,401 00 |
| Alberta | 54 | 8 | 4,488 00 | 746 00 |
| Saskatchewan | 358 | 55 | 11,415 00 | 3,388 00 |
| | 1,274 | 500 | 66,986 00 | 11,075 27 |

HOSPITAL.

| | Cases treated in dispensary. | Cases treated in hospital. | Per capita cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kingston | 3,961 | 173 | 55 |
| St. Vincent de Paul | 3,551 | 171 | 1·04 |
| Dorchester | 1,933 | 22 | 72 |
| Manitoba | 1,062 | 68 | ·98 |
| British Columbia | 727 | 17 | 67 |
| Alberta | 1,894 | 21 | 42 |
| Saskatchewan | 174 | 8 | 32 |

NATIONALITY OF [illegible]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| British— | | |
| Canada | 770 | |
| England | 103 | |
| Ireland | 31 | |
| Scotland | 25 | |
| Newfoundland | 1 | |
| West Indies | 2 | |
| Other British [illegible] | 9 | |
| | | 977 |
| [illegible]— | | |
| United States | 14 | |
| Austria-Hungary | 80 | |
| Russia | 72 | |
| Italy | 61 | |
| China | 26 | |
| Germany | 15 | |
| Sweden | 12 | |
| Belgium | 10 | |
| Greece | 6 | |
| France | 5 | |
| Norway | 5 | |
| Belgium | 5 | |
| Other foreign [illegible] | 24 | |
| | | 486 |
| | | 1,463 |

CREEDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Christian— | | |
| Roman Catholic | 716 | |
| Anglican | 204 | |
| Methodist | 146 | |
| Presbyterian | 134 | |
| Baptist | 91 | |
| Lutheran | 47 | |
| Greek Catholic | 34 | |
| Other Christian creeds | 29 | |
| | | 1,401 |
| Non-Christian— | | |
| Buddhist | 25 | |
| Hebrew | 20 | |
| Other non-Christian creeds | 5 | |
| No creed | 12 | |
| | | 62 |
| | | 1,463 |

AGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Under 20 years | 115 |
| 20-30 years | 616 |
| 30-40 " | 405 |
| 40-50 " | 205 |
| 50-60 " | 91 |
| Over 60 years | 31 |
| | 1,463 |

SOCIAL HABITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Abstainers | 286 |
| Temperate | 745 |
| Intemperate | 432 |
| | 1,463 |

CIVIL CONDITION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single | 892 |
| Married | 504 |
| Widowed | 67 |
| | 1,463 |

RACIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 1,333 |
| Coloured | 64 |
| Indian | 21 |
| " halfbreed | 15 |
| West Indian | 1 |
| Mongolian | 29 |
| | 1,463 |

EXPENDITURE, 1917-18.

| — | Gross Expenditure. | Revenue. | Net Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Kingston | 273,441 71 | 22,367 42 | 251,074 29 |
| St. Vincent de Paul | 208,892 70 | 10,323 15 | 198,569 55 |
| Dorchester | 139,954 40 | 11,626 98 | 128,327 42 |
| Manitoba | 80,220 41 | 9,136 43 | 71,083 98 |
| British Columbia | 98,446 46 | 7,621 89 | 90,824 57 |
| Alberta | 81,622 28 | 7,118 51 | 74,503 77 |
| Saskatchewan | 92,556 62 | 7,633 99 | 84,922 63 |
| Totals | 975,134 58 | 75,828 37 | 899,306 21 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET OUTLAY.

| | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts | $ cts | $ cts |
| Kingston | 190,269 17 | 196,819 28 | 251,074 29 |
| St. Vincent de Paul | 161,867 83 | 183,328 10 | 198,569 55 |
| Dorchester | 91,003 84 | 99,391 95 | 128,327 42 |
| Manitoba | 77,058 09 | 66,707 91 | 71,083 98 |
| British Columbia | 124,042 94 | 111,149 69 | 90,824 57 |
| Alberta | 94,056 28 | 90,440 62 | 74,503 77 |
| Saskatchewan | 115,830 33 | 97,183 73 | 84,922 63 |
| Totals | 854,128 48 | 845,021 28 | 899,306 21 |
| Average daily population | 2,074 | 1,938 | 1,513 |

PER CAPITA STATEMENT.

| | Kingston. | St. Vincent de Paul. | Dorchester. | Manitoba. | British Columbia. | Alberta. | Saskatchewan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Staff | 246 15 | 229 40 | 304 85 | 540 66 | 316 41 | 374 17 | 517 75 |
| Maintenance of convicts | 118 11 | 101 66 | 102 47 | 86 05 | 89 71 | 81 74 | 87 63 |
| Discharge expenses | 10 22 | 10 11 | 10 38 | 13 15 | 9 99 | 11 87 | 8 89 |
| Working expenses | 141 54 | 112 99 | 84 15 | 165 60 | 33 32 | 46 54 | 116 00 |
| Industries | 25 45 | 23 00 | 54 86 | 48 05 | 24 14 | 39 69 | 40 19 |
| Lands, buildings and equipment | 20 99 | 34 37 | 168 44 | 52 56 | 30 47 | 39 17 | 316 16 |
| Miscellaneous | 2 82 | 9 45 | 2 69 | 9 80 | 6 86 | 5 30 | 2 17 |
| Revenue per capita | 52 14 | 26 13 | 60 24 | 107 48 | 40 76 | 50 85 | 90 88 |

ACTUAL COST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Supplies on hand April 1, 1917 | $275,485 00 | |
| Gross expenditure 1917-18 | 975,134 00 | |
| | | $1,18[illegible] |
| DEDUCT. | | |
| Supplies on hand March 31, 1918 | $[illegible] | |
| Estimated value of labour on production of capital and revenue | [illegible] | |
| | | $335,591 00 |
| Net cost | | $84[illegible] |
| Cost per capita | | 558 51 |
| Cost per capita per diem | | 1 [illegible] |

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

| | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts | $ cts. | $ cts |
| Gross expenditure | 898,900 00 | 908,484 00 | 975,134 00 |
| Net expenditure | 854,128 00 | 845,021 00 | 899,306 00 |
| Actual cost | 808,707 00 | 794,496 00 | 845,028 00 |
| Cost per capita | 384 93 | 409 96 | 558 51 |
| Cost per capita per diem | 1 07 | 1 12 | 1 63 |
| Average daily population | 2,074 | 1,938 | 1,513 |

Respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS STEWART,
*Inspector.*

## APPENDIX A.—DOMINION PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT.

W. P. Archibald, Parole Officer, reports:—

*Review.*—During the said year six hundred and fourteen cases have been received and reported on by this office. Each case entails a thorough investigation, embracing antecedents, general character, employment and environment. I might add that communication is kept up with the prisoners on parole and when a man is out of employment or seeks advice of any character, I undertake to adjust matters, if within my province. A large number of men have been assisted in this manner during the past year. A few have had financial assistance, after investigation had demonstrated that they were in need or distress.

The entire system is highly satisfactory. The figures furnished by the chief commissioner of the Dominion police demonstrate, without the shadow of a doubt, the great benefits derived by the State, as well as by the individuals, who are thereby given an opportunity to earn an honest living, thus reinstating themselves in a community and proving that the upright life is most profitable in the end, the State reaping the benefit in not having to keep these men in incarceration at a per capita cost of $1.12 per day. With few exceptions prisoners released on parole have served from one-half to two-thirds of their sentence; if considered judicious a longer term is served.

I beg to call attention to the fact that the number of delinquents in the parole system is on the decline and the figures for the past year reveal a very small percentage of those released failing to respond to kind and humane treatment.

That only 2·4 per cent have forfeited their license by subsequent conviction during the entire period covering nineteen years is gratifying indeed, and that, for the same period, only 3·7 per cent have failed to report or have had their license cancelled through non-compliance with conditions; thus making a total delinquency of 6·1 per cent.

*Dominion Police Statistics.*—The following is the tabulated statement received from the Dominion police for the nineteen years of operation:—

| | |
|---|---|
| From 1899 to March 31, 1918— | |
| Released on parole from penitentiaries | 5,395 |
| Released on parole from other prisons | 5,702 |
| | 11,097 |
| Licenses revoked | 409 |
| Licenses forfeited | 268 |
| Sentences completed on parole | 9,647 |
| Sentences not yet completed | 773 |
| | 11,097 |

I also beg to call attention to the figures for the fiscal year just ended. Eight hundred and eighty-three prisoners have been released from the Canadian penal institutions; four hundred and sixty-four from the penitentiaries and four hundred and nineteen from the jails, reformatories and other provincial institutions. Of the eight hundred and eighty-three released, thirty-five or nearly 4 per cent have failed to report or, who, through non-compliance with conditions of license, have had their licenses cancelled. The forfeitures (those who have committed a subsequent offence

after being released on parole) are only eight, or not quite 1 per cent; these have consequently been returned to prison. This is the lowest percentage of forfeitures for any year since the inception of the system. The total number of delinquencies, including revocations and forfeitures is forty-three or four point eight per cent.

*Parole Office Statistics.*—The tabulated statement for the year is as follows:—

TABULATED STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1918.

| Prisoners released on parole— | | Revocations. Per cent. | Forfeitures. Per cent. | Total Loss. Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kingston | 122 | 6 or 4.9 | 2 or 1.6 | 8 or 6.5 |
| St. Vincent de Paul | 136 | 11 or 8.09 | 4 or 2.94 | 15 or 11.03 |
| Dorchester | 58 | 3 or 5.17 | . . . . . | 3 or 5.17 |
| Manitoba | 32 | 2 or 6.25 | . . . . . | 2 or 6.25 |
| British Columbia | 50 | 1 or 2 | . . . . . | 1 or 2 |
| Alberta | 43 | 2 or 4.65 | 1 or 2.32 | 3 or 6.97 |
| Saskatchewan | 23 | 1 or 4.35 | 1 or 4.35 | 2 or 8.7 |
| Total, penitentiaries | 464 | 26 or 5.6 | 8 or 1.7 | 34 or 7.3 |
| Jails, reformatories, etc | 419 | 9 or 2.14 | . . . . . | 9 or 2.14 |
| Grand total | 883 | 35 or 3.96 | 8 or 0.9 | 43 or 4.86 |

*Note of Explanation.*—I beg to call your attention to the fact that there is a discrepancy of eight in the above figures when compared with those reported by the penitentiary officials. This is the result of the parole office giving the entire number of licenses issued, while each penitentiary only reports those released on parole. In two cases it was found impossible to make the arrangements according to conditions of license; five prisoners refused to accept their licenses as it was nearing the expiration of their sentences, and one license was issued to a convict who had been released for deportation, but the immigration authorities were not able to arrange for his deportation.

*Canadian Criminal Statistics.*—I herewith beg to quote from the latest Canadian criminal statistical book and call attention to the fact that six thousand, three hundred and twenty-one persons were released from the various criminal courts of the Dominion on suspended sentence or bound over to keep the peace. Out of nineteen thousand, one hundred and sixty persons convicted for indictable offences, six thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six were sentenced to jail with the option of a fine; three thousand, eight hundred and sixteen were sent to jail for less than one year; six hundred and sixty-six for one year and less than two years; seven hundred and ninety-nine were sentenced to penitentiaries for two years and not over five years; one hundred and seventy-eight for five years and over; and five persons received a sentence of life imprisonment; and five hundred and sixty-eight were sent to reformatories. Out of twenty-one persons convicted for murder in the year 1916, only three were of Canadian birth, and for the past five years out of one hundred and thirty persons convicted for murder in the Dominion of Canada only twenty-six (one-fifth of the total) were of Canadian birth.

*Ticket of Leave versus Parole.*—I beg to call attention to the fact that the word "ticket of leave" unnecessarily brand a released prisoner and attach not only a stigma, but a handicap to those endeavouring to reinstate themselves socially. I also beg to call attention to the fact that in many civilized countries, where the reform of the prisoner is correctly sought by those in authority, the word "parole" has been substituted, as "conditional liberation." I have repeatedly urged in my memoranda that this change be made in the Canadian system and that the word "parole" be substituted. Little, if any, attention has been given to this proposed change. I claim that the released prisoner has a sufficiently uphill struggle without this handicap. History has demonstrated, without doubt, that the systems of ticket-of-leave in other

countries, have been associated with the most diabolical cruelty and can never be mentioned, or the words utilized, without the memory of its past record. The word "parole" signifies that a prisoner is placed on his honour and trusted to a certain extent. For these reasons I humbly beg to suggest that the word "parole" be inserted wherever the words "ticket-of-leave" have been placed on the license or in the Act.

Although the conduct of a prisoner while in custody cannot be accepted as the sole criterion or index of character, I think that no prisoner should be released on parole who has openly defied institutional regulations and failed to respond to a fair treatment while under custody. Some officials have been embarrassed in the administration of their institutions when orders have been received to release prisoners who were at that time undergoing punishments for infractions of the discipline of the institutions. The release of a prisoner who defies discipline discourages the well-behaved prisoner who thereby hopes for better things. Releases under these conditions are invariably attributed to what they term "outside pull."

*Parole and Probation.*—In the parole system we now have the nucleus of a very strong organization which could be operated in connection with a suspended sentence without any further drain on our resources. Some years ago I had occasion to make inquiries concerning the probationary system in the state of Massachusetts, where probation officers are attached to the state and who receive all cases that are given what we in Canada term "a suspended sentence." The clause in the Canadian Criminal Code which authorizes the judge or magistrate to exercise the prerogative of giving a suspended sentence to a first offender is one of the best reform movements we ever had and it has been on the Statutes for years. To make the law more effective in its operation it would require careful organization and probationary officers or friends, appointed to receive at the court all such cases and provide or arrange for them a careful oversight. I would also suggest that one of the conditions be that restitution be made as far as they possibly can. Ninety-five per cent of the men and women released during the past ten years in the state of Massachusetts on a suspended sentence, or as it is termed, "the probationary system," have proved satisfactory. I have often met cases in our penitentiaries and jails where I felt, as far as the reformation of the convict was concerned, that his or her apprehension and subsequent conviction, with the mental suffering entailed from the loss of character and social status, inflicts sufficient punishment to act as a deterrent to the individual ever committing an offence of like character again. If we had a well-organized probationary system, which could be operated in conjunction with the parole system, it would be a comparatively easy matter to convince a judge or magistrate that the prisoner would have a strict supervision and be held to the terms of his or her suspended or probationary sentence. During the fiscal year, six thousand, three hundred and twenty-one persons were released on suspended sentence throughout the Dominion.

I am satisfied, from years of service, and in the study of individual cases from a criminological viewpoint, that there are many delinquents who could have been reclaimed and made good citizens by a thoroughly organized effort in connection with a suspended sentence making it auxiliary to the parole system, which system is now beyond the experimental stage and is generally acknowledged as one of the foremost reform movements, and this is accomplished without weakening the arm of the law in its operation. If there is, as demonstrated, a percentage of prisoners in our penal institutions who can be trusted, especially in the cases of minor offenders who come into provincial custody, in prison farms, reformatories, etc., and have been placed on their honour, without the supervision of guards, a pertinent and vital question affecting economics might reasonably be asked, viz.: If these prisoners respond to treatment of this character while under custody, why should they be incarcerated at all? Under the probation system, restitution, as far as possible, is made for their wrong inflicted on society and they are placed, not on prison farms or in reformatory

institutions for treatment, but on their honour and remain in their homes, and in many cases with their old employers, or some friend who has taken an interest in them and will stand by them until they regain self-control and obedience to the laws of our social government. I have gone carefully into the working of this movement where it is in force and I honestly believe that it can be made one of the best means ever adopted in any country for the reconstruction and economic treatment of delinquents, and I earnestly beg the thoughtful attention and consideration of those in authority in this matter. I also beg to suggest that all prisoners now on parole, who have been reporting for some two or three years satisfactorily, and observing carefully their licenses and are industriously employed, be relieved from the responsibility of further reporting and when considered judicious, a full pardon granted.

Reports of the probationary systems in the United States demonstrate its overwhelming advantages in result from the viewpoint of economy, discipline and humanitarianism.

*Review of British Prison System.* As we cannot dissociate the parole system from the penological treatment of prisoners I beg to submit a short brief of the English prison system reports which may prove instructive to those interested in the parole system in the Dominion.

There are fifty-six local prisons corresponding with our city and county jails and five convict prisons corresponding with our federal penitentiaries, four Borstal institutions corresponding with our reformatories and two preventive detention prisons (special prisons for hardened or habitual criminals), a classification we do not have yet in Canada. In addition there are many institutions for dealing with juvenile delinquency under sixteen years of age, but these are educational in character and not under the prison system.

The average daily population in the local prisons for 1913-14 was 14,552. Their sentences varied from two hours to two years. These institutions are also used as places of detention for prisoners waiting trial. They vary in size from a daily average as low as thirty prisoners up as high as 1,300 or 1,400. They are not under county or provincial control but under the direct control of the prison commission of the Home Office which has control of all the prisons of England and Wales. On account of this it is not difficult to correlate the work of the local prisons with that of the other parts of the prison system. While they are hampered in their dealing with the offender through having him under their control often only for a brief period, yet they provide work and other reformative influence. If they have control of a prisoner longer than twenty-four hours he is set at work in some form of productive labour, as there is no idleness in English prisons, and labour such as the treadmill has been abolished long ago. Prisoners waiting trial are given the option of work for which they receive 5 shillings—$1.25 per week—and most of them prefer work to idleness.

In the five convict prisons the daily average population in 1913-14 was 2,704. Their sentences varied from two years to life. The smallest of these prisons is the convict prison for women, situated at Aylesbury, with an average population (1913-14) of 95. The largest is the famous prison at Dartmoor with an average population (1913-14) of 944. A preventive detention prison was opened at Camp Hill in the Isle of Wight in March, 1912, in connection with the Habitual Criminal Act. The population daily average (1913-14) was 167. The whole regime of these special prisons is designed to fit the prisoner for conditional liberation at the end of the minimum period of his detention.

Classification and grading is carried out by the prison system in the major portion of the English prisons. Those who receive sentences for three years and over serve three months of separate cellular confinement before they are permitted to work in common with their fellow prisoners. They are given work in their cells always of a productive character for all the labour of the English prisons is wholly for the

Government. No goods are put on the open market and are not sold in competition with goods made by free labour. Everything made by the prisoners is used by the Government. The system is described as a combination of the State use system, the public works system and the State farm system. Agricultural work is for their own consumption. The principal form of labour is in making Government supplies, such as mail bags for the Post Office Department, baskets, mats, rugs, uniforms, furniture and furnishings for offices. For the army and navy they make everything from coal sacks to flags and uniforms. At Maidstone prison there is a complete printing establishment where much of the Government printing is done.

Discipline in the English prisons is exceptionally good and is maintained almost wholly by the use of solitary confinement, lessened diet, or the taking away of privileges as punishment. Flogging and other forms of corporal punishment are almost unknown. In England and Wales, in 1913-14, flogging was resorted to only in ten cases, although some 136,000 persons passed through these institutions.

The four Borstal institutions, in 1913-14, had an average population of 928. Since the Borstal Act came into operation in 1909 some 1,043 young men have been discharged (up to 1914) and over 75 per cent have not been re-convicted. The Borstal institutions not only teach useful trades but attention is given to the moral and intellectual education, also physical training is not neglected.

It is astonishing to note the low rate of serious crimes in England and Wales. Out of 40 millions of people the total number of offences, in 1913-14, was 136,494, which was only 3.695 per 100,000 of the population. In 1884 there were 160,836 commitments, which was 604 per 100,000 of the population, showing a general diminution of crime. It is now only 60 per cent to what it was in 1884. Since 1905 the absolute number of commitments to prison has fallen 61,517 or 31 per cent. This is refreshing to us in Canada where notwithstanding the development of the parole system, prison farms, etc., the criminal populations are about stationary with a slight tendency to decrease during the past two years. During the last few years the decline in penal servitude sentences is even more striking. In the years 1907-8 the number sentenced to penal servitude was 1,173 or 3·4 per 100,000 while in 1913-14 the number was 797, a decrease of 31·6 per cent in six years.

The entire criminal population is now only 60 per cent to what it was in 1884.

*Life Prisoners.*—In Canada several life prisoners have, during the past few years, been released on parole, having received consideration after serving a substantial portion of their sentences. One man was released after serving twenty-six years and four months in prison. Others of lesser periods have been placed in a helpful environment and assisted in various ways. Only one of the entire number has done anything which would be a reflection on the parole system.

In Kentucky, U.S.A., the parole act of 1914 was amended by act of 1916 so as to extend the benefits of parole which had previously been provided for those having received indeterminate sentences to all inmates of penal institutions under flat sentence. Life prisoners cannot apply until they have served at least eight years in said state.

*Moral Will and Disease.*—The word psychopathic has come into general use and fills a gap in the old nomenclature caused by the widening fields in the activities of psychologists and psychopathologists. In the new penology old distinctions are fast losing their former clear-cut and sharply dividing features between crime and sentimentality, sanity and insanity, which confounds moral will with disease and produces wrong conceptions in our social life.

*Parole.*—To every candid observer it must be evident that the parole system is gradually coming into its own as an organic entity, working in harmony with the most advanced ideas on the social treatment of crime and offering both to society and the criminal a hope for the future which imprisonment alone can never afford. Friends

of the parole and probationary systems may logically advocate the principle that until governments spend on the oversight of men out of prison the equivalent of what they spend on men while in custody, a parole or conditional release has not been given its full value.

*The Great War.*—At the end of the last fiscal year, four hundred and ten men who had previously been released on parole and were industriously employed in their various avocations, had volunteered, and having been accepted by the military authorities were sent to the front in various units. About one hundred men have also enlisted during this year, making a total of a little over five hundred men who are now rendering active service in the great war. Invariably the reports received concerning these men are gratifying, several having won distinction for bravery and good conduct.

*Thanks.*—I beg to mention the hearty co-operation and sympathy extended to this movement by the inspectors and wardens of the penitentiaries, the heads of provincial institutions, the various prison aid and philanthropic societies, and the many patrons or friends throughout the Dominion who have rallied to the call of the fallen and have rendered assistance in every possible way to make the parole system the great success it now is.

## APPENDIX B.—WARDENS' REPORTS.

### KINGSTON.

Robert R. Creighton, warden, reports: The population at the beginning of the fiscal year was 475, during the succeeding twelve months 212 were received and 274 discharged, leaving at the end of the year 413 inmates, of whom 35 were women.

I am glad to be able to state that with the decrease in population there has been a corresponding shrinkage in the stone-pile gang, until instead of its being the largest it is now one of the smallest we have, and I hope before there is any marked increase more useful and instructive occupation for the surplus may be found.

#### TRADE SHOPS.

Work in the various shops, with the exception of the tailor and shoe, is still confined to supplying our own needs. I am looking forward, however, to the time, which I hope is not far distant, when we may be given some work for other departments of the Government to do, which we could well undertake with advantage to all concerned.

#### FARM.

We had on the whole a successful season on the farm. The hay crop was abnormal; after making ample provision for our own needs, we sold about 127 tons, netting us $1,760.46. The root crop, too, was above the average; in addition to meeting our own requirements in this direction, we had a considerable quantity of vegetables for sale, for which we received $278.53.

Although in the early part of the season the grain crop promised well, a continued dry spell about the time it was heading out retarded its growth and the result, in consequence, was disappointing.

The piggery still continues to give good results, although if the building were more advantageously situated and properly heated it would be much improved. After filling the steward's requisitions for pork we sold 7,555 pounds, receiving therefor $1,531.72.

#### PRISON ROADS.

That portion of King street facing the penitentiary property was regraded and given two applications of tarvia. The improved appearance this has given to the surroundings has been frequently remarked. Our next efforts in this direction should be centred on Palace street, which is badly in need of regrading for its entire length.

#### BUILDING OPERATIONS.

During the winter months the work of razing the interior of the north wing, preparatory to reconstruction into a cell block, was continued; it is now ready for rebuilding. Operations on it were discontinued as soon as the season for outdoor work opened up.

The construction of a new chimney on the power-house, to replace one much too small to provide adequate draught for the boilers, was completed, and the engineer informs me that as a result the efficiency of his plant has been much added to.

A very satisfactory start has been made with a new cut-stone water front it is intended to construct around that portion of the property requiring it, to replace the present one of timber referred to in a previous report. As the work progresses, it is

more plainly evident that it was undertaken none too soon, as the old timbers are, most of them, in the last stages of decay. Judging from the appearance of the portion built, when completed it will add much to the appearance of the reserve from the water, will be in keeping with the boundary wall, and, in addition, I am satisfied will be found less expensive and much more durable than to have reconstructed it of timber.

HOSPITAL.

The fact that there were only two deaths during the year, and those from diseases, that could have had no other termination, viz., tuberculosis and paralysis, speaks well for the health and sanitary arrangements of the institution.

There were no epidemics, excepting a light form of la grippe in the early spring, which lasted for about ten days.

The surgeon speaks well of the attention of the overseers to the patients and to their duties generally.

The building is kept clean, well ventilated and warm, and everything in reason is done for the comfort of the patients.

The net expenditure for drugs during the year was $238.37, at a per capita cost of 55 cents; in my opinion a very satisfactory showing, considering the condition of the drug market.

The installation of lights in the cells, referred to in a previous report, has been a great boon to the inmates.

There was one serious accident during the year, resulting in a broken feblua above the ankle, the particulars of which were reported at the time. The patient made a good recovery.

FEMALE PRISON.

The matrons speak well of the conduct and industry of the women under their charge and the small number of reports I am called upon to deal with is the best evidence of this.

Unfortunately, until a short time ago, we had not enough work to keep them busy; this condition, I am glad to say has been rectified, but hardly comes within the scope of this report as it was subsequent to the close of the fiscal year.

In their spare time they made a number of articles for the Red Cross, who provided all material. The matrons were complimented on the excellence of the work turned out.

The quarters present the clean and well-kept appearance that has always been characteristic of them and is the best evidence of the interest and care those in charge take in the performance of their duties.

CHAPELS.

During the morning and afternoon Sunday services in both chapels have been regularly conducted during the year and the chaplains faithful and regular in the performance of the duties pertaining to their office. They speak well of the conduct of the men during service.

SCHOOL.

The school continues to be taken advantage of by as many of the inmates as there is room to accommodate. The results would be much improved if its scope were extended and the services of a regularly qualified teacher secured. During the year thirteen acquired a knowledge of reading, writing and the elementary rules of arithmetic.

LIBRARY.

Perhaps the best proof of appreciation the men show of the library is the care they take of the books. In spite of this some of them are very much the worse for wear from constant use, and will have to be replaced before very long.

The library is a great factor in the maintenance of discipline during the evening and while the men are in their cells.

The general conduct of the men during the year has been good and the discipline up to the average.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

G. S. Malepart, warden, reports: At the beginning of the year the population was 428 including 5 in the insane asylums; there were received 162 and discharged 191, leaving a population at the close of the year of 399, and a daily average of 395.

The construction work on the new Roman Catholic chapel was started at the beginning of the year and the walls were up full height the 28th July. A month after the roof was in position and outside walls pointed. The floor was then laid in basement and steel barriers as well as window frames placed in position, also temporary sashes placed in window frames which made the building safe from the winter storms.

Work was also carried on in the new Protestant chapel, the library and school and new Roman Catholic chapel, all three now being ready for finishing touches of the painters.

The top of the large ventilator leading from the dome was found to be in a bad state owing to the use of soft bricks in the original construction. The masons removed the objectionable material, replacing it by first-class bricks and the structure is now in a prime condition.

With the finishing of the interior of the new Roman Catholic chapel and few minor repairs to the administration building, all traces of the fire of 1914 will be removed, and the prison more up-to-date in every particular.

The new steam heating system has been installed in the shoe and tailor shops, new library, Protestant chapel as well as in the warden's and deputy warden's quarters.

Work of changing sewerage discharge from the Providence nunnery and warden's quarters to the river has been done. Installation of two new oil engines and laying the new intake pipes, 256 feet long, into the river has also been done by our engineer who is deserving of special mention for his great enterprise.

The operations of the farm during the year were very successful. We had a large quantity of vegetables and enough potatoes to supply the institution.

We have had an escape from the farm, but the convict was recaptured the next day a few miles from the prison.

The sanitary condition of the prison has been most satisfactory. We have had only one death during the year.

I am pleased to report that on the whole the conduct of convicts has been good and the discipline maintained.

## DORCHESTER.

A. B. Pipes, warden, reports: I inclose herewith the usual statistical tables and returns of this institution for the fiscal year 1917-18 and report as follows:—

The conduct of the convicts has been very good, and discipline well-maintained.

Our surgeon reports the general health of the convicts has been good. Two deaths occurred during the year, one by suicide and one by epilepsy. We hope, when conditions are more settled, the question of better hospital accommodation for here will be considered.

Both chaplains express their satisfaction with their year's work.

## MANITOBA.

W. R. Grahame, warden, reports: The convicts have been kept regularly employed at the usual trades and usual employment within the prison. Their conduct and industry with few exceptions has been good. Farming operations being our principal work during the summer months. During last season the acreage of grain, etc., and yield were as follows: Oats, 175 acres, 7,530 bushels; barley, 80 acres, 1,940 bushels; potatoes, 16 acres, 1,810 bushels. We also had three acres of garden produce.

A concrete roof was put on the root-house in the farmyard last season. Our farm buildings are rather antiquated, and should be replaced by new and more modern ones.

The discipline of the officers during the past year has been good, for which I thank them.

I feel it my duty to mention the deaths during the past year of Surgeon McGuire and the Reverend Father Joubert, both of whom were exceptionally zealous in the performance of their respective duties.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

J. C. Brown, warden, reports: The prison population continues to decrease, having fallen during the year from 229 to 161.

Discipline has been fairly well maintained. Of 280 in custody during the year, 230 incurred no punishment.

Satisfactory progress has been made on the construction of the new kitchen and hospital building.

The chaplains and school instructor report a year of quiet, useful work.

Seventeen prisoners were treated in hospital, and there were 727 dispensary treatments, nearly half of them for "constipation." The per capita cost of drugs used was 67 cents. There were no accidents, but two deaths occurred from natural causes.

The saving of coal by using drift-wood, which has been considerable for some years past, was increased this year to a total of at least 140 tons. From the farm we sold $2,000 worth of pork and $1,400 worth of potatoes and other vegetables, after providing amply for prison requirements.

Six permanent officers volunteered for military service overseas during the year, and one was drafted, making a total of sixteen who have gone overseas since the war began. As a consequence, of the guards and watchmen now employed, 70 per cent are "temporary" officers. This to some extent increases the difficulties of management.

The necessary statistical and financial statements accompany this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

## ALBERTA.

J. C. Ponsford, warden, reports: From the movement of convicts report it will be seen that there is a decrease for the year of 31 in the number confined here, which reduces the population of this penitentiary to 129, that being the smallest number confined here since the 1908-09 report. For the year 1916-17 there was a reduction of 32, making a total reduction for the last two years of 63. This large reduction I attribute almost entirely to war conditions, as a large number of convicts on their release have immediately enlisted in some one of the Canadian expeditionary force units. From reliable information received, many of them have made the supreme sacrifice.

During the year our new heating plant was completed, which enables the engineer to heat all of the prison and workshops, as well as the warden's residence which is 800 feet distant, from one central point. The new heating system is very much appreciated

from the fact that it does away with the small heaters which were used in each of the buildings. After testing our new heating plant early in the fall, it was found that the smokestack, which had a 28-inch square flue and was 70 feet high, did not give sufficient draught for the two 60 horse-power boilers which were being used and it became necessary to build a new brick smokestack, which was done. The smokestack has a base 20 feet square, is 6 feet square on top, and is 116 feet 6 inches from the bottom of the base to the top of the cap. It has a flue 4 feet square, and is lined 50 feet high with fire-brick. A record was made in the construction of this smokestack, the work being done in one day less than six weeks, or a total of forty-one days, which included six Sundays, on which no work was done. The whole of this work was done with absolutely unskilled labour; not a convict who worked on the chimney had ever laid brick until his incarceration here.

During the last month of our fiscal year, on the 16th of March, a fire was discovered in the carpenter shop at 9.25 p.m., by the watchman of the prison. The alarm was turned in to the chief watchman, and owing to his delay in calling the fire department the fire got a good start before the arrival of the department, and caused damages to the extent of approximately $3,000. This matter was fully covered in a special report after investigation as to the cause and action taken regarding the responsibility for the same.

The showing made by the report of the farm, which gives a net profit of $745.80 on the small acreage under cultivation, is very complimentary to our farm instructor, Mr. C. W. Brett. This, in view of the fact that we were unfortunate enough to have our oat crop severely damaged by hail, only getting 36 bushels to the acre, whereas on the same land during the previous year, we had a fraction over 101 bushels to the acre, and the further loss of a horse at the close of the previous year, which cost $275 to replace. The fencing on the farm is practically complete, and all the level land, both north and south of the Canadian Northern Railway tracks, has been stumped and cleared and will be in crop this year. About three acres of the side-hill south of Jasper avenue, leading to the river, was stumped and broken during the fall and it is the intention to break and clear the balance of the side-hill which can be tilled. When this is done it will add about eight acres to the farm.

At the urgent request of the military authorities, one line of orthopædic work was taken up for them, being the manufacture of shoes for all kinds of crippled feet. This class of work has been done very satisfactorily to all concerned, leaving a 10 per cent profit to the institution. Over 100 pairs of shoes were made during the year.

During the year another, and what may develop into an important industry for the penitentiary, was opened by us, viz., the shipment of coal from our coal mine to the Saskatchewan and Manitoba penitentiaries. From those two penitentiaries, I have orders on hand in the aggregate of 2,350 tons, which orders I hope to be able to complete before the cold weather sets in next fall.

The health of the convicts has been exceptionally good, there being no serious cases in the hospital during the year. Twenty-one convicts put in a total of 248 days in the hospital, and there were 1,894 cases treated in the dispensary.

The spiritual welfare of the convicts was well and ably taken care of by the Roman Catholic and Protestant divines. The Salvation Army also rendered valuable assistance to a number of the convicts on their release, in several cases coming to the penitentiary gate to meet them.

The convicts attending school averaged 36 for the year. Their discipline was good, and they made splendid progress in their studies.

I am very much pleased to be able to report that we had no escapes during the year, and that the discipline of the convicts was reasonably good.

## SASKATCHEWAN.

W. J. Macleod, warden, reports: Our population on March 31, 1917, was 99; during the year we received 34 and discharged 44, leaving a population on the 31st of 89, this includes five prisoners in the provincial hospital for the insane. Our daily average was 84.

The following very necessary works were completed during the year: A new sewage disposal plant. An extension to our granary of 50 feet by 30 feet, which now gives us storage capacity for 20,000 bushels of grain. We completed our new well, put a cement floor in the bottom and a cement cover over the top. It now is 30 feet long by 10 feet wide by 19 feet deep, which insures a plentiful supply of wholesome water. The new 80,000-gallon water-tower, 110 feet high, has been completed and gives entire satisfaction. The new electric pump has been installed and is giving satisfaction. The coal-house is completed, but it is not nearly large enough and I would recommend that an addition be built to it, as our western coal slacks if exposed to the weather. We have extended steam heating from our central plant to all the work-shops, sewage, stable, water-tower, pump-house and hospital. The steam was also connected with the new heaters in the warden's and deputy warden's residences and not only gave entire satisfaction but saved considerable fuel. By heating the shops with steam we have been able to do away with the hot-water furnaces, and have found it to be much more economical. We have installed new steam cooking-kettles, and done away with the large range, thereby making another reduction in fuel consumption. The watchman's electric clock has been connected with stations in the yard and stable. During the past winter we have plastered the cells on the west side of the new cell-block and have the lower gallery ready for occupation. We made some 130,000 bricks during the summer, which will be sufficient for all building operations next year.

We had one escape during the year, a full report of which was sent you at the time. This prisoner afterwards was recaptured.

The chaplain reports that the attention of the prisoners during services has been good.

The surgeon reports that the ventilation and sanitary arrangements in the new cell-block are excellent, and that the health of the prisoners generally has been good, especially during the past three months. There were two major operations, one of which was a double ptyrigium, and the other a multiple abscess.

There was one death during the year.

The library which contains several hundred excellent volumes has been a source of great comfort and benefit to the convicts who seem to thoroughly enjoy reading and studying during the evenings and on every occasion when they have any spare time.

The school is carried on each week day as well as facilities permit. We hope a great improvement on the present system will be introduced when better quarters are available.

Owing to the very dry summer our crops did not turn out as well as was expected, in some places the grain was dried up for want of moisture. Nevertheless we sold about 1,057 bushels of wheat which graded number one. We had plenty of vegetables for our own use, and grain for our horses and hogs, and sufficient for seeding this spring. We threshed 1,480 bushels of wheat, 2,807 bushels of oats, 712 bushels of barley, 60 bushels of peas and oats, and dug 1,957 bushels of potatoes. We had 259 acres in crop and 90 acres in hay. We ploughed up 40 acres of our hay-land last summer and will seed it this spring with grain. We valued our last summer's crop at about $8,000.

We were busy all winter hauling gravel for building purposes and wood for burning brick. We raised some 75 young pigs during the past year, supplied the prison with all pork required and sold balance to customers. We are increasing our number of breed sows this year.

# APPENDIX C.—EXPENDITURE.

## KINGSTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Staff—** | | |
| Salaries and retiring allowances | $90,768 57 | |
| Uniforms and mess | 6,821 68 | |
| War Bonus | 7,838 27 | |
| | | $105,428 52 |
| **Maintenance of convicts—** | | |
| Rations | $27,463 47 | |
| Clothing and hospital | 20,470 93 | |
| | | 47,934 40 |
| **Discharge expenses—** | | |
| Freedom suits and allowances | $6,639 14 | |
| | | 6,639 14 |
| **Working expenses—** | | |
| Heat, light and water | $55,680 89 | |
| Maintenance of buildings and machinery | 7,455 87 | |
| Chapels, schools and library | 253 75 | |
| Office expenses | 1,125 53 | |
| | | 64,516 04 |
| **Industries—** | | |
| Farm | $ 2,299 32 | |
| Trade shops | 36,470 22 | |
| | | 38,769 54 |
| **Prison equipment—** | | |
| Machinery | $3,366 46 | |
| Furnishing | 1,027 65 | |
| Utensils and vehicles | 1,259 86 | |
| Land, buildings and walls | 3,291 64 | |
| | | 8,945 61 |
| **Miscellaneous—** | | |
| Advertising and travel | $587 55 | |
| Special | 620 91 | |
| | | 1,208 46 |
| | | $273,441 71 |

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Staff—** | | |
| Salaries and retiring allowances | $79,430 66 | |
| Uniforms and mess | 5,795 94 | |
| War Bonus | 6,436 72 | |
| | | $91,663 32 |
| **Maintenance of convicts—** | | |
| Rations | $26,251 28 | |
| Clothing and hospital | 9,620 03 | |
| | | 35,871 31 |
| **Discharge expenses—** | | |
| Freedom suits and allowances | $4,658 88 | |
| Transfer and interment | 270 08 | |
| | | 4,928 96 |
| **Working expenses—** | | |
| Heat, light and water | $36,946 72 | |
| Maintenance of buildings and machinery | 13,418 19 | |
| Chapels, schools and library | 311 92 | |
| Office expenses | 917 70 | |
| | | 51,594 53 |
| **Industries—** | | |
| Farm | $6,219 88 | |
| Trade shops | 3,320 37 | |
| | | 9,540 25 |
| **Prison equipment—** | | |
| Machinery | $4,898 82 | |
| Furnishing | 763 07 | |
| Utensils and vehicles | 1,480 36 | |
| Land, buildings and walls | 7,973 99 | |
| | | 15,116 24 |
| **Miscellaneous—** | | |
| Advertising and travel | $ 63 65 | |
| Special | 114 44 | |
| | | 178 09 |
| | | $208,892 70 |

## EXPENDITURE *Continued.*

### DORCHESTER

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Staff—** | | |
| Salaries and [illegible] | $[illegible] 42 | |
| Uniforms and [illegible] | 4,399 49 | |
| War Bonus | 8,775 00 | |
| | | $59,017 81 |
| **Maintenance of [illegible]** | | |
| Rations | $14,389 08 | |
| Clothing and hospital | 7,260 44 | |
| | | 21,649 52 |
| **Discharge expenses—** | | |
| Freedom suits and allowances | $2,224 67 | |
| Transfer and interment | [illegible] | |
| | | 2,647 22 |
| **Working expenses—** | | |
| Heat, light and water | $11,487 02 | |
| Maintenance of buildings and machinery | 3,633 52 | |
| Chapels, schools and library | 335 45 | |
| Office expenses | [illegible] | |
| | | 16,144 97 |
| **Industries—** | | |
| Farm | $7,533 68 | |
| Trade shops | 3,023 01 | |
| | | 10,556 69 |
| **Prison equipment—** | | |
| Machinery | $10,716 47 | |
| Furnishing | 219 19 | |
| Utensils and vehicles | [illegible] | |
| Land, buildings and walls | 17,899 84 | |
| | | 29,418 91 |
| **Miscellaneous—** | | |
| Advertising and travel | $[illegible] | |
| Special | [illegible] | |
| | | [illegible] |
| | | $139,454 [illegible] |

### MANITOBA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Staff—** | | |
| Salaries and [illegible] | $37,306 38 | |
| Uniforms and [illegible] | 2,933 06 | |
| Living allowance | 3,491 65 | |
| War bonus | [illegible] | |
| | | $45,953 57 |
| **Maintenance of [illegible]** | | |
| Rations | $4 [illegible] 12 | |
| Clothing and [illegible] | [illegible] 78 | |
| | | [illegible] |
| **Discharge expenses—** | | |
| Freedom suits and allowances | [illegible] | |
| Transfer and interment | [illegible] | |
| | | [illegible] |
| **Working expenses—** | | |
| Heat, light and water | [illegible] | |
| Maintenance of buildings and machinery | [illegible] | |
| Chapels, schools and library | [illegible] | |
| Office expenses | [illegible] | |
| | | [illegible] |
| **Industries—** | | |
| Farm | [illegible] | |
| Trade shops | [illegible] | |
| | | 3,037 08 |
| **Prison equipment—** | | |
| Machinery | [illegible] | |
| Furnishing | 430 02 | |
| Utensils and vehicles | [illegible] | |
| Land, buildings and walls | 7,411 [illegible] | |
| | | [illegible] |
| **Miscellaneous—** | | |
| Advertising and travel | [illegible] | |
| Special | [illegible] | |
| | | [illegible] |
| | | $80,220 41 |

## EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Staff—** | | |
| Salaries and retiring allowances | $47,899 04 | |
| Uniforms and mess | 3,937 49 | |
| Living allowance | 4,353 68 | |
| War Bonus | 3,016 15 | |
| | | $59,197 36 |
| **Maintenance of convicts—** | | |
| Rations | $12,433 57 | |
| Clothing and hospital | 3,226 61 | |
| | | 15,660 18 |
| **Discharge expenses —** | | |
| Freedom suits and allowances | $2,532 93 | |
| | | 2,532 93 |
| **Working expenses —** | | |
| Heat, light and water | $3,633 54 | |
| Maintenance of buildings and machinery | 1,677 34 | |
| Chapels, schools and library | 229 65 | |
| Office expenses | 753 18 | |
| | | 6,293 71 |
| **Industries—** | | |
| Farm | $2,658 37 | |
| Trade shops | 1,821 62 | |
| | | 4,479 99 |
| **Prison equipment—** | | |
| Machinery | $ 419 14 | |
| Furnishing | 193 55 | |
| Utensils and vehicles | 261 45 | |
| Land, buildings and walls | 8,124 90 | |
| | | 8,999 04 |
| **Miscellaneous—** | | |
| Advertising and travel | $ 33 25 | |
| Special | 1,250 00 | |
| | | 1,283 25 |
| | | $98,446 46 |

### ALBERTA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Staff—** | | |
| Salaries and retiring allowances | $40,974 25 | |
| Uniforms and mess | 4,301 67 | |
| Living allowance | 3,953 84 | |
| War Bonus | 2,829 97 | |
| | | $52,059 73 |
| **Maintenance of convicts—** | | |
| Rations | $9,307 56 | |
| Clothing and hospital | 2,089 90 | |
| | | 11,397 46 |
| **Discharge expenses—** | | |
| Freedom suits and allowances | $938 96 | |
| Transfer and interment | 572 89 | |
| | | 1,511 85 |
| **Working expenses—** | | |
| Heat, light and water | $2,402 34 | |
| Maintenance of buildings and machinery | 1,787 97 | |
| Chapels, schools and library | 251 81 | |
| Office expenses | 579 57 | |
| | | 5,021 69 |
| **Industries—** | | |
| Farm | $ 580 17 | |
| Trade shops | 3,377 36 | |
| Coal mine | 1,481 24 | |
| | | 5,438 77 |
| **Prison equipment—** | | |
| Furnishing | $ 254 42 | |
| Utensils and vehicles | 370 46 | |
| Land, buildings and walls | 4,825 65 | |
| | | 5,450 53 |
| **Miscellaneous—** | | |
| Advertising and travel | $ 2 75 | |
| Special | 739 50 | |
| | | 742 25 |
| | | $81,622 28 |

## EXPENDITURE —*Concluded.*

### SASKATCHEWAN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Staff— | | |
| Salaries and retiring allowances | $34,356 92 | |
| Uniforms and mess | 3,514 72 | |
| Living allowance | 3,177 90 | |
| War Bonus | 2,150 99 | |
| | | $43,200 53 |
| Maintenance of convicts— | | |
| Rations | 4,263 45 | |
| Clothing and hospital | 3,442 23 | |
| | | 7,705 68 |
| Discharge expenses— | | |
| Freedom suits and allowances | $881 69 | |
| | | 881 69 |
| Working expenses— | | |
| Heat, light and water | $10,806 05 | |
| Maintenance of buildings and machinery | 1,971 65 | |
| Chapels, schools and library | 267 97 | |
| Office expenses | 622 07 | |
| | | 13,667 74 |
| Industries— | | |
| Farm | $1,509 50 | |
| Trade shops | 2,538 49 | |
| | | 4,047 99 |
| Prison equipment— | | |
| Machinery | $3,002 74 | |
| Furnishing | 189 81 | |
| Utensils and vehicles | 397 71 | |
| Land, buildings and walls | 19,282 03 | |
| | | 22,872 29 |
| Miscellaneous— | | |
| Special | $180 70 | |
| | | 180 70 |
| Totals | | $92,556 62 |

### PENITENTIARIES GENERAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salary of purchasing agent G. A. Dillon, 12 months | $3,200 00 | |
| Salary of Miss Grant, 12 months | 840 00 | |
| Salary of Miss Brill, 12 months | 625 59 | |
| Postage | 66 00 | |
| Telephones | 19 10 | |
| Removal expenses of office from Montreal to Ottawa | 43 39 | |
| Stationery and office furniture | 78 53 | |
| Cleaning of office (6 months) | 18 00 | |
| | | $4,890 61 |
| Assistance to paroled convicts | | 122 00 |
| Sundry printing | | 20 45 |
| | | $5,033 06 |

# REPORT

OF

# THE MILITIA COUNCIL

FOR THE

# DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE

## FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

# 1918

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

H.Q.650-5-16

[No. 35—1919.[

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the report of the Militia Council for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918.

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. MEWBURN, Major-General,
*Minister of Militia and Defence.*

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
Ottawa.

## CONTENTS


Active Militia, allowances to ..... 10
Active Militia, appointments to (Appendix C) ..... 21
Active Militia, expenditure on Schools of Instruction ..... 16
Allowances, Permanent Force ..... 11-15
Allowances, Active Militia ..... 10
Appropriation Accounts ..... 7-9
Appointments, Permanent Staff and Permanent Force (Appendix C) ..... 21
Appointments, Active Militia, (Appendix C) ..... 21
Certificates Granted, Officers (Appendix D) ..... 22
Certificates Granted, N.C.O's ..... 23
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec: Report of Superintendent (Appendix F) ..... 31
Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay: Report of Superintendent (Appendix G) ..... 36

Expenditure:
- Active Non-Permanent Militia, Schools of Instruction ..... 16
- Comparative Statement ..... 17-18
- Permanent Force, Pay and Allowances ..... 11-15
- War Appropriation Account, to March 31, 1918 ..... 19

Financial Statements, (Appendix A) ..... 7-19
N.C.O's Certificates Granted (Appendix D) ..... 23
Officers' Certificates Granted (Appendix D) ..... 22
Pay and Allowances, Permanent Force ..... 11-15

Permanent Force:
- Appointments to (Appendix C) ..... 21
- Pay and Allowances ..... 11-15
- Strength, changes in (Appendix B) ..... 20

Permanent Staff, Appointments to (Appendix C) ..... 21
Revenue 1917-18 ..... 16

Royal Military College:
- Report of Commandant (Appendix I) ..... 24
- Report of Board of Visitors ..... 28

Schools of Instruction, Active Militia, Expenditure ..... 16
Strength, Permanent Force (Appendix B) ..... 20
War Appropriation Account, Statement of Expenditure to March 31, 1918 ..... 19
Warrants Granted (Appendix C) ..... 21

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

# THE MILITIA COUNCIL

Year Ending March 31, 1918.

---

The following statements and reports for the year ending March 31, 1918, are submitted, viz:—

1. Financial Statements for the twelve months ending March 31, 1918. Appendix A.

2. Statement showing changes in the strength of the Permanent Force from April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918. Appendix B.

3. Statements showing: Number of officers appointed to the Permanent Staff and Force; number of officers appointed to the Active Militia (non-permanent), and the number of warrants issued during year ending March 31, 1918. Appendix C.

4. Statement of Certificates issued during the year 1917 18. Appendix D.

5. Report of the Commandant, Royal Military College, for year 1917 18. Report of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, 1918. Appendix E.

6. Reports of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec (Appendix F) for the year 1917–18 and of the Superintendent Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay (Appendix G) for the years 1916-17 and 1917–18.

E. F. JARVIS,
*Secretary, Militia Council.*

## APPENDIX A.

The following are statements showing:—

1. Appropriation Accounts.

2. Allowances paid to Active Militia in the various Districts.

3. Showing Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Force.

4. Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force.

5. Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by Stations.

6. Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O.'s and men of the Permanent Force.

7. Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O.'s and men of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by stations.

8. Expenditure on account of Officers and men of the Active (non-permanent) Militia attending Schools of Instruction.

9. Militia and Defence Revenue.

10. Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the ten years 1907-8 to 1917-18.

11. Expenditure on account of War Appropriation to March 31, 1918.

12. Table of Changes in the strength of the Permanent Force.

## STATEMENT No. 1.—Appropriation Accounts, 1917–18.

| Name of Grant. | Amount of Grant. | Expenditure. | Grant Unused. | Grant Exceeded. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Militia and Defence.* | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| Allowances, Active Militia | 80,000 00 | 70,794 14 | 9,205 86 | | |
| Annual Drill | | | | | No appropriation voted. |
| Cadet Services | 90,000 00 | 90,771 27 | | 771 27 | |
| Clothing and Necessaries | | | | | No appropriation voted. |
| Contingencies | 60,000 00 | 16,343 83 | 43,656 17 | | |
| Customs Dues | 25,000 00 | 2,211 98 | 22,788 02 | | The imports during the year were chiefly for War Service, and the duty was charged to "War Appropriation." |
| Departmental Library | 1,000 00 | 614 61 | 385 39 | | |
| Dominion Arsenal | | | | | Charged to "War Appropriation." |
| Engineer Services and Works | 565,500 00 | 364,528 47 | 200,971 53 | | (Owing to continuance of the war some permanent works estimated for were postponed.) |
| Grants to Associations and Bands | 50,000 00 | 10,258 20 | 39,741 80 | | (There were practically no bands and but few other grants were used. |
| H.Q. and District Staffs | 205,500 00 | 206,395 37 | | 895 37 | |
| Maintenance, Military Properties | 180,000 00 | 173,344 27 | 6,655 73 | | |
| Ordnance Arms, Lands, etc. | | | | | No appropriation voted |
| Permanent Force | 2,300,000 00 | 2,297,227 47 | 2,772 53 | | |
| Printing and Stationery | 70,000 00 | 69,871 10 | 128 90 | | |
| Royal Military College | 185,000 00 | 162,292 90 | 22,707 10 | | |
| Salaries and Wages | 250,000 00 | 232,912 90 | 17,087 10 | | |
| Schools of Instruction | 150,000 00 | 7,898 74 | 142,101 26 | | Owing to the war the expenses in connection with most of the classes were charged to "War Appropriation." |
| Topographic Survey | 40,000 00 | 31,406 02 | 8,593 98 | | |
| Transport and Freight | 50,000 00 | 41,306 32 | 8,693 68 | | |
| Training Areas | 200,000 00 | 68,838 30 | 131,161 70 | | (Owing to continuance of the war, most of the expenditure for permanent training areas was held in abeyance) |
| Warlike Stores | | | | | No appropriation voted. |
| | 4,502,000 00 | 3,847,015 89 | 656,650 75 | 1,666 64 | |

STATEMENT No. 1.—Appropriation Accounts, 1917-18.—*Concluded.*

| Name of Grant | Amount of Grant | Expenditure. | Grant Unused | Grant Exceeded | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| *Canada Class.* | | | | | |
| Secretary—Harold Mathews | 618 40 | 618 40 | | | |
| Walter Perrault | 943 46 | 943 46 | | | |
| [illegible] Charles Percy Lake, R.M.C. | 3,307 50 | 3,307 50 | | | |
| Hamilton Cassels | 672 06 | 672 06 | | | |
| Messenger—Hamilton Storey Craig | 125 00 | 125 00 | | | |
| Graduating expenses of [illegible] C. Adams, R.M.C. | 616 46 | 616 46 | | | |
| [illegible] E. Wood, Patrick Stuart, Halifax | 520 87 | 520 87 | | | |
| Compensation to Miss Mary Harrison for loss of furniture | 2,025 00 | 2,025 00 | | | |
| Graduating expenses of Percy A. Lake, R.M.C. | 271 67 | 271 67 | | | |
| Graduating [illegible] Mario, R.E.F. Kellogg, Medical Officer, R.M.C. | 2,628 00 | 2,628 00 | | | |
| Graduating [illegible] W. Hodgetts, R.M.C. | 807 50 | 807 50 | | | |
| M. Redmond, R.M.C. | 440 00 | 440 00 | | | |
| [illegible] C. S. M. Corbett, 13th Western Light Horse | 565 00 | 565 00 | | | |
| Gratuity on retirement of J. Ferrington, Dominion Arsenal, Quebec | 1,501 03 | 1,501 03 | | | |
| Gratuity on [illegible] J. Ferrington, M. and D. | 966 14 | 966 14 | | | |
| [illegible] Organizer Story, Que. Co. | 479 00 | 479 00 | | | |
| Militia Council, Honorarium and travelling expenses attending meetings of Council | 3,194 14 | 3,194 14 | | | |
| George M. Arthur, Commissioner Security Cheques | 189 00 | 189 00 | | | |
| | 22,670 20 | 22,670 20 | | | |
| [illegible] | | 316,669,784 96 | | | |
| *Pay list Services.* | | | | | |
| Canada Organize Staff | | | | | |
| Inspector General | | | | | |
| Adjutant General | | 18,152 22 | | | |
| Quartermaster General | | | | | |
| Master General of Ordnance | | | | | |
| Militia Pensions | | 6,057 73 | | | |
| Cadet Services | | 268 00 | | | |

| *Properties Sold.* | Balance of proceeds of sale brought for'd. from 1916-17. | Expenditure, 1917 18. | Balance of proceeds of sale to be carried forward to 1918-19 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barracks, Toronto | 144 15 | Nil | 144 15 |
| St. Helen's Island, Montreal | 19,783 10 | " | 19,783 10 |
| Fort Osborne Barracks site, Winnipeg | 62,947 27 | " | 62,947 27 |
| | 82,874 52 | | 82,874 52 |

STATEMENT No. 2.—Allowances paid to Active Militia in the various Districts during the fiscal year 1917-18.

| District | Commuted Pay and Drill Instruction | Forage and Arms | Postage | Stationery | Efficiency Grants C.O.T.C. | Refund for Stores charged as deficient or returned | Gross Amount | Less Deduction and Deficiencies | Net Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| M. D. No. 1 | 1,041 39 | 541 96 | 192 86 | | | 205 67 | 2,092 19 | 1,004 65 | 397 54 |
| " 2 | 4,878 21 | 3,183 36 | 747 25 | | | 1,731 12 | 10,139 94 | 2,044 93 | 8,095 01 |
| " 3 | 6,488 16 | 1,729 40 | 807 00 | | | 450 11 | 10,955 27 | 3,155 22 | 7,800 05 |
| " 4 | 8,705 45 | 4,645 09 | 948 00 | 5 00 | 4,542 00 | | 17,495 41 | 1,303 77 | 16,189 64 |
| " 5 | 4,064 40 | 3,430 00 | 478 00 | 4 70 | | 115 27 | 8,152 40 | 701 92 | 7,450 48 |
| " 6 | 7,528 00 | 2,850 00 | 856 50 | 27 30 | | 88 62 | 11,360 42 | 314 54 | 11,045 88 |
| " 7 | 2,255 00 | 655 00 | 279 50 | | | | 3,189 50 | 15 53 | 3,145 97 |
| " 8 | 6,480 90 | 2,810 00 | 600 00 | 20 00 | 5,835 60 | 39 80 | 15,725 30 | 2,970 98 | 12,754 32 |
| " 11 | 1,346 70 | 127 00 | 28 00 | 5 00 | | | 3,607 60 | 767 14 | 2,840 46 |
| " 12 | 155 40 | | 20 00 | | | | 171 50 | 88 11 | 83 39 |
| " 13 | | | Nil | | | | Nil | | |
| Military Headquarters | 53 40 | | 30 00 | | | | 391 40 | | 391 40 |
| Total | 44,961 31 | 20,160 52 | 4,997 11 | 62 00 | 10,377 60 | 2,630 59 | 83,158 92 | 12,364 79 | 70,794 14 |

Commuting Corps of Land Guard

STATEMENT No. 3.—Statement showing Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Force for the year 1917-18.

| Stations. | Strength All Ranks March 31, 1917. | Strength All Ranks March 31, 1918. | Pay and Allowances Officers and Warrant Officers. | Pay and Allowances N.C.Os and Men. | Total Pay and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| London | 62 | 63 | 21,587 90 | 40,270 82 | 61,858 72 |
| Toronto | 169 | 158 | 58,156 51 | 95,597 16 | 153,753 67 |
| Kingston | 170 | 137 | 59,302 33 | 78,067 30 | 137,369 63 |
| Ottawa | 372 | 434 | 79,981 48 | 258,385 68 | 338,367 16 |
| Montreal | 54 | 61 | 45,608 53 | 35,130 88 | 80,739 41 |
| St. Jean, P. Q. | 2 | | | | |
| Quebec | 269 | 259 | 73,200 80 | 138,567 03 | 211,767 83 |
| Halifax | 716 | 717 | 126,904 04 | 350,047 87 | 476,951 91 |
| St. John, N.B. | 9 | 36 | 2,546 88 | 11,071 32 | 13,618 20 |
| Winnipeg | 288 | 145 | 26,774 77 | 115,738 04 | 142,512 81 |
| Esquimalt | 297 | 271 | 40,172 66 | 183,986 83 | 224,159 49 |
| Calgary | 63 | 57 | 18,918 78 | 44,268 68 | 63,187 46 |
| Regina | 35 | 47 | 17,688 57 | 24,951 68 | 42,640 25 |
| Abroad | 5 | 6 | 2,087 45 | 1,670 35 | 3,757 80 |
| | 2,511 | 2,391 | 572,930 70 | 1,377,753 64 | 1,950,684 34 |

STATEMENT No. 4.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of Permanent Force for year ending March 31, 1918. Details of Expenditure by Corps.

| Corps | Pay | | Allowances | | | | | | | | Total Allowances | Total Pay and Allowances | Credit to Public and Refunds | Net Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ordinary | Abroad | Lodgings | Rations. | Fuel | Light | Servant. | Western | Other | Abroad | | | | |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Land Surveyors Branch | 1,291 19 | | 600 00 | 107 25 | 140 00 | 25 00 | | 241 56 | 1,252 65 | | 2,366 46 | 3,657 65 | | 3,657 65 |
| Naval Constructors Branch | 2,030 00 | | 988 25 | 606 60 | 299 65 | 85 44 | | | 1,141 94 | | 3,121 28 | 12,807 31 | 222 91 | 12,584 40 |
| Naval Architects Branch | 17,781 97 | | 3,401 80 | 1,391 50 | 927 22 | 269 16 | 175 00 | | 894 40 | | 6,959 08 | 24,740 99 | 12 20 | 24,728 79 |
| Royal Canadian Artillery | 49,442 25 | | 6,713 05 | 3,413 40 | 1,386 40 | 615 34 | 462 50 | 487 48 | 5,780 14 | | 18,859 29 | 68,101 52 | 298 17 | 67,803 35 |
| Royal Canadian Engineers | 50,003 05 | | 12,574 90 | 4,612 66 | 3,237 26 | 923 95 | 2,232 18 | 983 80 | 5,290 81 | | 29,655 56 | 82,658 61 | 3,583 82 | 78,074 79 |
| Royal Canadian Regiment | 17,658 13 | | 3,200 20 | 889 00 | 836 48 | 312 85 | 37 75 | 443 58 | 1,693 20 | | 7,413 06 | 24,471 19 | 861 27 | 23,609 92 |
| Corps Fire Arms Section Corps | 48,585 62 | | 7,959 22 | 2,809 79 | 2,139 88 | 648 72 | 1,824 39 | 179 39 | 4,477 89 | | 20,029 28 | 54,210 90 | 445 63 | 53,765 27 |
| Permanent Army Medical Corps | 26,766 67 | | 5,793 29 | 1,604 67 | 1,505 23 | 424 99 | 1,031 74 | 447 02 | 1,878 98 | | 12,685 92 | 39,454 99 | 460 30 | 38,994 69 |
| Corps Fire Arms Veterinary Corps | 9,787 91 | | 1,941 48 | 384 07 | 488 18 | 140 83 | 243 48 | 26 84 | 512 38 | | 3,736 66 | 10,523 68 | 175 38 | 10,348 30 |
| Corps Fire Arms Staff Corps | 95,329 44 | 1,068 79 | 18,562 50 | 5,766 33 | 4,969 50 | 1,376 02 | 3,450 50 | 1,235 79 | 8,071 77 | 1,018 66 | 44,452 07 | 121,850 30 | 1,873 88 | 119,976 42 |
| Corps Fire Arms Corps of Military Staff Clerks | 36,287 05 | | 9,451 93 | 2,589 82 | 2,447 95 | 681 66 | 1,658 01 | 509 50 | 3,894 23 | | 21,233 10 | 57,520 15 | 2,799 00 | 54,721 15 |
| Permanent Corps of Infantry | 24,408 69 | | 6,791 54 | 2,480 60 | 1,941 54 | 527 46 | 698 64 | 340 38 | 2,628 09 | | 15,408 25 | 39,874 94 | 853 72 | 39,021 22 |
| Permanent Corps of Cavalry | 15,289 41 | | 4,365 83 | 1,786 04 | 1,532 49 | 359 31 | 144 90 | 155 40 | 1,797 47 | | 9,870 94 | 25,160 05 | 233 66 | 25,926 39 |
| School of Signalling | 1,689 00 | | 422 47 | 361 93 | 118 80 | 33 15 | 141 25 | | 133 29 | | 995 89 | 2,684 89 | 76 50 | 2,608 39 |
| Canadian Staff Corps | 7,467 56 | | 1,552 78 | 687 11 | 430 00 | 130 03 | 455 73 | | 654 94 | | 3,916 59 | 10,554 15 | 128 70 | 10,425 45 |
| Permanent Officers & Attendants Royal Military College Kingston | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Royal Range | 1,107 00 | | 825 12 | 156 59 | 200 09 | 60 10 | 179 33 | | 158 29 | | 1,577 52 | 4,684 52 | | 4,684 52 |
| Totals .. | 381,498 10 | 1,068 79 | 84,782 74 | 29,442 76 | 22,395 67 | 6,603 51 | 12,726 40 | 5,050 74 | 40,260 47 | 1,018 66 | 202,280 95 | 584,955 84 | 12,025 14 | 572,930 70 |

STATEMENT No. 5.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of Permanent Force for year ending March 31, 1918. Details of Expenditure at each Station.

| Stations. | Pay. | | Allowances. | | | | | | | | Total Allowances. | Total Pay and Allowances. | Credit to Public and Refunds. | Net Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ordinary. | Abroad. | Lodgings. | Rations. | Fuel. | Light. | Servant. | Western. | Other. | Abroad. | | | | |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| London | 15,084 85 | | 3,543 70 | 1,322 75 | 973 93 | 314 87 | 571 01 | | 616 37 | | 7,342 63 | 22,427 48 | 839 58 | 21,587 90 |
| Toronto | 39,228 74 | | 7,877 05 | 3,315 41 | 2,174 50 | 641 07 | 1,295 75 | | 5,070 79 | | 20,374 57 | 59,603 31 | 1,446 80 | 58,156 51 |
| Kingston | 41,551 99 | | 8,899 80 | 3,044 75 | 2,481 14 | 747 48 | 1,229 00 | | 3,406 31 | | 19,808 48 | 61,360 47 | 2,058 14 | 59,302 33 |
| Ottawa | 51,953 41 | | 12,407 66 | 5,360 15 | 3,550 30 | 1,036 23 | 2,397 72 | | 6,299 70 | | 31,051 76 | 83,005 17 | 3,023 69 | 79,981 48 |
| Montreal | 30,458 67 | | 7,702 98 | 2,220 14 | 2,070 37 | 612 36 | 1,249 57 | | 2,786 44 | | 16,641 86 | 47,100 53 | 1,492 00 | 45,608 53 |
| Quebec | 52,791 13 | | 8,783 17 | 4,189 39 | 2,089 21 | 770 80 | 1,769 30 | | 4,495 62 | | 22,097 49 | 74,888 62 | 1,687 82 | 73,200 80 |
| Halifax | 89,546 53 | | 15,666 00 | 5,733 67 | 4,296 45 | 1,402 55 | 2,170 75 | | 9,117 10 | | 38,386 52 | 127,933 05 | 1,029 01 | 126,904 04 |
| St. John, N.B. | 1,568 30 | | 229 45 | 174 25 | 81 45 | 19 94 | 60 50 | | 417 19 | | 982 78 | 2,551 08 | 4 20 | 2,546 88 |
| Winnipeg | 14,518 85 | | 5,665 00 | 1,139 75 | 1,584 14 | 266 96 | 411 25 | 1,129 62 | 2,133 34 | | 12,330 05 | 26,848 91 | 74 14 | 26,774 77 |
| Esquimalt, B.C. | 25,737 01 | | 5,572 75 | 1,033 50 | 816 09 | 407 12 | 609 55 | 2,403 03 | 3,814 46 | | 14,656 50 | 40,393 51 | 220 85 | 40,172 66 |
| Regina | 9,347 99 | | 4,110 38 | 797,25 | 1,158 84 | 188 38 | 414 50 | 798 84 | 990 65 | | 8,458 84 | 17,806 83 | 118 26 | 17,688 57 |
| Calgary | 9,818 63 | | 4,324 80 | 1,111 75 | 1,119 25 | 195 75 | 547 50 | 719 25 | 1,112 50 | | 9,130 80 | 18,949 43 | 30 65 | 18,918 78 |
| England | | 1,068 79 | | | | | | | | 1,018 66 | 1,018 66 | 2,087 45 | | 2,087 45 |
| India Abroad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 381,606 10 | 1,068 79 | 84,782 74 | 29,442 76 | 22,395,67 | 6,603 51 | 12,726 40 | 5,050 74 | 40,260 47 | 1,018 66 | 202,280 95 | 584,955 84 | 12,025 14 | 572 930 70 |

STATEMENT No. 6.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and Men of the Permanent Force for the year ending March 31, 1918. Details of Expenditure by Corps.

| Corps | Pay. | | | | | Total Pay | Total Allowances. | Total pay and Allowances. | Deduct charges credited to Public. | Net Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regimental Pay. | Deferred Pay. | Proficiency, Artillery, Engineer and Corps Pay | Extra Duty Pay. | Other Credits & Sundry Grants. | | | | | |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Army Ordnance Department | 9,288 80 | 367 67 | 371 40 | 219 00 | 14 02 | 10,255 89 | 8,539 03 | 18,794 92 | 196 41 | 18,598 51 |
| Royal Canadian Dragoons Band, Cadre | 1,105 50 | .. | 72 90 | | | 1,239 40 | 1,007 90 | 2,247 30 | 1 30 | 2,246 00 |
| Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) | 26,650 20 | 38 54 | 348 65 | 611 40 | 356 26 | 28,014 05 | 34,581 17 | 62,395 22 | 1,880 56 | 60,514 66 |
| Royal Canadian Horse Artillery | 16,947 40 | 613 75 | 505 70 | 538 10 | 16 90 | 18,624 85 | 13,907 25 | 32,529 10 | 82 46 | 32,446 64 |
| Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery | 77,285 40 | 4,988 49 | 8,585 74 | 5,709 83 | 530 46 | 97,090 62 | 65,208 30 | 162,298 92 | 1,343 42 | 160,955 50 |
| Royal Canadian Engineers | 103,971 95 | 1,656 87 | 15,870 40 | 2,377 90 | 68 61 | 124,945 73 | 84,074 27 | 209,020 00 | 3,097 64 | 205,922 36 |
| Royal Canadian Regiment | 41,177 85 | 2,586 84 | 1,519 15 | 2,441 65 | 264 62 | 47,990 11 | 46,685 26 | 94,675 37 | 118 53 | 94,556 84 |
| Royal Canadian Dragoons, Cadre | 21,280 80 | 50 64 | 1,394 99 | 408 15 | .. | 23,134 49 | 14,527 59 | 37,662 08 | 26 14 | 37,635 94 |
| Canadian Army Service Corps | 76,876 40 | 1,626 09 | 18,841 00 | 3,435 20 | 129 81 | 100,911 53 | 57,724 10 | 158,635 63 | 2,195 06 | 156,440 57 |
| Permanent Army Medical Corps | 15,649 05 | 298 85 | 3,918 05 | 860 40 | 27 52 | 20,753 87 | 13,293 67 | 34,047 54 | 424 23 | 33,623 31 |
| Canadian Army Veterinary Corps | 561 50 | .. | 126 50 | 1 50 | | 689 50 | 412 27 | 1,101 77 | .. | 1,101 77 |
| Canadian Ordnance Corps | 119,274 70 | 2,596 68 | 33,662 70 | 7,753 89 | 70 48 | 163,358 45 | 155,795 97 | 319,154 42 | 1,052 43 | 318,101 99 |
| Corps of Military Staff Clerks | 64,351 45 | 137 65 | 202 92 | 1,715 75 | 20 40 | 69,408 18 | 58,922 75 | 128,330 93 | 630 80 | 127,700 13 |
| Corps of Military Staff Clerks (Cadre) B.C. | 24,499 35 | .. | .. | 4,205 80 | .. | 25,705 15 | 17,534 31 | 43,239 46 | 128 92 | 43,110 54 |
| Canadian Army Pay Corps | 18,416 00 | 53 56 | 4,185 65 | 887 65 | 105 65 | 23,648 51 | 16,869 41 | 40,517 92 | 306 32 | 40,211 60 |
| Physical Training Instructors | 1,400 30 | .. | 87 70 | .. | .. | 1,484 00 | 1,342 42 | 2,826 42 | .. | 2,826 42 |
| Musicians, Staff | 1,040 10 | .. | 21 30 | .. | .. | 1,061 40 | 1,447 50 | 2,508 90 | .. | 2,508 90 |
| Signal Corps Staff | 567 30 | .. | 18 30 | .. | .. | 585 60 | 588 71 | 1,174 31 | .. | 1,174 31 |
| Hazen Contingent | 1,670 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,670 35 | .. | 1,670 35 | .. | 1,670 35 |
| Contributions Pension Fund N.C.O's and Men re Loan (1) | 635 86 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 635 86 | .. | 635 86 | .. | 635 86 |
| Miscellaneous (2) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,071 44 | 9,071 44 | .. | 9,071 44 | .. | 9,071 44 |
| Totals | 619,694 96 | 15,015 64 | 117,731 96 | 34,157 22 | 10,676 20 | 797,275 98 | 592,261 88 | 1,389,537 86 | 11,784 22 | 1,377,753 64 |

(1) Contributions by the Dominion Government towards the pension fund of N.C.O's and men of the Regular Army on loan in Canada.
(2) Grants to Libraries, Boards, Messes, and care of Offices.

STATEMENT No. 7.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and Men of the Permanent Force for the year ending March 31, 1918.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AT EACH STATION.

| Stations. | Total Pay. | Allowances. | | | | | | | | Total Allowances. | Total Pay and Allowances. | Less charges credited to Public. | Net Pay and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Lodging. | Rations. | Fuel. | Light. | Medical. and other | Special Western. | Field. | Clothing. | | | | |
| | $ cts | $ cts | $ cts | $ cts. | $ cts | $ cts | $ cts. | $ cts | $ cts | $ cts | $ cts | $ cts | $ cts |
| London | 23,726 01 | 7,026 45 | 4,920 17 | 2,858 25 | 885 95 | 187 63 | 51 80 | 515 60 | 321 45 | 16,767 30 | 40,493 31 | 222 49 | 40,270 82 |
| Toronto | 53,689 19 | 15,911 54 | 10,719 50 | 6,544 48 | 1,954 03 | 1,862 19 | . . . . | 2,427 05 | 2,804 91 | 42,223 70 | 95,912 89 | 315 73 | 95,597 16 |
| Kingston | 44,477 31 | 12,422 70 | 8,970 00 | 5,095 44 | 1,532 45 | 1,012 18 | 30 50 | 1,906 13 | 3,070 63 | 33,950 03 | 78,427 34 | 360 04 | 78,067 30 |
| Ottawa | 152,980 93 | 38,406 95 | 27,532 50 | 18,246 80 | 5,010 96 | 5,429 49 | . | 5,551 55 | 5,442 32 | 105,620 57 | 258,601 50 | 851 68 | 257,749 82 |
| Montreal | 20,047 15 | 5,702 00 | 4,028 00 | 2,318 34 | 705 42 | 1,280 46 | . . . . | 642 60 | 606 55 | 15,283 37 | 35,330 52 | 199 64 | 35,130 88 |
| St. Johns, Que. | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . |
| Quebec | 87,699 61 | 20,992 00 | 13,069 50 | 6,767 13 | 2,804 69 | 1,921 70 | . . . . | 2,825 95 | 4,743 31 | 53,124 28 | 140,823 89 | 2,256 86 | 138,567 03 |
| Halifax | 238,850 80 | 45,047 14 | 28,996 39 | 18,172 10 | 5,143 42 | 1,228 68 | 296 50 | 6,523 10 | 10,012 42 | 115,719 75 | 354,570 55 | 4,522 68 | 350,047 87 |
| St. John, N.B. | 6,328 04 | 1,904 20 | 922 25 | 786 39 | 235 68 | 696 70 | . . . . | 208 60 | 149 19 | 4,993 01 | 11,321 05 | 249 73 | 11,071 32 |
| Winnipeg | 52,304 62 | 29,866 09 | 11,104 70 | 10,214 95 | 1,861 73 | 1,299 47 | 7,497 21 | 2,711 80 | 837 66 | 65,393 61 | 117,698 23 | 1,960 19 | 115,738 04 |
| Esquimalt | 51,153 90 | 24,807 30 | 7,777 25 | 4,806 35 | 1,491 18 | 1,270 35 | 7,031 58 | 1,596 64 | 905 24 | 49,685 89 | 100,839 79 | 413 40 | 100,426 39 |
| Victoria | 34,746 22 | 28,224 86 | 4,724 25 | 4,896 23 | 1,618 29 | 996 54 | 6,437 05 | 1,245 20 | 875 63 | 49,018 05 | 83,764 27 | 203 83 | 83,560 44 |
| Regina | 10,650 09 | 6,358 45 | 3,269 75 | 2,480 98 | 488 12 | 151 82 | 1,081 55 | 508 05 | 35 05 | 14,373 77 | 25,023 86 | 72 18 | 24,951 68 |
| Calgary | 18,315 90 | 11,817 86 | 5,722 10 | 3,997 26 | 784 88 | 762 06 | 1,990 93 | 465 10 | 568 36 | 26,108 55 | 44,424 45 | 155 77 | 44,268 68 |
| (1)*Contributions Pension Fund N.C.O's and men on Loan. | 635 86 | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | 635 86 | . . . . | 635 86 |
| (2) High Commissioner | 1,670 35 | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | . . . . | 1,670 35 | . . . | 1,670 35 |
| | 797,275 98 | 248,487 54 | 131,756 36 | 87,094 70 | 24,816 80 | 18,099 27 | 24,417 12 | 27,217 37 | 30,372 72 | 592,261 88 | 1,389,537 86 | 11,784 22 | 1,377,753 64 |

(1)* Contributions by the Dominion Government towards the Pension Fund of N.C.O's and men of the Regular Army on loan in Canada.
(2) Pay and Allowances of Officers and others undergoing courses of Instruction in Great Britain.

STATEMENT No. 8. Expenditure on account of Officers and Men, Active (non-permanent) Militia, attending Schools of Instruction, 1917-18.

(Numbers shown do not include those attending without expense to the Public.)

| Corps, etc. | Place. | Numbers Trained. | | | Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Officers. | N.C.O's, and Men. | Total. | |
| | | | | | $ cts. |
| Artillery | Halifax... | 37 | 2 | 39 | 1,627 60 |
| " | Quebec..... | 11 | | 11 | 322 00 |
| " | Esquimalt | 2 | | 2 | 174 00 |
| Infantry | Halifax | 137 | 6 | 143 | 3,658 55 |
| " | London.... | 4 | | 4 | 112 50 |
| " | Esquimalt | 6 | 6 | 12 | 100 60 |
| Medical Corps | Halifax.. | 21 | | 21 | 632 00 |
| Signalling | Halifax | 1 | | 1 | 43 00 |
| Musketry | Aldershot. | 5 | | 5 | 440 00 |
| " | Victoria..... | 23 | 24 | 47 | 592 50 |
| Totals | | 247 | 38 | 285 | 7,702 75 |

Travelling Expenses, Officers and Men, Active Militia to and from Schools of Instruction; also includes travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowance to Instructors Permanent Force:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Military District No. 1 | | Nil. |
| " No. 2 | | Nil. |
| " No. 3 | | Nil. |
| " No. 4 | | Nil. |
| " No. 5 | $ | 182 25 |
| " No. 6 | | 81 74 |
| " No. 7 | | Nil. |
| " No. 10 | | Nil. |
| " No. 11 | | Nil. |
| " No. 12 | | Nil. |
| " No. 13 | | Nil. |
| | $ | 7,966 74 |
| Deduct Expenditure 1916-17 paid from 1917-18 funds | | 112 50 |
| | $ | 7,854 24 |

## STATEMENT No. 9.—Revenue, 1917-18.

| | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| Militia Revenue | 18,228 33 |
| Royal Military College | 39 176 67 |
| Canal Revenue | 2,071 66 |
| Militia Pensions | 26,876 90 |
| | 86,377 56 |
| Sale of Ordnance and Naval Stores... | 4,382 12 |
| Militia Pensions Contributions | 6,406 43 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 7,439 78 |
| | 18,228 33 |
| Dominion Police | 768 04 |
| Canadian Government | 235 00 |

## Statement No. 10.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the Ten Years 1908-9 to 1917-18.

| | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16 | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Allowances for Drill Instruction, Care of Arms and Postage | 115,003 | 66,565 | 104,446 | 83,867 | 85,474 | 101,901 | 66,513 | 68,643 | 45,573 | 70,794 |
| Annual Drill | 1,304,796 | 796,608 | 1,089,694 | 1,169,068 | 1,719,257 | 1,830,034 | 1,875,944 | | | |
| Cadet Corps | | | | 35,947 | 93,723 | 392,207 | 327,679 | 84,972 | 80,311 | 90,771 |
| Clothing and Necessaries | 371,866 | 374,670 | 373,930 | 475,175 | 508,788 | 699,572 | 510,810 | | 39,191 | |
| Contingencies, including Guards of Honour, Escorts and Salutes | 35,010 | 30,364 | 34,979 | 39,920 | 17,674 | 49,957 | 36,557 | 31,670 | 23,214 | 16,344 |
| Customs Dues | 95,177 | 36,696 | 180,580 | 143,069 | 38,424 | 17,630 | 115,791 | 26,004 | 68,780 | 2,212 |
| Departmental Library | 1,050 | 938 | 755 | 975 | 1,010 | 1,055 | 1,113 | 985 | 641 | 615 |
| Dominion Arsenal | 275,936 | 259,524 | 280,034 | 236,790 | 325,863 | 358,315 | 265,262 | 299,678 | 29,924 | |
| Engineer Services | 316,819 | 271,807 | 353,966 | 187,222 | 791,895 | 1,452,729 | 1,111,195 | 690,755 | 395,895 | 364,529 |
| Grants towards construction of City Regimental Armouries | | | 65,000 | | 12,000 | | | | | |
| Grants to Artillery and Rifle Associations and to Regimental Bands | 51,085 | 53,187 | 54,985 | 56,270 | 64,315 | 79,506 | 73,605 | 17,878 | 7,981 | 10,278 |
| Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances | 2,513 | 2,375 | 3,970 | 2,551 | 2,170 | 4,300 | 15,190 | 500 | | |
| Maintenance of Military Properties | 75,960 | 74,057 | 79,961 | 80,937 | 88,925 | 107,214 | 209,231 | 175,053 | 164,156 | 173,344 |
| Pay of Inspector General and Military Members of Militia Council (Statutory) | 21,600 | 21,600 | 21,600 | 21,600 | 21,600 | 21,600 | 15,161 | 18,450 | 18,290 | 18,152 |
| Pay of Headquarters Staff | 57,732 | 52,717 | 59,589 | 65,178 | 78,617 | 74,002 | 72,050 | 71,956 | 84,766 | 93,998 |
| Pay of Division and District Staffs | 74,860 | 84,719 | 76,430 | 99,300 | 115,844 | 123,772 | 107,410 | 109,241 | 123,536 | 112,397 |
| Permanent Force—Pay, Provisions, and Supplies | 1,787,851 | 1,758,005 | 1,845,386 | 1,946,636 | 2,200,183 | 2,198,453 | 2,114,493 | 2,116,245 | 2,396,183 | 2,297,228 |
| Printing and Stationery | 43,704 | 39,999 | 60,003 | 53,489 | 59,828 | 72,209 | 69,880 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 69,871 |
| Royal Military College | 108,496 | 95,934 | 127,036 | 134,949 | 131,241 | 149,039 | 153,987 | 135,685 | 147,570 | 162,293 |
| Salaries and Wages of Civil Employees | 95,703 | 79,822 | 153,018 | 155,615 | 170,700 | 197,823 | 243,936 | 232,797 | 295,801 | 232,913 |
| Schools of Instruction, Pay of Active Militia attending | 32,183 | 50,967 | 80,007 | 70,041 | 77,765 | 97,847 | 164,669 | 178,898 | 81,384 | 7,899 |
| Topographical Survey | 28,414 | 23,110 | 26,260 | 24,714 | 35,055 | 39,059 | 35,038 | 25,410 | 31,271 | 31,406 |
| Transport and Freight | 112,313 | 101,634 | 124,281 | 138,230 | 175,041 | 199,215 | 208,774 | 60,567 | 43,923 | 11,306 |
| Warlike Stores | 231,998 | 342,406 | 334,548 | 531,332 | 683,080 | 703,375 | 495,867 | | 15,753 | .. |
| Coronation Contingents | | | | 134,835 | | | | | | |
| Training Areas | | | | | | | 234,592 | 233,085 | 224,623 | 68,848 |
| Miscellaneous Small Votes | 350 | 600 | 6,318 | 21,047 | 17,202 | 6,508 | | .. | .. | 2,670 |
| Expenditure under the six following sub-heads was charged to Capital Account up to 1909-10 inclusive and to Revenue since then— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance, Ammunition, Tents, Wagons and Equipment generally excepting Clothing, Saddlery and Harness | 612,997 | 323,281 | 370,469 | 649,276 | 572,486 | 967,801 | 593,167 | .. .. | | |
| Saddlery and Harness | 110,984 | 47,427 | 103,753 | 6,713 | 942 | 103,732 | 146,066 | .. .. | .. | |

STATEMENT No. 10.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the Ten Years 1908-9 to 1917-18.—*Concluded.*

| | 1908-9 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1917-18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Canadian Militia (including 10% Militia Bonus) | 77,858 | 204,770 | 150,220 | 110,468 | 100,000 | 217,419 | 219,077 | | | |
| Royal Military College (including Militia Bonus) | 87,478 | 561,123 | 585,190 | 419,937 | 552,073 | 640,613 | 478,543 | | | |
| Dominion Arsenal (including Militia Bonus) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction of new Rifle Ranges | 126,030 | 63,369 | 162,773 | 183,703 | 341,208 | 51,247 | 29,216 | | | |
| Total Ordinary Expenditure, Land, etc. | 1,245,547 | 1,299,970 | 1,372,402 | 1,370,097 | 1,566,709 | 1,980,805 | 1,466,069 | | | |
| Total Militia Expenditure | 6,484,809 | 5,921,314 | 6,909,211 | 7,579,884 | 9,112,376 | 10,998,162 | 9,991,817 | 4,681,502 | 4,301,785 | 3,887,838 |
| War (estimated) | | | | | | | 58,176,614 | 160,433,416 | 298,291,031 | 316,669,785 |
| Add for Cost Plant—Statutory and recoverable from Municipalities | | 58,617 | 15,678 | 721 | 78 | 187,857 | 68,809 | | | |
| Dominion Parliament Square Account | | | 63,029 | 2,014 | 148,889 | 45 | 87,768 | 0 25 | | |
| Wascana Diversion Storage Account | | | 123,000 | | 147,053 | | | | | |
| Point St. Charles Armoury | | | 17,500 | | | | | | | |
| Memorial Chamber Account | | | | | 180,000 | | 217 | | | |
| Treasury of Trust Funds, Public Works Department | | | | | 940 | 221,849 | 19,722 | | | |
| Other Consolidated Services | 101,039 | 126,726 | 139,732 | 137,251 | 146,718 | 157,187 | 168,545 | 172,534 | 173,798 | 183,148 |
| Other Consolidated Contingencies | 13,884 | 13,500 | 10,080 | 11,962 | 22,029 | 27,997 | 20,216 | 28,351 | 19,488 | 3,199 |
| Total Civil Government | 114,923 | 140,226 | 140,818 | 149,214 | 168,747 | 185,434 | 188,761 | 200,885 | 193,286 | 186,347 |
| Revenue (receipts): | | | | | | | | | | |
| Militia | 29,791 | 31,783 | 44,259 | 59,829 | 51,359 | 36,641 | 64,831 | 192,300 | 90,164 | 18,228 |
| Canteen | 130 | 2,742 | 1,390 | 1,804 | 2,691 | 1,790 | 1,625 | 41,318 | 11,949 | 2,072 |
| Royal Military College | 28,019 | 29,154 | 31,650 | 34,286 | 36,785 | 36,817 | 42,047 | 35,142 | 41,646 | 39,177 |
| Pensions Act, 1901 | 21,196 | 21,742 | 23,347 | 25,209 | 28,393 | 30,714 | 27,282 | 23,513 | 25,495 | 26,877 |
| Total Revenue | 79,136 | 85,421 | 100,646 | 121,130 | 119,228 | 105,962 | 125,785 | 292,273 | 169,254 | 86,354 |

## STATEMENT No. 11.—War Appropriation.—Statement of Expenditure in Canada and Overseas for the Year ended March 31, 1918.

| Particulars. | Expended in Canada. | Expended Overseas. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Clothing (except boots) | 217,111 56 | 1,369,321 33 | 1,586,432 89 |
| Boots and repairs to boots | 282,784 78 | 329,132 69 | 611,917 47 |
| Necessaries (Kit bags and articles of kit) | 74,309 51 | 126,170 77 | 200,480 28 |
| Accoutrements | 23,504 14 | 679,218 88 | 702,723 02 |
| Binoculars, telescopes, prismatic compasses, etc. | 144,734 07 | 48,852 25 | 193,586 32 |
| Saddlery and horse equipment | 31,914 62 | 109,070 15 | 140,984 77 |
| Motor Trucks, ambulances and other vehicles | 841,929 38 | 1,212,221 69 | 2,054,151 07 |
| Ross Rifle Co., (rifles and bayonets) | | | |
| Ross Rifle Co. expropriation | 351,605 71 | | 351,605 71 |
| Dominion Rifle Factory | 92,701 41 | | 92,701 41 |
| Machine Guns and Spare Parts | 877,626 36 | | 877,626 36 |
| Vickers Ltd. (Gun equipment) | | | |
| Stores (furniture, bedding, utensils, etc) | 812,779 20 | 160,899 45 | 973,678 65 |
| Total for Equipment | 3,751,000 74 | 4,034,887 21 | 7,785,887 95 |
| Dominion Arsenal (from War Vote) | 1,199,370 40 | | 1,199,370 40 |
| Lindsay Arsenal (supplies) | 997,703 11 | | 997,703 11 |
| Dominion Cartridge Co. (Ammunition) | 441,758 93 | | 441,758 93 |
| Ammunition from other sources | 162,406 03 | 1,861,066 04 | 2,023,472 07 |
| Total Ammunition and Material | 2,801,238 47 | 1,861,066 04 | 4,662,304 51 |
| Lindsay Arsenal Construction | 313,485 36 | | 313,485 36 |
| Borden Camp Land | 216,005 12 | | 216,005 12 |
| Total Land and Buildings | 529,490 48 | | 529,490 48 |
| Pay and Allowances (includes subsistence, rations and Assigned Pay) | 80,468,381 91 | 99,279,044 49 | 179,747,426 40 |
| Maintenance of troops in France | | 73,000,000 00 | 73,000,000 00 |
| Separation Allowance | 21,496,229 78 | 6,456,747 96 | 27,952,977 74 |
| Outfit Allowances | 297,740 85 | 895,228 41 | 1,192,969 26 |
| Engineer Services and Works | 792,639 28 | 199,937 17 | 992,576 45 |
| Purchase of Remounts, expenses of purchasers, etc. | 6,880 42 | 820,325 33 | 813,444 91 |
| Drugs and Surgical Instruments | 351,466 97 | 579,770 25 | 931,237 22 |
| Travelling and Transport—Ocean | 3,743,202 35 | 1,190 28 | 3,744,392 63 |
| Travelling and Transport—Land | 4,294,397 53 | 205,264 65 | 4,499,662 18 |
| Forage and Stabling | 401,891 32 | 1,053,090 07 | 1,454,981 39 |
| Pay, etc of Censors | 82,920 30 | | 82,920 30 |
| Pay of Civil employees | 2,549,533 08 | 675,957 85 | 3,225,490 93 |
| Rent, water, fuel and light | 1,083,425 56 | 1,442,614 92 | 2,526,040 48 |
| Funeral Expenses | 34,855 15 | 19,124 22 | 53,979 37 |
| Recruiting (Medical examination, attestation and advertising) | 16,137 30 | | 16,137 30 |
| Telegrams, telephones (including rental) cablegrams and postage | 319,684 10 | 272,558 33 | 592,242 43 |
| Printing and Stationery | 899,705 29 | 215,176 93 | 1,114,882 22 |
| Customs Dues | 73,852 99 | | 73,852 99 |
| Conservancy and Contingencies | 180,680 49 | 77,020 86 | 257,701 35 |
| British Recruiting Mission, U.S.A. | 127,313 25 | | 127,313 25 |
| British and Foreign Governments | * 1,291,873 22 | | 1,291,873 22 |
| Total Miscellaneous Payments | 118,499,050 30 | 185,193,051 72 | 303,692,102 02 |
| Total for year | 125,580,779 99 | 191,089,004 97 | 316,669 784 96 |
| Expended prior to 1st April, 1917. | 340,763,206 78 | 171,137,853 85 | 511,901,060 63 |
| Total | $466,343,986 77 | $362,226,858 82 | $ 828,570,845 59 |

*This does not include sums aggregating $3,754,000.00 due from British and Foreign Governments on account of issues from Ordnance Stores and proportionate charges for supplies to mixed camps, etc.

## APPENDIX B.

The following table shows the changes in the strength of the Permanent Force from April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.

| Corps | Officers, Average Strength 1-4-17 | N.C.O.'s and Men, effective 1-4-17 | Increase during Year: Transferred from other Corps | Increase during Year: Enlisted | Increase during Year: Rejoined Ranks | Increase during Year: Reported Deaths | Decreases during the Year: Discharge: By purchase | Discharge: Expiry of Term | Discharge: Ill-health | Discharge: Misconduct | Discharge: Medically unfit | Discharge: Other causes | Deserted | Deceased | Transferred to other Corps | Promoted from Ranks | Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men, Effective 31-3-18: Officers | Warrant Officers | N.C.O.'s and Men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Canadian Dragoons | 9 | 85 | 3 | 9 | | 1 | | | | | 6 | 2 | | | 12 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 92 |
| Royal Canadian Dragoons, Inf. Corps | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) | 7 | 193 | 1 | 139 | | 2 | 1 | | 55 | | 14 | 84 | 13 | 1 | 139 | | 5 | 6 | 96 |
| Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) Inf. Corps | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Royal Canadian Horse Artillery | 9 | 45 | | 23 | | | | 10 | | | | 1 | | | 9 | | | 2 | |
| Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery | 24 | 324 | 17 | 243 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 22 | | 1 | 33 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 243 |
| Royal Canadian Engineers | 22 | 374 | 13 | 106 | | 3 | | 10 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 32 | 17 | 1 | 21 | | 2 | 18 | 276 |
| Royal Canadian Regiment | 22 | 374 | 9 | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | |
| Royal Canadian Regiment, Inf. Corps | 22 | 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | |
| Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps | 7 | 250 | 9 | 10 | | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 16 | | 2 | 7 | 75 |
| Permanent Army Medical Corps | 3 | 70 | 10 | | | | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 17 | | 3 | 1 | 70 |
| Canadian Pharmaceutical Army Medical Establishment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Canadian Ordnance Corps | 3 | 117 | 3 | 59 | 1 | | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 14 | | 2 | 3 | | 3 | 5 | 59 |
| Canadian Army Pay Corps | 4 | 47 | | 32 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 32 |
| Canadian Military Staff Clerks | 5 | 49 | 9 | 33 | | | | | | | | 4 | | | 5 | | 2 | 17 | 33 |
| Corps of Military Staff Clerks (Interpreters Section) | | 37 | | 33 | | | | 1 | | | | 10 | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 33 |
| Provincial Transport Establishment | | 4 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mounted Staff | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Canadian Staff | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Military Officers seconded for duty | 7 | | 57 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 115 | | |
| Officers and N.C.O.'s in Civil Employment | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Officers and N.C.O.'s on Strength from Outside Areas | 12 | 8 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | 2 | | 2 |
| Totals | 385 | 2,126 | 149 | 485 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 29 | 45 | 15 | 67 | 232 | 40 | 9 | 290 | 5 | 386 | 123 | 1,982 |
| | 2,511 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,391 | | |

Instructional Officers, Supernumerary Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Force are paid from other than "Permanent Force Pay" and are not included in the above statement. 2 Officers and 2 N.C.O.'s and Men are paid from the Royal Military College and 1 N.C.O. and men are paid from Superannuation Account. Average strength maintained during fiscal year 1917-18 was 2,345.

## APPENDIX C.

### Annual Return of Appointments to Permanent Staff and Permanent Force, April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918

| | |
|---|---|
| Permanent Staff | 1 |
| Royal Canadian Dragoons | Nil. |
| Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) | Nil. |
| Royal Canadian Artillery | 3 |
| Royal Canadian Engineers | 3 |
| Corps of Military Staff Clerks | 1 |
| Permanent Army Medical Corps | 1 |

### Annual Return of Appointments to the Active Militia, April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cavalry | 13 |
| Artillery | 27 |
| Engineers | 50 |
| Corps of Guides | |
| Canadian Officers Training Corps | 21 |
| Infantry | 167 |
| Canadian Army Service Corps | 13 |
| Army Medical Corps | 411 |
| Nursing Sisters, A.M.C. | 743 |
| Canadian Army Dental Corps | 77 |
| Canadian Army Veterinary Corps | 33 |
| Canadian Postal Corps | 2 |
| Canadian Ordnance Corps (Non-Permanent) | 1 |
| Corps of School Cadets Instructors | 8 |
| Canadian Militia, General List | 58 |
| Temporary Appointments, General List | 295 |
| Reserve of Officers | 11 |
| Reserve Militia | 41 |
| Total | 1,971 |

### Warrants Granted During the Period April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.

| | |
|---|---|
| Granted | 26 |
| Temporary | 8 |

## APPENDIX D.

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES GRANTED OFFICERS BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1917, AND MARCH 31, 1918.

| Name of Corps and Rank of Officers | Cavalry | | | Artillery | | | Infantry | | | R.M.C. | C.O.T.C. | | | Engineers | | | C. of Guides | | | Army Medical Corps | | | | C.A.S.C. | | | C.A.V.C. | | | C.A.D.C. | | Chaplains | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P.S. | Retired | Other | P.S. | Retired | Other | P.S. | Retired | Other | Captains | P.S. | Retired | Other | P.S. | Retired | Other | P.S. | Retired | Other | P.S. | Retired | Other | Nursing Sisters | P.S. | Retired | Other | P.S. | Retired | Other | Captains | Other | C. of C. | |
| [illegible] | | | 1 | | | 3 | | | 3 | 9 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | | | | | | 3 | | | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | 6 | 11 | 2 | 1 | | 13 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 17 | | 6 | 21 | 38 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | 11 | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | 20 | 26 | 17 | | 4 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 23 | | 18 | 27 | 15 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 161 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 4 | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 12 | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | 15 | | | 3 | | | 24 | | | | 2 | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | 6 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 35 | | | 3 | 1 | | | 41 | | | 4 | | 3 | 27 | | | | 12 | | | | 6 | 4 | | |
| [illegible] | | | 6 | | | 11 | | 1 | 37 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 13 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 28 | 34 | 82 | 9 | 44 | 108 | 14 | 184 | 417 | 1 | 19 | 31 | 21 | 4 | 8 | 101 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 167 | 63 | 30 | 1 | 10 | 40 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 29 | 1,720 |

# APPENDIX E.

## Return of N.C.O's Certificates Gained at Schools of Instruction April 1, 1917 and March 31, 1918.

| School. | Privates and Bombardiers. | Corporals. | Sergeants. | S/Sergeants. | Q.M.S. | Tprs. and Buglers. | Physical and Bayonet Training | Equitation. | Cookery. | Caretaker. | Musketry. | Signallers. | Physical Training, Grade "B". | Artificers. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cavalry | | 22 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | 31 |
| Artillery | 20 | 26 | 25 | | | 38 | | | | 1 | | | | 189 | 299 |
| Engineers | | | 119 | | | | | | | | | | | | 119 |
| Infantry | | 274 | 959 | 1 | | | 376 | | | | | | | | 1,610 |
| A. S. C | | | 27 | | 13 | | | 3 | 329 | | | | | | 372 |
| A.M.C | | 1 | 14 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 17 |
| Musketry | | | | | | | | | | | 96 | | | | 96 |
| Signalling | | | | | | | | | | | | 327 | | | 327 |
| Physical Training | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,581 | | 3,581 |
| [illegible] Totals | 20 | 323 | 1,153 | 1 | 15 | 38 | 376 | 3 | 329 | 1 | 96 | 327 | 3,581 | 189 | 6,452 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Military District No. | 1, London | 364 |
| " | 2, Toronto | 1,209 |
| " | 3, Kingston | 302 |
| " | 4, Montreal | 411 |
| " | 5, Quebec | 11 |
| " | 6, Halifax | 1,428 |
| " | 7, St. John | Nil. |
| " | 10, Winnipeg | 513 |
| " | 11, Victoria | 817 |
| " | 12, Regina | 474 |
| " | 13, Calgary | 423 |
| | Grand Total | 6,452 |

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1917-1918.

## SPECIAL WAR COMMISSIONS

Sixty-one Gentlemen Cadets were granted Commissions during the year 1917 and thirty-five enlisted. Of the latter 95% have already been successful in winning Commissions.

Since the 4th August, 1914 and up to date 358 Commissions have been granted to Gentlemen Cadets in residence at the College during that period.

A list of Decorations awarded to the R.M.C. and totalled to the end of April this year is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| V.C. | 1 |
| [illegible] | 3 |
| [illegible] | 54 |
| K.C.M.G. | 2 |
| [illegible] | 36 |
| D.S.O. | 106 |
| [illegible] | |
| M.C. | 88 |
| [illegible] | |
| [illegible] | 1 |
| K.C.S.I. | 1 |
| C.S.I. | 1 |
| C.I.E. | 1 |
| Kaiser-I-Hind | 1 |
| M.V.O. | 1 |
| [illegible] | 50 |
| [illegible] | 300 |

Several Officers have in addition been mentioned two, three, or four times.

The above list is the greatest tribute that can be paid to the graduates and ex-Cadets of this College.

Reference to this magnificent record would be incomplete without a special mention of the services of Major W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O. and Bar, M.C., who left the R.M.C. in 1914, and whose work in the Royal Flying Corps has made him famous throughout the Empire. Major Bishop visited the College on the 6th October, 1917, and received an ovation from the Gentlemen Cadets.

## DISCIPLINE.

As usual, the discipline of the College is excellent.

The "esprit de corps" of the Gentlemen Cadets maintains its highest standard.

I take this opportunity of bringing to notice the good work of the Cadet N.C.O.'s and the [illegible] Staff in this respect.

## [illegible]

In August, 1917, out of [illegible] successful [illegible] 96 graduates, 83 joined the College, making the total in residence at the commencement of the term 120. Of these, 3 were discharged as Medically Unfit, 2 at their parents' request, 14 enlisted into the Royal Air Force, and one into the Tank Battalion.

Early this year, the Junior half of the Army Class of 24 finished their course and left to take Commissions.

The present total of Gentlemen Cadets in residence is now 76, and of these some 31 will be eligible for Commissions in July next.

SUPERIOR STAFF.

On the 1st October, 1917, Major C. S. Hanson, C.F.A., was taken on the strength of the College as an Instructor.

Having served at the front, and being himself a graduate of the College, I have found his services most valuable.

On the 6th January, this year, Captain B. F. Rhodes, M.C., Royal Field Artillery, having become medically fit, asked, and obtained permission, to return again to the front.

During his time at the College Captain Rhodes took a keen interest in the Gentlemen Cadets and I take this opportunity of thanking him for his services.

To replace the late Professor J. M. Lanos as Professor of French, the assistance of the French Government was obtained and they very kindly nominated Monsieur G. Vattier to the position and he is expected to arrive shortly.

It was with the very deepest regret that the College heard of the death of Professor J. M. Lanos on the 19th July, 1917, shortly after his return from Active Service in France.

Professor Lanos was deservedly popular and his untimely death, brought about by his strong sense of duty to his native country, was a personal loss to all ranks of the College.

On the 30th April, this year, Lieut.-Colonel L. W. Mulloy, Instructor of Military History, left the Staff. Lieut.-Colonel Mulloy, since the early stages of the war, has been employed in the interests of recruiting for which his fine record in the South African campaign eminently suited him.

On the 1st May, this year, Major A. D. Fisken, M.C., 20th Battalion, C.E.F., was attached to the College to help in the Instruction of Tactics and Trench Warfare.

Major Fisken is a graduate of this College; has been overseas for three years and been wounded three times. His practical experience will be of the very greatest value to the Gentlemen Cadets.

Again I have to express my best thanks to all members of the Staff, both Superior and Subordinate, and especially to the Director of Studies, Professor I. E. Martin, for their never failing readiness to help and co-operate with me at all times and in all matters relative to the efficiency and welfare of the Gentlemen Cadets and the College in general.

SUBORDINATE STAFF.

On the 7th November, 1917, Coy. Sergt.-Major Batt, Royal Fusiliers, reported for duty as Instructor in Drill and Gymnastics to replace Coy. Sergt.-Major B. Shuter, Coldstream Guards, returned to duty.

On the 10th May the following N.C.O.'s Instructors reported for duty at the College:

No. 153, C.S.M. F. Spanton, D.C.M., A.G.S.
No. 64917, Sergt. J. Scales, D.C.M., R.F.A.
No. 20798, Corpl. A. Midleton, R.E.

All three are members of the original seven Divisions of the British Expeditionary Force and are in possession of the "1914 Star."

They have seen considerable active service at the front and their services will be most valuable to the College.

I am glad to say that several of the old College servants, who enlisted during the early part of the war and who have since been invalided out, have returned and taken over their former positions in accordance with the promise I made them at the time of their departure.

PENSION SCHEME, CIVIL STAFF.

The necessity for a pension for members of the Civil Staff on retirement has, I understand, been recognized and a scheme to finally adjust the matter is now receiving attention.

As I mentioned in my report of last year, such a scheme is the logical supplement to our schedule of pay by which we hope to induce suitable men to assume the duties of posts now presently to be filled and to do justice to those at present on the Staff when the time comes for their retirement.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

On the 1st April, Nursing Sister A. A. Wright was attached to the Medical Staff of the College.

Sister Wright has served overseas and her appointment to the College will be of the very greatest benefit to the Gentlemen Cadets.

## Statistics of Physical Development of Cadets

Average Individual Increases since last Measurement.

| Recruit Class. — Date of Inspection. | No. in Class | Average Age | Height. | Weight. | Chest. | Forearm. | Upper Arm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24th Aug., 1917 | 81 | 17·8 | 5 7½ | 135 | 31·4<br>35 | 10·2 | 11·2 |
| 19th Dec., 1917 | 79 | 18 | 5 7¾ | 141 | 31·6<br>35·6 | 10·4 | 11·4 |
| Gain, 4 months | | | ¼ | 6 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 1st May, 1918..... | 76 | 18·4 | 5 7¾ | 143½ | 32·2<br>36 | 10·6 | 11·6 |
| Gain, 4 months | | | ¼ | 2½ | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| Total gain, 8 months..... | | | ½ | 8½ | 1 | ½ | ½ |

RIDING.

The Riding Instruction and the progress made by the Gentlemen Cadets continue to be most satisfactory under the very able guidance of Major W. F. Ingpen.

The personnel of the Riding Establishment have carried out their duties satisfactorily and the horses, harness, stables, etc., are in a very high state of efficiency.

R.M.C. REGULATIONS.

Revised Regulations have been published covering the amendments which have been made from time to time.

I still hope that the question of the duration of the College Course being made a four, instead of a three years' one, will be carefully considered.

Such a measure would necessitate the lowering of the existing minimum age limit to 15 years instead of 16 years on the 1st January of the year of the examination.

The many arguments in favour of this scheme considerably outweigh, I consider, the disadvantages.

MESSING.

Owing to the rise in price of the various items of food, the daily cost of the Cadets' Messing was raised from sixty to sixty-five cents.

Mrs. Douglas, who is in charge of the kitchen, and her staff continue to give the greatest satisfaction.

INDOOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Many indoor improvements to the College in the way of painting and renovating have been carried out.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught very kindly obtained for the College very fine autograph photographs of Their Majesties, the King and Queen. They have been suitably framed and are now hung in the Cadets' Mess Room.

The needs of the College itself are most carefully and capably looked after by the District Officer of Engineers, Lieut. F. Vokes, R.C.E.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION OF THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.

Immediately after the disaster at Halifax, and when it was known that the Royal Naval College had been rendered useless, it was at once the wish of the Royal Military College to do all in their power to give assistance to their sister Institution.

Owing to the fact that the Army Class had just graduated previous to the disaster, it became possible for Militia Headquarters to offer accommodation, as a purely temporary measure, to the Staff and Cadets of the Naval College here.

The Staff and Cadets arrived on the 12th February this year thereby once more, after a period of over a hundred years, connecting the Royal Navy with the old site of the Naval Dockyard of 1812.

VISITORS.

Many graduates and ex-cadets from Overseas have visited the College the last year. Lord and Lady Aberdeen paid a visit on the 29th July, 1917.

On the 22nd February, this year, Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill very kindly gave away Athletic and Aquatic prizes to the Gentlemen Cadets of the College.

Dr. Prince and Colonel Winter, Headquarters Staff, Ottawa, delivered lectures to the Cadets on the 22nd February and 10th April this year, respectively.

His Worship the Mayor of Toronto has been a frequent visitor. Through his kindness the Cadets were able to witness the work of the Light, Bantam, and Welter Weight Boxing Champions of Canada, at the Assault-at-Arms held in the College Gymnasium on the 24th April last.

C. N. PERREAU

COLONEL,
General Staff,
Commandant, Royal Military College of Canada.

Kingston, 1st May, 1918.

# ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, 1918.

The Board assembled at the Royal Military College on Wednesday the 22nd day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

*Chairman*—The Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.

*Members*—Major-General Sir W. D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O., etc.,
The Rt. Rev. John Farthing, Bishop of Montreal,
Hon. Lt.-Col. The Rev. Monsignor Dauth,
Mr. George Galt,
Colonel Clyde Caldwell (for Chief of the General Staff),
Colonel A. Z. Palmer, C.M.G. (Ex-Cadet R.M.C.).

*Secretary*—Major William Baty (for Colonel C. S. MacInnes, C.M.G., D.A.G).

The following members were unavoidably absent:—

Hon. Colonel R. A. Falconer, K.C.M.G., M.A., etc.,
Major-General W. G. Gwatkin, C.B., C.M.G., Chief of the General Staff,
C. A. Magrath, Esq.

The Board assembled at the College at 3.30 p.m. on the date mentioned, and were there met by the Commandant and members of the Staff, Military and Civil.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The Board desire to draw attention to the splendid record being maintained by the Graduates of the Royal Military College in the war, which is evidenced by the large number of decorations won by ex-cadets. It is felt that mention should be made of the achievement of Major W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., whose work in the Royal Air Force reflects great credit on the College.

A matter to which the Board desire to draw attention, although it is understood that steps are being taken to remedy the condition, is the total inadequacy of the present [illegible] accommodation. The Board wish to emphasize the very urgent need of extra accommodation in this respect. The present arrangement is insufficient for the needs of the gentlemen cadets at present attending the College. Any increase in the number would mean that the training would suffer in consequence, more especially that part of the study essential in the general education of the cadet, but of the utmost importance to those being trained for participation in the present war, namely, science.

## PENSION TO CIVIL MEMBERS OF THE STAFF.

The matter of granting Pension to Civil Members of the Staff has been again brought forward for consideration. From representations made, it would appear that this matter has received attention subsequent to recommendation made by the Board last year, and that it is proposed to enlarge the Militia Pension Act to embrace members of the Superior Civil Staff at the Royal Military College.

The Board recommend and urge the necessity of the early adoption of some adequate pension scheme. It would appear that the Royal Military College should be in a position to command the services of men of outstanding Educational ability for its instructional staff, and should also be in a position to retire the Members of its staff, in order to promote efficiency.

The Board, therefore, submit and recommend that the Militia Pension Act be amended by an addition thereto to the following effect:—

> "And on a like basis of calculation same Pension Allowance should be extended to the Director of Studies, Professors, Assistant Professors and Instructors at the Royal Military College."

RE ADOPTION OF FOUR YEARS' COURSE.

The recommendation of the Commandant that the four years' course be re-adopted was discussed. In support of the recommendation for the extended period, it is stated that the present course of three years is considered inadequate in length of time to cover the present syllabus, and that the proposed educational facilities for practical work, especially in Applied Mechanics, makes the lengthened course all the more necessary. Also by giving the fourth year, the additional time could be used for specializing on either Military or Civil subjects. In the case of the latter the time could be devoted to whatever subject is to be taken up by the Gentlemen Cadet after Graduation. Another reason for the re-adoption of the four years' course is that the Diploma on Graduation should be the equivalent of Diplomas granted by the Universities of Canada.

QUARTERS.

The appropriation of the sixteen Servants' Quarters for conversion into eight Quarters for Members of the Staff.

The Commandant recommends that the present Servants' Quarters on the College grounds be converted into eight quarters for members of the Staff. In making his recommendation, the Commandant states that the present situation is that quarters are not being provided for all of the servants, as some have to be placed on subsistence and live outside the College. There is not sufficient accommodation in the College for the Members of the Superior Staff, many of whom have to find quarters in Kingston. This entails a great hardship as Members of the Superior Staff are required to be in attendance at the College at uncertain hours in the performance of their duties. The residence at the College of the Members of the Superior Staff is more essential than the Servants in the interests of discipline and economy. The conversion of the existing quarters into Officers' Quarters could be done without a great deal of expense to the public.

The Board agree with the Commandant, and recommend that the Servants' Quarters be appropriated for Officers' Quarters with as little delay as possible.

ENGAGEMENT OF LANDSCAPE ENGINEER TO PREPARE PLAN FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF COLLEGE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

It was submitted to the Board that the Service of a Landscape Engineer be obtained to formulate a scheme for the laying out of the College grounds for future developments. The Board decided that it was inadvisable to recommend action at the present time, and that the matter be left in abeyance.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The physical work performed by the Gentlemen Cadets is worthy of mention, which is not only evidence of the careful training, but also good all round development. The absence of apparatus work was noticeable, most of the exercises performed being free movements.

DISCIPLINE.

The Board wish to report that the high standard of discipline has been maintained, there being no serious offences to report for the past year.

EQUITATION.

The riding of the Gentlemen Cadets was very good and showed careful instruction in this very necessary part of the work.

MESSING.

The messing is very good. There were no complaints made. The Board inspected the Mess Room and Kitchen and found everything extremely neat and clean. The Commandant expresses himself as being quite satisfied with the present staff in charge of messing arrangements.

The Commandant reports that owing to the increase of various items of food that the daily cost of Cadets messing has been raised from 60 to 65 cents.

DRILL.

A Trench Raid was performed by the Gentlemen Cadets, which appeared to have been carefully planned and was very well carried out. To add realism, the Commandant obtained the assistance of two aeroplanes from the Royal Air Force, which acted as hostile air craft, and carried out bombing during the attack.

STAFF.

The Commandant expresses himself as very well satisfied with the assistance given him by the Staff under his charge. The Board concur in this and wish to add that in their opinion a large measure of the success obtained, and the excellent discipline which prevails at the College, must be attributed to the painstaking work of the Commandant, to whom credit is also due for the excellent records being maintained of all matters of interest, which in any way concern the College during the present war.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SHAUGHNESSY,

*Chairman, Board of Visitors.*

W. D. OTTER, Major-General.

JOHN, MONTREAL,

GASPARD DAUTH, Lt.-Colonel,

GEORGE GALT,

A. CLYDE CALDWELL, Colonel.

A. Z. PALMER, Colonel.

*Members Board of Visitors.*

# APPENDIX F.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1918.

The Superintendent of The Dominion Arsenal reports as follows:—

### EMPLOYEES.

The average number of employees throughout the year was 778.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

1. Appropriation Account.
2. Details of Net Expenditure.
3. Assets and Liabilities.
4. Capital Account.
5. Indirect Expenditure.

## DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC.

### APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1917-18.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Credits | $ 1,346,493 41 | |
| Credit for Headquarters' erroneous charge | 3 10 | |
| Refunds | 13,708 86 | |
| | | $ 1,360,205 37 |
| Net expenditure | $ 1,314,063 39 | |
| Headquarter's erroneous charge | 3 10 | |
| Balance in Bank deposited to the credit of the Receiver General on March 31, 1918 | 46,101 05 | |
| Cash balance deposited to the credit of the Receiver General on March 31, 1918 | 37 83 | |
| | | $ 1,360,205 37 |

### DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE, 1917-18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wages | $ 453,344 41 |
| Wages, "Special Service" | 7,518 00 |
| Salaries | 23,241 84 |
| Material | 779,466 82 |
| Travelling expenses | 950 30 |
| Freight | 1,613 60 |
| Equipment, general (pulleys, hangers, etc.) | 5,497 65 |
| Printing and Stationery | 1,832 23 |
| Electricity and gas | 25,283 68 |
| Cartage and cabs | 1,818 05 |
| Belting | 1,451 52 |
| Machinery | 4,442 94 |
| Telegrams, telephones and postage | 692 21 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,068 80 |
| Medicines | 226 24 |
| Office fixtures, etc. | 565 07 |
| Snow removal | 224 00 |
| Water supply | 1,912 00 |
| Advances for travelling expenses | 1,205 35 |
| Customs dues | 708 68 |
| | $ 1,314,063 39 |

## Statement of Assets and Liabilities, March 31, 1918.

| | Dr. Liabilities | Cr. Assets |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Dept. Records, factory, stores and other buildings | | 195,908 10 |
| Factory | | 2,503 34 |
| Department of Militia and Defence, amount to credit of | 1,038,030 03 | |
| Equipment, general (shafting, hangers, pulleys, etc.) | | 24,267 74 |
| Machinery | | 148,866 03 |
| Office furniture, fixtures, etc. | | 1,490 72 |
| Material | | 236,498 03 |
| Patent Issues | | 395 70 |
| Accounts payable | 1,093 73 | |
| Accounts receivable | | 6,894 95 |
| Semi-manufactures (work in course of completion) | | 424,800 55 |
| | 1,039,123 76 | 1,039,123 76 |

## Capital Account, 1917-18 Buildings, Machinery, Etc.

35—3

**To Balance Account:—**

**For net Capital on 1st April, 1917—**

| | $ cts | $ cts |
|---|---|---|
| **Buildings** | 174,489 91 | |
| **Machinery** | 147,867 14 | |
| **Tools** | 484 08 | |
| **Equipment, general** | 20,108 19 | |
| **Belting** | 2,242 66 | |
| **Office furniture, fixtures, etc** | 971 54 | |
| | | 346,163 52 |

**To Accruement in 1917-18—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **On Buildings** | 24,806 58 | |
| **Machinery** | 15,529 51 | |
| **Equipment, general** | 10,455 23 | |
| **Office furniture, fixtures, etc** | 588 07 | |
| **Belting** | 1,477 87 | |
| | | 52,857 26 |
| | | 399,020 78 |

**By Indirect Expenditure Account:—**

**For Depreciation in 1917-18 on—**

| | $ cts | $ cts |
|---|---|---|
| Buildings | 5,388 39 | |
| Machinery | 14,530 62 | |
| Tools | 88 38 | |
| Equipment, general | 6,295 68 | |
| Belting | 1,217 19 | |
| Office furniture, fixtures, etc | 69 29 | |
| | | 27,589 55 |

**By Balance Account—**

**For Net Capital on 31st March, 1918—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Buildings | 193,908 10 |
| Machinery | 148,866 03 |
| Tools | 395 70 |
| Equipment, general | 24,267 74 |
| Belting | 2,503 34 |
| Office furniture, fixtures, etc | 1,490 32 |
| | 399,020 78 |

## Statement of Indirect Expenditure, 1917-18.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure on the following services not charged to any special work— | | | |
| Salaries | | | $ 23,241 84 |
| Wages | | | 31,628 26 |
| Wages "Special Service" | | | 7,518 00 |
| Material | | | 7,065 52 |
| Electricity and gas | | | 512 75 |
| Travelling expenses | | | 717 00 |
| Cartage and cabs | | | 1,470 05 |
| Printing and stationery | | | 1,812 48 |
| Telegrams, telephones and postage | | | 486 43 |
| Miscellaneous | | | 1,838 76 |
| Medicines | | | 226 24 |
| Customs dues | | | 60 24 |
| Freight | | | 524 86 |
| Snow removal | | | 224 00 |
| Water supply | | | 52 00 |
| Repairs to heating system and electric light wires— | | | |
| Wages | $ 1,771 20 | | |
| Material, etc | 306 00 | | |
| | | | 2,077 20 |
| From Capital Account:— | | | |
| 3 per cent depreciation on Buildings | $ 5,488 39 | | |
| 10 " " Machinery | 14,530 62 | | |
| 20 " " Tools | 88 38 | | |
| 50 " " Belting | 1,217 19 | | |
| 30 " " Equipment | 6,295 68 | | |
| 5 " " Office fixtures | 69 29 | | |
| | | | 27,589 55 |
| | | | $ 107,054 18 |
| Less—amount taken in relief of indirect expenditure | | | 499 31 |
| | | | $ 106,554 87 |

Note.—This amount, together with indirect expenditure of each factory, has been distributed as a general percentage on direct labour, as shown below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Workshop | 52·6 per cent. |
| Cartridge Factory | 40·9 " |
| Rolling Mill | 50·9 " |
| Shell Factory | 77·3 " |
| Carpenter's Shop | 25·7 " |
| Tool Room | 63·6 " |
| Charger Plant | 180·8 " |
| Laboratory | 69·5 " |
| Examining Room | 26·3 " |
| 18-pr. Plant | 74·5 " |
| Gauge Room | 57·3 " |

## Production Statement, 1917-18.

Description:—

Boxes, Ammunition, Q.F. 18-pr., Mark IIIa (without tin lining).
Boxes, Ammunition, S.A., 1,000 rounds, .303" in chargers, No. 1.
Boxes, Ammunition, S.A., 1,000 rounds, .303" in chargers, No. 1. (Overhauling only.)
Boxes, Ammunition, S.A., Mark XV—Tin covers only.
Boxes, Ammunition, S.A., Mark XV—Tin lids only.
Boxes, Ammunition, S.A., 1,000 rounds, .303" in chargers, No. 1—Tin lids only.
Boxes, Ammunition, S.A., 1,000 rounds, .303" in chargers, No. 1—Tin covers only.
Bottles, oil, Mark IV.
Cartridges, S.A., Ball., .303-inch, cordite, Mark VII.
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, .303-inch, cordite. (Special Ross bullets.)
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, .303-inch, smokeless powder, gallery practice.
Cartridges, S.A., Blank, .303-inch.
Cartridges, S.A. Dummy, .303-inch, Canadian, Mark I.
Cartridges, S.A. Dummy, .303-inch, special, for use with index practice rods.
Cartridges, Q.F., 18-pr., Mark I, plugged cordite,.
Cartridges, Q.F., 18-pr., Mark I, plugged, cordite (a).
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pr., Mark I, plugged, nitrocellulose.
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pr., Mark I, plugged, nitrocellulose (a).
Cartridges, Dummy, 18-pr., plugged, special.
Cartridges, Q.F., 3-pr. cordite M.D. practice, Mark XII (a).
Clips, cartridge, Q.F. 18-pr.
Chargers, .303-inch, cartridge, Mark III.
Experimental work: Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition.
Gongs, alarm, for Guards, at Martiniere, Beaumont and Levis Forts.
Miscellaneous services for: Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition.
" " Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay.
" " Imperial Ministry of Munitions.
" " Ordnance Stores
" " Ross Rifle Factory.
Primers, percussion, Q.F. cartridge, No. 1, Marks IV and V, filled.
Reservoirs, compressed air. (Re-annealing only.)
Repairs:—Boxes, Ammunition, S.A. Mark XV.
Boxes, Ammunition, Q.F. 18-pr. Mark II.
Boxes, Ammunition, Q.F., 3 pr.
Clips, cartridge, Q.F. 18-pr.
Clips, cartridge, Q.F. 3-pr.
Cases, Q.F. 18-pr.
Cases, Q.F. 3 pr.
Cartridges, Dummy, Q.F. 18 pr.
Chargers, .303-inch, cartridge.
Plugs, Fuze Hole, 2" No. 1, Mark I.
Sections of the components (in their different stages) of Cartridge, Q.F. 18-pr. Shrapnel

Total cost of Production, $1,188,323.78.

# APPENDIX G.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL, LINDSAY.

The Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay, reports as follows:

NOTE.—This is the first report for this Arsenal since its completion.

### APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE, 1916-17.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CREDITS | | |
| Deposit to Credit of Lindsay Arsenal | | $ 2,000 00 |
| Letters of Credit of Lindsay Arsenal | | 250,000 00 |
| Credits represented by direct payments by Ottawa | | 1,248,108 85 |
| Credits represented by High Commissioner | | 9,509 88 |
| | | $ 1,509,618 73 |
| EXPENDITURE | | |
| Disbursements, Lindsay | | $ 185,346 97 |
| Ottawa | | 1,248,010 50 |
| High Commissioner | | 9,509 88 |
| | | $ 1,442,867 35 |
| Refunds to Receiver General | $ 98 35 | |
| Amount of Bank Deposit refunded | 2,000 00 | |
| Balance of Letters of Credit lapsed | 64,653 03 | |
| | | 66,751 38 |
| | | $ 1,509,618 73 |

### SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, 1916-17.

| | Lindsay. | Ottawa. | High Commissioner. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Pay, Lists | | 622,548 69 | | 622,548 69 |
| Maintenance | | 578,699 08 | | 578,699 08 |
| Land | | 26,770 42 | | 26,770 42 |
| Materials and Stores | 169,537 83 | 1,320 00 | 9,509 88 | 180,367 71 |
| Wages | 8,446 73 | 1,541 01 | | 9,987 74 |
| Salaries | 6,319 26 | | | 6,319 26 |
| Miscellaneous | | 11,813 48 | | 11,813 48 |
| Postage and Exchange | 1,043 15 | | | 1,043 15 |
| Travelling and Freight | | 3,275 72 | | 3,275 72 |
| Professional services | | 2,042 10 | | 2,042 10 |
| | 185,346 97 | 1,248,010 50 | 9,509 88 | 1,442,867 35 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

# ANNUAL REPORT, 1917-18.

## Report of the Superintendent, Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay, for the Year ending March 31, 1918.

### EMPLOYEES.

The average numbers of employees for the year were:—Male, 226; Female, 223.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Credits and Expenditures.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Credits—** | | |
| Letters of Credit—Lindsay | | $ 704,800 00 |
| Credits represented by direct payments from Ottawa | | 647,102 07 |
| Credits represented by High Commissioner | | 11 72 |
| | | $ 1,351,913 79 |
| **Expenditure—** | | |
| Disbursements—Lindsay | | 663,598 44 |
| " Ottawa | | 640,478 71 |
| " High Commissioner | | 11 72 |
| | | $ 1,304,088 87 |
| Refunds to Receiver General | $ 7,415 46 | |
| Balance of Letter of Credit | 40,409 46 | 47,824 92 |
| | | $1,351,913 79 |

### SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

| | Lindsay. | Ottawa. | High Commissioner. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Buildings | 40,915 48 | 553,202 06 | | 594,117 54 |
| Machinery | 10,279 76 | 64,076 22 | | 74,355 98 |
| Equipment | 29,218 80 | 3,930 22 | | 33,149 02 |
| Tools | 5,395 33 | | | 5,395 33 |
| Hardware | 10,385 82 | 295 39 | | 10,681 21 |
| Iron, Steel, and other metals | 27,588 25 | 8,118 25 | | 35,706 50 |
| Fuel | 45,618 34 | 2,735 00 | | 48,353 34 |
| Lumber | 5,520 60 | | | 5,520 60 |
| Chemicals | 1,046 53 | 823 41 | | 1,869 94 |
| Stores—Miscellaneous | 10,315 35 | 2,032 05 | | 12,347 40 |
| Travelling expenses, Postage | 2,790 31 | | | 2,790 31 |
| Express charges | 208 12 | | | 208 12 |
| Freight and demurrage | | 4,299 14 | 11 72 | 4,310 86 |
| Cordite | 114,564 32 | | | 114,564 32 |
| Power and Light | 13,183 31 | | | 13,183 31 |
| Medical and Hospital charges | 644 13 | | | 644 13 |
| Wages | 325,070 90 | 5 04 | | 325,075 94 |
| Salaries | 20,465 34 | | | 20,465 34 |
| Petty cash expenses | 69 57 | | | 69 57 |
| Acids | 253 68 | | | 253 68 |
| Office furniture | 64 50 | 961 93 | | 1,026 43 |
| | 663,598 44 | 640,478 71 | 11 72 | 1,304,088 87 |

# ANNUAL REPORT, 1917-18.

## Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay.

### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

| | Liabilities. | Assets. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Land | | 39,943 97 |
| Buildings | | 780,639 51 |
| Machinery | | 537,126 48 |
| Equipment.....(including Office equipment) | | 79,438 98 |
| Shafting | | 32,521 75 |
| Belting | | 7,889 09 |
| Siding (Railway) | | 6,714 05 |
| Track scales | | 4,437 29 |
| Chemical apparatus | | 1,929 24 |
| Gas apparatus | | 40,009 31 |
| Heating apparatus | | 14,415 05 |
| Roads, etc | | 3,352 78 |
| Fencing, etc | | 4,385 91 |
| Sewers | | 27,473 40 |
| Ammunition and Tools in process | | 292,784 15 |
| Material on hand | | 225,069 11 |
| Dr. balance due 1917-18 to Quebec Arsenal | 66,578 90 | |
| Amount due to Credit of Militia and Defence | 2,029,551 17 | |
| | 2,096,130 07 | 2,096,130 07 |

### CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

| | Debtor. | Creditor. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Depreciation. | Net. |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| To Land | 39,943 97 | | 39,943 97 |
| Buildings | 797,224 64 | 16,585 13 | 780,639 51 |
| Machinery | 594,181 54 | 57,055 06 | 537,126 48 |
| Equipment | 92,778 97 | 13,339 99 | 79,438 98 |
| Shafting | 34,233 39 | 1,711 64 | 32,521 75 |
| Belting | 15,778 15 | 7,889 06 | 7,889 09 |
| Railway Siding | 6,714 05 | | 6,714 05 |
| Track scales | 4,590 29 | 153 00 | 4,437 29 |
| Chemical apparatus | 2,411 55 | 482 31 | 1,929 24 |
| Gas apparatus | 41,995 31 | 1,986 00 | 40,009 31 |
| Heating apparatus | 14,865 42 | 450 37 | 14,415 05 |
| Roads | 3,529 24 | 176 46 | 3,352 78 |
| Fencing, etc | 4,873 23 | 487 32 | 4,385 91 |
| Sewers | 28,034 08 | 560 68 | 27,473 40 |
| | 1,681,153 80 | 100,876 99 | 1,580,276 81 |
| Net Capital March 31, 1918 | | 1,580,276 81 | |
| | 1,681,153 80 | 1,681,153 80 | |

S. S. WEATHERBEE,
*Lt.-Colonel,*
Supt. Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay.

# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

## Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1918

with appendix, being a report of Proceedings during the same period under The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.*

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CROTHERS,
*Minister of Labour.*

# CONTENTS

PAGE.

Introductory ..... 5

I. Conciliation Proceedings ..... 7

II. The *Labour Gazette* and Statistics ..... 11

III. The Fair Wages Branch ..... 13

IV. Cost of Living Branch ..... 23

V. Work of Director of Coal Operations ..... 24

## APPENDIX

I. Introduction ..... 31

II. Summary tables ..... 32

# REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

## FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1918.

---

To the Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour.

Sir, —I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

The continuance of the great war had its inevitable effect on the work of the department. Rising prices and scarcity of labour were important factors in increasing the number of industrial disputes, and although no prolonged or disastrous strike occurred, the number of disputes was increased greatly beyond those of the years immediately preceding 1917. While the number of strikes showed an increase, many were of minor importance, the coal mining industry being almost alone in showing disputes of serious importance to the public. A full account of strikes and lockouts for the calendar year 1918 with statistical tables, was published in the February, 1918, number of the *Labour Gazette*. Officers of the department stationed at important industrial points or sent from Ottawa did much by way of conciliation and mediation to adjust differences before their development into strikes and where strikes occurred, in hastening their settlement. An important development was the appointment in June of a Director of Coal Operations for what has become known as District 18, covering generally the coal mines of South-Eastern British Columbia and Southern Alberta, a procedure which has assisted much in the continuance of mining operations during a period of acute coal shortage and under difficult industrial conditions.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act followed the usual lines. The registrar's report is printed as an appendix to the present report and under the same cover.

The Combines Investigation Act is administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour. The aim of the statute, it will be remembered, is to prevent undue enhancement of prices. There have been during the year no proceedings under the Act. The increasing cost of living, however, consequent on the rapid rise in prices of the necessities of life, had caused the passage of an order-in-council in November, 1916, appointing the Minister of Labour as Cost of Living Commissioner. Under the Minister's guidance a system of enquiry and publicity was developed which is believed to have been of material value in checking tendencies in the direction of profiteering; when deemed necessary further governmental action followed.

The *Labour Gazette* was published regularly during the year, and the reports 'Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1916,' 'Labour Organization in Canada, 1917,' and 'Labour Legislation in Canada, 1917,' were published. These various

reports represent an important feature of the work of the department and the reports themselves, which are widely distributed, are believed to perform an important function in informing the public accurately on many phases of the industrial situation.

During the year the Department has continued the special work undertaken in 1915 at the request of the British Government, whereby the Department acted as agent of the British authorities in the distribution of the separation allowance granted to dependents in Canada of Canadian workmen who had removed to Great Britain for employment on munitions work, the workmen in question having taken this step by arrangements made with the British mission which visited Canada in the summer of 1915 to ascertain if, among the numerous workmen at that time without work, there were a number fitted for the performance of munitions work overseas and willing to remove to Great Britain for this purpose on conditions set out in the form of contract signed by each workman who removed to Great Britain. The work in question has involved the writing of many thousands of communications and much careful inquiry, but is believed to have been of special service to the large numbers of persons concerned.

It has been the practice in the past to include in the annual report of the work of the Department a review of the industrial disputes of the year with comparative statements for previous years, but the governing regulations requiring that the annual report of a Department shall be limited strictly to a statement of its work during the fiscal year, this matter is not included in the present volume. For the same reason a chapter which has appeared for a number of years giving information for the year as to industrial accidents is also omitted from the report. The information represented by these chapters in previous annual reports and not found in the present report will be, however, printed in the *Labour Gazette* or when necesary in special reports.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,
*Deputy Minister of Labour.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
OTTAWA.

## 1. CONCILIATION PROCEEDINGS.

There are at present five officers whose time is specially given to the work of conciliation: Messrs. E. N. Compton and W. D. Killins are stationed at Ottawa. These officers are sent to such places as may require their presence, but their activities are largely in Ontario, other duties occupying that portion of their time spent at Ottawa. Mr. F. E. Harrison is stationed at Calgary; Mr. Harrison keeps in touch with conditions in the Prairie Provinces, and acts also as deputy to the director of coal operations over district 18, reference to whom appears below. Mr. D. T. Bulger was appointed as successor to Mr. J. D. McNiven, who resigned to accept from the Government of the province of British Columbia the appointment of Deputy Minister of Labour. Mr. Bulger's headquarters are at Vancouver and his territory embraces the Province of British Columbia. Mr. T. Bertrand was appointed June 5, 1917, with headquarters at Montreal. Mr. Bertrand's work applies chiefly to the province of Quebec but he is occasionally called upon to visit the Maritime Provinces.

Correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* who have during the year rendered special assistance in conciliation work are the following: Miss Marion Findlay, Toronto; Mr. Frederick Urry, Port Arthur; Mr. John Moffatt, Sydney; Mr. Hugh Sweeney, Hamilton; and Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, St. Thomas.

On June 25, 1917, Mr. W. H. Armstrong was appointed director of coal operations having headquarters at Calgary, Alta., his territory covering the southeast portion of the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. The miners in the coal fields in this district had been striking intermittently for some months previously. Many disputes had received the attention of the department; in some cases adjustment had been effected without cessation of work and in other cases settlement was impossible, the increased cost of living being a leading grievance. The terms of the working agreement eventually reached between the operators and workmen provided for an enquiry every four months to adjust wages to increases or decreases in the cost of living during the life of the agreement and accordingly on August 25, 1917, a Royal Commission was appointed composed as follows: Mr. F. E. Harrison, Calgary, chairman, and Messrs. Frank Wheatly and W. F. McNeill. Fuller reference to the work of the Director of Coal Operations appears in another chapter. On November 27, 1917, Mr. Armstrong, director of coal operations, was appointed also a commissioner to investigate a dispute in the mining and smelting industry in Trail, B.C., and an adjustment was effected.

There was during the year considerable unrest also in the shipbuilding industry in British Columbia. Through the mediation of Mr. McNiven who, after leaving the service of the department, continued, so far as conditions permitted, to lend his assistance in the adjustment of industrial disputes, differences were settled without a cessation of work although three separate strikes occurred in the industry, namely May 2-7, May 21-June 20, and October 4-29. In these cases adjustments were effected and the men returned to work. On March 2, 1918, a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate with regard to wages, conditions, etc., in this industry in British Columbia. The Commission was composed as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice D. Murphy, Vancouver, Chairman, and Messrs. J. H. Tonkin, Victoria, and Gordon J. Kelly, Vancouver. At the close of the fiscal year the report of the Commission had not been received. Many and serious difficulties occurred in connection with the coal mining, steel making and shipbuilding industries in the province of Nova Scotia. Various officers and special agents of the department visited the localities concerned

and assisted in many cases in preventing cessation of work and no serious strikes developed during the year. The threatening conditions continued, however, and at the close of the fiscal year the appointment of a Royal Commission was under consideration with special reference to conditions in the coal and steel industries.

Various disputes occurred during the year in the clothing manufacturing industry in Montreal. Mr. Bertrand visited many of the establishments and rendered assistance in bringing about settlements in some instances without cessation of work.

Following is a list of the more important disputes in which mediation work was done during the year. This list does not, of course, include disputes adjusted under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, nor is it possible to include many cases where a difficult situation has been by correspondence with the minister or with a departmental officer stationed at a distant point prevented from assuming the form of a strike or lockout. It may be, however, stated briefly that the records of the Department show 148 strikes in existence in the calendar year 1917, involving 48,329 employees and time losses estimated at 1,134,970 working days. The figures for 1916 show 75 strikes involving 21,157 employees and at a time loss of 208,277 working days. The 1917 record is the third highest in the point of numbers since the Departmental record began in 1901, being exceeded in the year 1912 when there were 150 and in 1907 when there were 149 strikes. The number of employees involved was greater than in any year of the Departmental record except the year 1903 when some 50,000 employees were affected. Time losses in 1917 were the fourth highest in the Departmental record, being exceeded in each of the years 1903, 1911 and 1913.

(1) Montreal clothing workers and tailors, strike *re* wages; negotiations resulted in compromise.

(2) Crow's Nest Pass, B.C., and Alberta Coal Fields, coal mine employees; strike for increased wages; adjusted by mediation.

(3) Windsor to Niagara Falls, Ont., M.C.R., sectionmen, strike *re* wages; increase granted.

(4) Port Arthur, Ont., dockmen, strike one day *re* wages; increase granted.

(4) Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Heyworth Construction Co., carpenters working on canal, strike on account of discharge of union men and employment of aliens; men returned to work; differences adjusted.

(6) Vancouver, B.C., sugar refinery employees; strike *re* wages and union recognition; amicable settlement.

(7) Montreal, Light, Heat and Power Company; strike *re* wages; places of strikers filled; no further cessation of work.

(8) Transcona, Man., machinists, strike *re* wages; adjusted by conciliation under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

(9) Charlottetown, P.E.I.; threatened strike on account of objection to a certain freight checker; compromise affected.

(10) Pocahontas and Bedson, Alta., coal mine employees; strike for increased wages and shorter hours, increase granted.

(11) Sault Ste Marie, Algoma Central Railroad; carpenters and joiners; dispute *re* wages and conditions, referred to Board of Conciliation and Investigation, amicable settlement resulted.

(12) Vancouver, J. J. Coughlan & Sons, ship and employees, strike, increased wages and eight hour day; settled through mediation.

(13) Winnipeg, Man., Canadian Pacific Railway, storemen; strike *re* wages; referred to Board under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, amicable settlement resulted.

(14) New Glasgow, N.S., Eastern Car Co., munition workers; strike *re* reduction in piece work rates; amicable settlement reached.

(15) Stellarton and Westville, N.S., Acadia Coal Co., threatened strike *re* wages; agreement reached.

(16) Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, British Columbia Electric Railway Company, strike *re* wages and conditions; company met employees demands and men returned to work.

(17) British Columbia Coast Steamship Service; seamen, strike for increased wages; compromise effected.

(18) Cobalt; unrest and threatened strike of silver miners; men remained at work so long as increased wages demanded were paid in form of bonus.

(19) Montreal, Grand Trunk Railway shops, machinists and helpers, strike *re* wages; amicable adjustment through negotiations.

(20) Toronto, electric railway employees, strike *re* demand for increased wages; settled by negotiations.

(21) New Westminster and vicinity, shingle weavers, strike *re* demand for eight hour day and wages formerly paid for ten hour day; strikers places filled and no further cessation of work occurred.

(22) St. Thomas, Ont., unrest in Michigan Central Railroad shops on account of the employment of women; amicable settlement arranged.

(23) Vancouver, International Longshoremen, strike *re* wages; settled by company granting employees demands.

(24) Drumheller, Alta., North American Company, Ltd., coal mine employees, strike for increased wages and other changes; Director Coal Operations ruled prevailing rates of wages were fair, but met the employees demands with regard to certain conditions.

(25) New Glasgow, N.S., Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., and Eastern Car Co., electrical workers, strike *re* wages; settlement affected.

(26) Coalhurst, Alta., North American Collieries, Ltd., coal mine employees, strike *re* demand for specific wage for certain class of work; Director Coal Operations ruled that existing method of payment should continue.

(27) Drumheller, Alta., Midland Coal Co., coal mine employees, strike *re* wages paid machine miners; increase granted.

(28) Drumheller, Alta., Drumheller, Premier and Altas mines, coal mine employees, strike *re* demand for increased wages; increase granted.

(29) Edmonton, Alta., street railway employees, strike *re* wages; men resumed work on Council's terms pending investigation of the dispute under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; an amicable settlement resulted from the latter proceedings.

(30) Toronto, clothing workers, strike *re* wages; adjustment effected.

(31) Great North Western Telegraph Company, telegraph operators, refusal of company to accept award of Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; strike resulted, but after conferences with the Minister of Labour the company accepted the award.

(32) Sault Ste. Marie, electric railway employees, strike for few hours, men returning to work pending investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which resulted in an amicable adjustment.

(33) Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, elevator employees, strike *re* wages and union recognition; negotiations resulted in agreement being signed between disputants; no further cessation of work.

(34) Victoria, J. J. Coughlan and Sons, shipyard employees, strike *re* wages; men returned to work pending decision of United States Federal Adjustment Board *re* wages in shipbuilding yards.

(35) Montreal, Dry Dock and Repairing Company, boilermakers, dispute *re* demand for new agreement; amicable adjustment by negotiations.

(36) Thetford Mines, Que., unrest account demand for increased wages and other changes; adjustments arranged.

(37) Trail, B.C., Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., strike to enforce eight hour day; strike declared unconstitutional by Executive Committee.

(38) Coal Creek and Fernie, B.C., coal miners and coke oven employees; strike *re* wages; work resumed, compromise having been effected.

(39) Canmore, Alta., Canmore Coal Co., coal miners, protest against employment of foreign labour in lamp-house; strike occurred but in the opinion of the Director of Coal Operations the matter was one for action by the Provincial authorities.

(40) Drumheller, Alta., coal mine employees, strike *re* union recognition; men returned to work, the matter in dispute having been amicably arranged.

(41) Dundas, Ont., clothing workers, strike *re* wages; compromise effected.

(42) Toronto, clothing workers, Stone & Smith, strike *re* wages and recognition of shop chairman; agreement reached.

(43) Canadian Express Company, threatened strike *re* wages; increases granted.

(44) Trenton, Ont., British Chemical Co., carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, etc.; amicable settlement reached without cessation of work.

(45) St. Thomas, Ont., Michigan Central shops, dispute *re* wages; settlement effected without cessation of work.

(46) Toronto, garment workers, strike *re* wages; satisfactory agreement reached.

(47) London, Ontario, Vulcan Iron Works, strike *re* wages and hours; employees' demands granted.

(48) Hamilton, Ont., National Machine Supply Co., strike *re* wages; strikers places filled and no further cessation of work occurred.

(49) St. Thomas, Ont., unrest in Pere Marquette Railroad shops concerning wages; also among trainmen *re* hours; adjustments effected without cessation of work.

(50) Toronto, Ont., Polson shipyards, unrest *re* wages; amicable settlement effected without cessation of work.

(51) Ottawa, street railway employees, threatened strike, settled by negotiations without cessation of work.

52 Union Bay, B.C., Canadian Collieries, machine shop employees, strike on account of wages and overtime; men returned to work pending investigation by a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which resulted in an amicable agreement being reached.

53 Lethbridge, Alta., Galt Mines and Federal Coals, Ltd., coal mine employees, strike to enforce "closed shop"; men returned to work, the Director of Coal Operations ruling in favour of the employers.

54 St. Thomas, Ont., Michigan Central Railroad shops, strike on account of alleged violation of schedule with regard to piece work; company granted employees demands and no further cessation of work occurred.

55 Drumheller, Alta., coal mine employees, strike re union recognition; work resumed on instructions from Director of Coal Operations.

(56) Hamilton, Ont., pressmen, threatened strike *re* wages; compromise effected without cessation of work.

57 Stellarton, N.S., Acadia Coal Co., dispute re wages of men clearing mine after explosion; adjustment effected without cessation of work.

58 Collingwood, Ont., Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., ironworkers, strike on account of alleged discrimination in the matter of reducing foreman, who was a member of a union, to an inferior position; conciliation effected.

(59) Montreal, Canadian Vickers, dispute *re* refusal of firm to meet men in conference *re* wages; amicable settlement reached without cessation of work.

(60) Vancouver, threatened strike of mail drivers; amicable settlement.

(61) Coalspur, Alta., Yellowhead Coal Company, miners, strike *re* wages; work resumed, the Director of Coal Operations ruling that tipplemen were not entitled to their demands.

## II. THE LABOUR GAZETTE AND STATISTICS.

The *Labour Gazette* has been published regularly in English and French and there is reason to believe that it is receiving more general recognition as an authoritative publication in matters within the wide field of labour. Besides being the official record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the publication aims at informing its readers from month to month as to all such matters as industrial disputes, wholesale and retail prices, industrial conditions generally in the Dominion, legislation by the Dominion Parliament, provincial legislation bearing on labour, wages and hours of labour, and interesting legal decisions affecting labour. Each issue contains also a number of special articles and reviews or summaries of important reports, Canadian, British or foreign, of special value to those interested in labour problems. A corps of correspondents is maintained for the purpose of securing reliable local information as to prices, labour disputes and industrial conditions generally.

Volume XVII of the *Labour Gazette*, extending over the calendar year 1917, was the first issued since the year of publication was changed to accord with the calendar year, rather than with the former fiscal year, July 1 to June 30. Various improvements in compilation and condensation effected a certain economy in the matter of space and the volume for the year 1917 is, therefore, somewhat smaller in bulk than volumes of recent years.

During the fiscal year 1917-18 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 11,951 copies, of which 6,351 were on account of paid circulation, and 5,600 to persons on the free and exchange lists. The circulation of the *Gazette* at the close of the fiscal year was as follows: annual subscriptions, 6,657 (being an increase of 533 over the number for the preceding year); free and exchange distribution 5,775.

The following summary shows, by provinces, the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year: Nova Scotia, 849; New Brunswick, 442; Prince Edward Island, 83; Quebec, 1,664; Ontario, 2,155; Manitoba, 305; Saskatchewan, 221; Alberta, 464; British Columbia, 311; the British Empire (other than Canada) 44; Foreign Countries, 119; Total, 6,657.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included copies sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals, in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, leading newspapers, and the officers of institutions who supply from time to time information requested by the Department.

The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single and bound copies, and from annual subscriptions. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than 12 copies are taken by the same person or institution 15 cents. The receipts from subscriptions and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1917-18 shows a net revenue of $1,201.87.

The *Labour Gazette* being, as stated, published in both English and French separate mailing lists are necessary and all notices or forms are printed in both languages. The maintenance of the mailing lists, their periodical correction, and

due attention to new subscriptions and to cancellations and renewals represent considerable clerical labour, all of which has been conducted for many years under the general guidance of Mr. F. Plant.

An important feature of the *Labour Gazette* is, of course, its statistical matter. The statistics printed fall under three main headings: (1) retail prices of leading commodities; (2) strikes and lockouts; (3) industrial accidents; (4) wages and hours of labour; and (5) returns from various sources as to employment and unemployment. The work in this direction has proceeded mainly on the same lines as formerly save that as to industrial accidents. It may be noted that the enactment of workmen's compensation laws in the provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia has necessitated some revision of the industrial accident record of the department. Each compensation law has its own definition of the term 'accident' and there are also differences in the application of compensation legislation to industry. Establishments falling under the compensation law of one province may be exempt in another, and even within the provinces changes are made in these respects from year to year. It has been found necessary, therefore, to confine the departmental record to fatal industrial accidents. The record is based on information received from workmen's compensation boards, inspectors of mines and factories, railway boards, etc., and while no doubt some accidents have not been reported, the figures are believed to be substantially correct.

## III. THE FAIR WAGES BRANCH.

The Fair Wages branch of the department has to do with the administration of the fair wages policy of the Dominion Government, which is based on a resolution of the House of Commons adopted in the session of 1900, as follows:—

> That it be resolved, that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.
>
> It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.

Additional force was given to the fair wages resolution in the revision of the Railway Act in 1903, by the insertion in that statute of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of any line of railway towards which the Parliament of Canada has voted financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee.

An Order in Council was adopted on August 30, 1907, "to more effectively further the purpose of the fair wages resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, of March, 1900," by the insertion of the following clauses in all government contracts to which the said resolution applies:—

> 1. Contractors shall post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction, the schedule of wages inserted in their contracts for the protection of the workmen employed.
>
> 2. Contractors shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in their employ, the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

In connection with proposed works of construction a fair wages schedule setting forth the minimum wage rates and the hours of labour to be observed is prepared in advance and embodied in the contract. The practice is to prepare these schedules as they are required. For this purpose one of the fair wages officers of the department usually visits the locality in which the work is to be performed and ascertains, by inquiry from both employers and workmen, the scale of remuneration and the hours of labour generally prevailing in the district for the various classes of labour required.

In other cases a general clause is inserted in the contract, the terms of which are as follows:—

> All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district

where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of ....., and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract, and the amount so paid shall be deemed payments to the company.

The company shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

The company shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in its employ, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

Fair wage conditions are also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of government supplies, and in contracts for all railway construction to which the Dominion Parliament has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee.

The Department of Labour is also frequently consulted by other departments of the government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work undertaken on the day labour plan.

The number of fair wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour during the years 1916-17 and 1917-18 for insertion in government contracts was greatly reduced on account of the reduction in the government construction operations consequent on the continuance of the European war, work of this nature for the Federal authorities throughout the year being mainly confined to works already in progress and to operations connected with Canada's part in the war. The total number of fair wages schedules prepared during the year was 69.

These were divided among the different departments of the government as follows: Public Works 22; Railways and Canals 18; Militia and Defence 3; Interior 15; Naval Service 3; Marine and Fisheries 7; and Indian Affairs 1.

Fair wages conditions were also inserted in a number of contracts connected with the manufacture of military supplies and materials to the order of the Dominion Government.

## TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES.

The following tables relate to Fair Wages Schedules prepared by the officers of the department during the fiscal year 1917-1918, and show the different departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract.

SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.—Table showing, by provinces, the Fair Wages Schedules prepared, 1917-1918.

| Department of Governments. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick. | Prince Edward Island. | Quebec. | Ontario. | Manitoba. | Saskatchewan and Alberta. | British Columbia. | Affecting more than one Province. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Works | 2 | 3 | | 3 | 9 | | | 5 | | 22 |
| Railways and Canals | 7 | 5 | | 1 | 3 | | | | 2 | 18 |
| Militia and Defence | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 |
| Naval Service | 3 | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Indian Affairs | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Marine and Fisheries | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 7 |
| Interior | | | | | | | 10 | 5 | | 15 |
| Total... | 16 | 10 | | 8 | 13 | | 10 | 10 | 2 | 69 |

POST OFFICE CONTRACTS.—List of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract, or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved by the Department of Labour, 1917-1918.

| Name of Order. | Amount of Order. |
|---|---|
| | $ |
| Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals | 7,592 79 |
| Making and repairing rubber dating stamps | 1,483 12 |
| Supplying stamping material, including tins for ink, also wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads | 11,405 52 |
| Making and repairing post office scales | 859 57 |
| Supplying new mail bags and linen for same | 55,031 99 |
| Repairing mail bags | 37,733 39 |
| Supplying mail bag fittings, including locks | 46,869 14 |
| Making and supplying articles of official uniforms, and cloth for same | 81,334 09 |
| Supplying street letter boxes and keys, mail clerks' tin travelling boxes, steel portable boxes and parcel receptacles; also repairing street letter boxes, steel portable boxes, mail clerks' tin boxes, and parcel post hampers | 3,985 14 |
| Repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores | 292 00 |
| Total... | 246,586 75 |

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1917-1918, showing the name of locality concerned, etc.

| Nature of Work | Locality | Date schedule supplied by Department | Date of Contract. | Amount of Contract. | Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which schedule published. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | Halifax, N. S. | July 9, 1917 | No contract | | |
| [illegible] Quay Reach Dam | Severn Division Trent Canal, Ont. | July 21, 1917 | No contract. | | |
| [illegible] Highway swing bridge over [illegible] Lock No. 1 | Preston, Ont. | July 30, 1917 | No contract | | |
| [illegible] | Halifax, N. S. | Sept. 15, 1917 | No contract | | |
| [illegible] | Hampton, N. B. | Sept. 14, 1917 | No contract. | | |
| [illegible] | West Bay Road, N. S. | Sept. 14, 1917 | No contract | | |
| [illegible] | Parrsboro Jct., N. S. | Sept. 14, 1917 | Dec. 6, 1917 | $4,380.00 | |
| [illegible] | Meteghan, N. S. | Sept. 14, 1917 | Nov. 28, 1917 | $8,700.00 | XVII 1005 |
| [illegible] | Thorburn, N. S. | Sept. 21, 1917 | Jan. 22, 1918 | $3,725.00 | |
| | | | | $4,625.00 respectively | XVIII 141 |
| [illegible] | Belledune, N. B. | Nov. 6, 1917 | No contract. | | |
| | | Jan. 24, 1918 | No contract. | | |
| | St. Octave, Que. | Jan. 21, 1918 | No contract | | |
| [illegible] | Sackville, N. B. | Jan. 23, 1918 | No contract. | | |
| [illegible] National Transcontinental | Moncton, N. B. to Winnipeg, Man. | Feb. 27, 1918 | No contract | | |
| [illegible] N. T. R. | Graham, Ont. | Feb. 27, 1918 | No contract | | |
| | Campbellton, N. B. | | | | |
| | St. John, N. B. | | | | |
| | Springhill Jct., N. S. | | | | |
| | Sackville, N. B. | | | | |
| | Point Tupper, N. S. | | | | |
| | Derby, N. B. | | | | |
| | Lagacey, N. B. | | | | |
| | Armagh, Que. | | | | |
| Reconstructing portion of breakwater wharf known as the "Ballast Wharf" | Chapman, N. B. | Mar. 2, 1918 | No contract | | |
| Construction of freight sheds, baggage stations, etc., subway and [illegible] | St. John, N. B. | Mar. 19, 1918 | No contract | | |
| | Halifax, N. S. | Mar. 21, 1918 | No contract | | |

## Fair Wages Schedules prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Certain work in connection with proposed reconstruction of part of cribwork wharves and dry dock entrance | Kingston, Ont. | Apr. 28, 1917 | No contract. | Day Labour. | | |
| Proposed reconstruction of part of cribwork wharves and dry dock entrance | Kingston, Ont. | May 14, 1917 | | | | |
| Reconstruction of Parliament Buildings | Ottawa, Ont. | May 25, 1917 | Revision of schedule | issued June 20, 1916. | | |
| Extension to breakwater at Negro Point | St. John, N. B. | July 25, 1917 | No contract. | | | |
| Improvements at Courtnay Bay | East St. John, N. B. | July 25, 1917 | No contract. | | | |
| Temporary pile protection breakwater, Thunder Bay Dist. and Rainy River District near | Pt. Arthur, Ont. | Aug. 3, 1917 | Dec. 31, 1917 | Schedule prices. | XVIII | 142 |
| Construction of wooden shed on Pier No. 2 | Victoria, B. C. | Aug. 13, 1917 | No contract. | | | |
| Extension to breakwater at Bare Point | Pt. Arthur, Ont. | Aug. 13, 1917 | Dec. 22, 1917. | $40,774 50 | | |
| Construction of pilework groynes | Pt. Stanley, Ont. | Aug. 14, 1917 | No contract. | Day Labour. | | |
| Construction of steel highway bridge over Ottawa River | Ottawa, Ont. / Hull, Que. | Aug. 27, 1917 | No contract. | | | |
| Grain conveyors at shed No. 5, Sand Point Slip | West St. John, N. B. | Sept. 8, 1917 | Nov. 19, 1917. | $7,000 00 | XVIII | 1006 |
| Construction of infectious diseases hospital | Grosse Island, Que. | Sept. 19, 1917 | No contract. | | | |
| Construction of protection works to existing jetty, mouth of Fraser River, New Westminster district | Steveston, B. C. | Nov. 9, 1917 | No contract. | | | |
| Construction of shed on Government wharf | Vancouver, B. C. | Nov. 9, 1917 | Mar. 5. 1918 | $128,274 00 | XVIII | 298 |
| Extension to breakwater at Donald's Head | South Side Shelburne Co N. S. | Dec. 3, 1917 | No contract. | | | |
| Addition to dormitory at Royal Military College | Kingston, Ont. | Dec. 18, 1917 | No contract. | | | |
| Construction of a breakwater | Margaree, N. S. | Feb. 5, 1918 | No contract. | | | |
| Construction of boom | Gatineau River, Que | Feb. 11, 1918 | No contract. | | | |
| Repairs river bank protection at | Revelstoke, B. C. | Feb. 15, 1918 | No contract. | | | |
| Construction of Dominion Government office building | Ottawa, Ont. | Feb. 18, 1918 | No contract. | | | |
| Construction of three small buildings, quarantine station | William Head, B. C. Vancouver Island. | Mar. 22, 1918 | No contract. | | | |
| Construction of infectious diseases hospital at quarantine station | Grosse Island, Que. | Mar. 26, 1918 | No contract. | | | |

## Fair Wages Schedules prepared for the Interior Department, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Certain work at Yoho and Glacier Parks | Field, B. C. | Apr. 19, 1917 | No contract. | Day labour. |
| " " Revelstoke Park | Revelstoke, B. C. | Apr. 19, 1917 | No contract. | Day labour. |
| " " Rocky Mountains Park | Banff, Alta. | Apr. 24, 1917 | No contract. | Day labour. |
| " " Waterton Lakes Park | Waterton, Alta. | Apr. 24, 1917 | No contract. | Day labour. |
| " " Buffalo Park. | Wainwright, Alta. | Apr. 24, 1917 | No contract. | Day labour. |
| " " Jasper Park | Jasper, Alta. | Apr. 24, 1917 | No contract. | Day labour. |
| " " Elk Island Park | Lamont, Alta | Apr. 24, 1917 | No contract. | Day labour. |
| " " Rocky Mountains Park | Banff, Alta. | Feb. 27, 1918 | No contract. | Day labour. |

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Interior Department, 1917-18, showing name of locality concerned, etc. *Concluded.*

| Nature of Work | Locality | Date schedule supplied by Department | Date of Contract | Amount of Contract | Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which schedule published. Vol. | Page |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caretaker's work at Jasper Park | Jasper, Alta. | Feb. 27, 1918 | No contract | Day labour. | | |
| Buffalo Park | Wainwright, Alta. | Feb. 27, 1918 | No contract | Day labour. | | |
| Waterton Lakes Park | Waterton, Alta. | Feb. 27, 1918 | No contract | Day labour. | | |
| Elk Island Park | Lamont, Alta. | Feb. 27, 1918 | No contract | Day labour. | | |
| Yoho Park | Field, B.C. | Feb. 27, 1918 | No contract | Day labour. | | |
| Cascade Park | Field, B.C. | Feb. 27, 1918 | No contract | Day labour. | | |
| Revelstoke Park | Revelstoke, B.C. | Feb. 27, 1918 | No contract | Day labour. | | |

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wharf | Halifax, N.S. | Apr. 30, 1917 | Sept. 3, 1917 | $14,832.00 | | |
| Caretaker's work at Valcartier Camp | Quebec, Que. | June 11, 1917 | No contract | | | |
| Cottage Studies | Halifax, N.S. | Jan. 14, 1918 | No contract | | | |

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Various works on George Island and Dartmouth, in vicinity of | Halifax, N.S. | July 26, 1917 | Nov. 24, 1917 | $15,358.00 | | |
| Erection of wireless wave testing building | Little Metis, Que. | Aug. 21, 1917 | Nov. 13, 1917 | $2,250.00 | | |
| Construction of stone ballast post surmounted by a mast | Bathurst, N.B. | Aug. 22, 1917 | Dec. 11, 1917 | $1,350.00 | | |
| fog alarm building in vicinity of | Cape Chat, Gaspé Co., Que. | Nov. 26, 1917 | Feb. 25, 1918 | $3,850.00 | | |
| Erection of reinforced concrete tower in vicinity of Great Duck Island | Lake Huron Dist., Algoma, Ont. | Dec. 6, 1917 | No contract | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erection of a wooden dwelling and minor repairs in vicinity of | Parrsboro Light Stn., Cumberland Co., N.S | Jan. 24, 1918 | No contract. | Day labour. |
| Erection of wooden lighthouse tower and steel skeleton tower Lower Fox Island, vicinity of | Swashway, Northumberland Co., N.B. | Feb. 1, 1918 | No contract. | |

## Fair Wages Schedules prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erection of a storehouse | Halifax, N.S. | Aug. 22, 1917 | Sept. 11, 1917 | $10,559 00 |
| Certain trades | " | Jan. 10, 1918 | No contract. | |
| Construction of timber wharf | " | Feb. 19, 1918 | Feb. 20, 1918 | $23,000 00 |

## Fair Wages Schedules prepared for the Department of Indian Affairs, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erection of a building | Caughnawaga, Indian Village, Que | July 7, 1917 | No contract. | |

TABLE OF FAIR WAGES Complaints on Government Works and Disposition thereof during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918.

| Complaint received | Locality and Public Work | Department affected | Subject of Investigation. | Disposition. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 3, 1917 | Ottawa, Ont. Manufacture of militia supplies | Militia and Defence | Alleged subletting of contract in violation of agreement. | The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence and inquiry showed that the firm in question, not having the necessary facilities for the performance of their contract had sublet the same without the knowledge of the Department of Militia and Defence. |
| April 3, 1917 | Preston, N.S. | Militia and Defence (Imperial Munitions Bd.) | Alleged unfair deduction from wages of labourers. | The matter was referred to the Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, who advised that investigation showed that the deductions were *bona fide*. |
| April 4, 1917<br>June 8, 1917<br>Nov. 7, 1917<br>Mar. 21, 1918<br>Mar. 27, 1918 | Ottawa, Ont.<br>Public Works Bldgs. | Public Works | Regarding requests for increased wages from blacksmiths, masons, plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electricians, and teamsters. | Investigations were made by fair wages officers of the Department of Labour and the matter referred also to the Department of Public Works. Various revisions of the schedule of wages were made throughout the year, providing for the increases in wages requested. |
| April 5, 1917 | Victoria, B.C. Wharf and coal sheds | Public Works | Alleged non-payment of overtime for Sunday work to carpenters, captains and engineers on tug *Pitt* and deck hands on tug *Marius*. | Investigations were made by a fair wages officer of the Department of Labour and the matter referred also to the Department of Public Works. The claims were shown to be well founded and an amount to the sum of $5,000 00 was retained from the moneys owing to the contractors for the settlement of these demands. |
| April 5, 1917 | Transcona, Man. Grain elevator | Railways and Canals. | Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to structural steel workers. | The matter was dropped by the Department of Labour as no reply was received to its inquiry for further information on the subject. |
| April 21, 1917 | Halifax, N.S. Dockyard | Naval Service | Alleged non-payment of increased wages granted to painters. | Investigation showed that rates according to the existing agreement were being paid, although the Department of Labour was advised by the Department of Naval Service that increased rates would be granted, effective June 1, 1917. |
| April 21, 1917 | St. John, N.B. Government elevator | Railways and Canals | Alleged failure on part of contractors to post fair wages schedules and to pay the rates required by such schedules to carpenters and joiners, also a request for increased wages | Investigation by a fair wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that the claim was not well founded. It was arranged, however, that the schedule of wages required to be paid on this contract should be posted on the premises |
| April 30, 1917 | Quebec, Que. | Military Hospitals | Alleged non-payment of fair wage | The matter was referred to the Military Hospitals Commission, under |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. | 4, 1917 | Immigration Building. | pitals Commission. | schedule rates to carpenters and painters. | whose authority the work in question was being performed. Investigation showed that the complaints regarding the carpenters' rates appeared to be well founded and advice was received in the Department of Labour that immediate adjustment would be made, but the claim of the painters did not appear to be well founded. |
| May | 22, 1917 | Victoria, B.C. Government vessels. | Public Works, Naval Service, Marine and Fisheries. | Regarding request for increased wages, payment of overtime and eight-hour day, particular mention being made of watchmen and A.Bs. | The matter was referred to the three Departments which had men engaged in vessels on the Pacific Coast. Investigation made by a fair wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that the demands of the men were reasonable, and arrangements were made to meet their requests, in so far as same concerned wages, but the matter of overtime and the eight-hour day was left in abeyance. |
| June | 8, 1917 | St. John, N.B ..... Manufacture of munitions. | Militia and Defence. | Alleged that low wages were being paid by contractors and conditions of employment unsanitary. | Investigation showed that the low wages were only paid to boys employed in a very minor capacity but the complaint as to conditions was not entirely without foundation, the work in question, on account of being a special order, being performed in an old building. |
| June | 11, 1917 | Quebec, Que. War work. | Militia and Defence. | Alleged excessive hours of overtime and non-payment of current wage rates to carpenters. | The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, under whose authority the work was being performed, and to whom schedules had been forwarded raising rates to be paid to various classes of labour in the vicinity of Quebec. |
| June | 13, 1917 | Quebec, Que Government work. | Marine and Fisheries. | Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to machinists, carpenters and various classes of labour employed by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. | The matter was referred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The Department of Labour was later informed that an increase had been granted to the men concerned. |
| June | 18, 1917 | St. John West, N.B. Government freight shed. | Railways and Canals. | Alleged that low wages were being paid to plumbers. | Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint did not appear to be well founded. |
| June<br>Aug. | 23, 1917<br>6, 1917 | Calgary, Alta Government armoury | Public Works | Regarding request for increased wages made by bricklayers, masons and plasterers; also carpenters. | Investigation by the Department of Labour resulted in a compromise with the bricklayers, masons and plasterers, the men who had gone on strike on July 2, returning to work on July 31. The claim of the carpenters was also adjusted by the contractors. |
| Sept. | 1, 1917 | Halifax, N.S .. Government work. | Militia and Defence. | Alleged that current wage rates were not being paid to horseshoers employed by the Department of Militia and Defence; also that low wages were being paid to firms repairing carriages, wagons, automobiles, etc. | These complaints were referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, although claimants were advised that the business done in this line was too trivial to justify a general level of wages. |
| Oct. | 22, 1917 | Ottawa, Ont Shipyards. | Public Works | Regarding request for increase in wages of carpenters. | Investigation made by one of the fair wages officers showed the demands to be reasonable, and advice was received later in the Department that increased wages had been granted to various classes of employees in the shipyards, including the carpenters. |

TABLE OF FAIR WAGES Complaints on Government Works and Disposition thereof during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918—*Continued.*

| Commenced | Locality and Public Work | Department affected | Subject for Investigation | Disposition |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 12 1917 | Transcona, Man. Contract Government railway shops | Railways and Canals | Regarding alleged discrimination in favour of a non-union foreman | A request for further information was made by the Department of Labour, but as no reply was received the matter was dropped. |
| Nov 7 1917 | Verdun, Que. Wire work | Militia and Defence | Regarding alleged non-payment of bonus according to agreement | Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was not well founded. |
| Nov 7 1917 | Ottawa, Ont. Government work | Public Works | Regarding request for increased wages made by stationary engineers employed by the Department of Public Works | Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the demand was reasonable, and advice was later received in the Department that an increase in wages had been granted. |
| Nov 27 1917 | Kingston, Ont. Government work | Militia and Defence | Regarding alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates in connection with the manufacture of cadets' uniforms. | Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that some of the female help in the employ of one firm had been underpaid. A satisfactory adjustment of this claim was made, and an increase in wages to all female help was promised. |
| Nov 30 1917 | New Glasgow, N.S. Manufacture of woven belts | Militia and Defence | Alleged that examiners were dismissed without sufficient notice and demand made for one month's pay. | Investigation showed that there was evidently some misunderstanding with regard to the engagement and discharge of these men, and advice was received that a new pay-list would be prepared and adjustment made of all legitimate claims. |
| Nov 29 1917 | Ottawa, Ont. Alterations to Grand Union Bldg. | Militia and Defence | Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to carpenters. | The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, who had control of the contract. |
| Jan 8 1918 | Quebec, Que. Alterations to Post Office | Public Works | Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to carpenters. | The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works, who had charge of the contract. Advice was later received that the claims would be investigated and adjusted. |
| Mar 11 1918 | Three Rivers, Que. Public Bldg. | Public Works | Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters and labourers. | The investigation was not completed at the close of the fiscal year. |
| Mar 20 1918 | Farnham, Que. | | Alleged ill-treatment and unfair deductions from wages of employees engaged in stripping tobacco. | Investigation showed that this complaint fell within the jurisdiction of the Factory Inspector of the Province, and the same was referred to him. Advice was later received that the deductions were found, upon investigation, to be legitimate. |

## IV. COST OF LIVING BRANCH.

This branch of work was established by Order-in-Council No. 2777 passed on November 10, 1916, under the War Measures Act, the object aimed at being, so far as possible, to protect the public from unfair prices. Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., was placed in charge of the branch and inaugurated a system of obtaining monthly reports from cold storage companies and from dealers in various commodities. The reports from cold storage companies were required to show stocks of meats, eggs, butter and cheese on hand, and loss or gain in quantities as compared with the previous month. Reports were received from coal dealers, showing all hard and soft coal purchased, costs, sales, prices, stocks on hand and margin of gain. This branch of the work was later transferred to the Fuel Controller. Statements were also secured from butchers and grocers of their retail business in staple commodities, showing costs, selling prices and margins of gain and information was collected from bakers, showing similar information in regard to bread. Reports were received from the leading millers of the Dominion, giving details as to operation, flour purchased, selling price, cost of producing one barrel of flour, and approximate gain or loss on the same.

During the year the following special reports were issued from the Cost of Living Branch, viz., (1) Report dated May 18, 1917, in regard to the cost and the selling price of sugar; (2) Report dated May 29, 1917, *re* cost and selling price of anthracite coal; (3) Report dated July 9, 1917, upon the operations of Cold Storage Companies. As a result of this Report, a Commission appointed by Order-in-Council July 23, 1917, to further investigate the business of two of the Cold Storage Companies mentioned in the Cost of Living Commissioner's Report, on November 1, 1917, made a special report to the Minister of Labour which was printed and issued by the Department.

In addition to these printed reports, the Branch has issued from month to month and published in the Journals of the trade concerned therein reports showing the cost and production of bread in Canada; of stocks of meats, butter, cheese and eggs held in storage; in regard to the canning industry in Canada, etc., etc.

## V. WORK OF THE DIRECTOR OF COAL OPERATIONS.

The fiscal year had opened with much unrest in the coal mining industry in southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta and work had ceased in practically all large coal producing properties. The coal operators were as a rule members of the body known as Western Coal Operators' Association with headquarters at Calgary, Alta., and the employees were mostly members of the international trade union known as the United Mine Workers of America, the various local branches of the organization being, after the methods of the union in question, embraced in a larger body known as District 18, and new local branches which were formed from time to time in the vicinity falling naturally within the jurisdiction of this District. The shortage of coal on the North American Continent being acute, with widespread and disastrous consequences, there was urgent necessity for the resumption of work at all points, and there being little prospect of a working agreement being reached by the coal operators and the miners in the region which had become commonly known as District 18, its U. M. W. A. title, the Minister of Labour, acting under the War Measures Act by Order-in-Council No. 1725, secured the appointment under date of June 25, 1917, of Mr. W. H. Armstrong, of Vancouver, B.C., as Director of Coal Operations with power to make all necessary investigations and inquiries respecting wages, holidays, hours of labour and other labour conditions and respecting other matters connected with the resumption of the production of coal and coke and the continuance thereof during the period of the war and generally to control the operations of the collieries and coke ovens throughout District 18. The owners and the management of the mines and coke-producing plants were required to comply with the orders of the Director, who was empowered to fix the selling price of coal and coke and to take possession of any coal mine or coke-producing plant within the district. The Director was also empowered to appoint officers and agents and, for the purpose of any investigation or inquiry, was given the powers of a Commissioner under the Inquiries Act.

One of the most important aspects of the work of the Director was the settlement of industrial disputes. As has been stated there has been much unrest in the district. The mine employees at many points in these fields had been striking intermittently since November, 1916, and when on March 31, 1917, the agreement made a year earlier came to an end and no new working agreement was made work ceased generally throughout the District. This condition continued until the appointment of Mr. Armstrong as Director and then received immediately the Director's attention. Consideration was at once resumed concerning a tentative agreement which had been drafted some months previously as between the miners and operators and early in July under an order issued by the Director operations were resumed. During the course of the few weeks following, as a result of negotiations between the Director, the policy committee of the miners and the operators in the District adjustment was effected as to some 70 contentious points, some of them of high importance, which had been allowed to stand in abeyance at the time the men returned to work. It will be realized that the District covers a wide area and includes nearly a hundred separate mines and about nine thousand workers, and the Director and his officers were continually called upon to adjust difficulties having to do with working conditions in the numerous collieries. The good offices of Mr. Armstrong and his staff were called into requisition also in regions beyond the boundaries of the District and in August one of the Director's Assistants adjusted certain difficulties at the Pocohontas and Miette mines, situated several hundred miles west of

Edmonton. In August also and during September the Director's office had to deal with important disputes at collieries in the Drumheller district. Expert assistance was sought occasionally and numerous orders as to settlements were issued by the Director. Only in rare cases did cessation of work occur and such occurrences were local and of short duration. It did not become necessary for the Director during the year to exercise his power to take over any property.

The Director of Coal Operations also supplied from time to time to the Minister of Labour and to the Dominion Fuel Controller statements showing the approximate coal and coke production in District 18, and issued orders at various times giving effect to the findings of the Cost of Living Commission which had been appointed under the tentative agreement before mentioned to adjust wages at intervals of four months in accordance with changes in the cost of living. It will be remembered that Mr. F. E. Harrison, Fair Wages Officer of the Department at Calgary, was chairman of the Commission. Mr. Harrison continued throughout the year to act as chief assistant to the Director of Coal Operations.

# ELEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

# REGISTRAR OF BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION

OF

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31,

## 1918

To the Hon. T. W. CROTHERS, B.A., K.C.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918.

F. A. ACLAND,

*Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.*

# Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

## ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS, BEING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1918.

### I. INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The year showed a much larger number of applications than in any preceding year and although it became unnecessary to establish Boards in more than the usual proportion of cases, the Boards established numbered thirty-eight: the significance of the figures is clearer when it is recollected that the number of Boards established during the two preceding years was but thirty-one, namely, eleven in 1915-16 and twenty in 1916-17. The value of the Act in the adjustment of disputes is amply shown in the fact that in only one case did a strike occur after the dispute had gone before a Board. The total number of disputes referred under the provisions of the statute since its enactment in 1907 now reaches 279, in connection with which 227 Boards were established; during the period of eleven years there were twenty-two strikes occurring as a result of the disputes in question, cases in which Boards of Conciliation and Investigation had been unable to avert the threatened strike. As mentioned in last year's report the statute was in March, 1916, extended by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to bring within the scope of its provisions all war industries and the record shows the proportion of disputes in those industries which were referred accordingly. It may be, however, remarked that the efforts of departmental officers and agents succeeded in arranging working agreements in early stages of numerous war-industry disputes so that the cases did not come up for action under the statute. The industry most prolific in disputes during the year was that of railways, which accounted for twenty-seven of the fifty-two cases referred during the year, street railway disputes numbering eight and war work seven; municipal disputes, which do not fall within the scope of the statute save by joint agreement, accounted for four applications. A commercial telegraphers' dispute was responsible for the solitary case in which proceedings under the act failed to avert the threatened strike.

In recent years the Registrar's report of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has been printed under its own cover; this year it is printed as an appendix to the annual report of the Department. The detailed statistical summary of proceedings of previous years, which has in earlier years formed a portion of the annual statement of the Registrar, is now omitted, in accordance with the instructions received that annual reports must be limited strictly to a statement of the work of the fiscal year. The present report, however, includes, besides the record of the year, brief tables covering the proceedings from the enactment of the statute –March 22, 1907– to the close of the past fiscal year.

## II. SUMMARY TABLES RESPECTING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

[The tables presented on the following pages are arranged in several divisions, viz.: (i) showing proceedings by industries concerned, from April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918; (ii) showing proceedings by industries concerned, from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1918; (iii) showing by fiscal years, 1907-18, number of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years 1907-18 number of disputes dealt with; (v) containing statistical summary of operations under the statute for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.]

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

1. Table showing Proceedings by Industries from April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.

| Industries affected. | No. of Disputes referred under Act. | No. of Strikes not averted or ended. |
|---|---|---|
| I. Disputes affecting Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work. | | |
| (1) Mines; | | |
| Coal | 4 | 0 |
| (2) Transportation and Communication;— | | |
| (a) Railways | 27 | 0 |
| (b) Street Railways | 8 | 0 |
| (c) Express | 1 | 0 |
| (d) Shipping | 1 | 0 |
| (e) Telegraphs | 4 | 1 |
| (f) Telephones | 1 | 0 |
| Total, Transportation and Communication | 42 | 1 |
| (3) Light and Power | 1 | 0 |
| (4) Municipal Work | 4 | 0 |
| (5) War Work | 7 | 0 |
| Total, Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work | 58 | 1 |
| II. Disputes affecting other than Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work | 1 | 0 |
| Total, All Cases | 59 | 1 |

The proceedings under the Act during the year include seven cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely: (1) a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its commercial telegraphers, (2) a dispute between the Canadian Express Company and its employees on lines west of North Bay, Ontario, (3) a dispute between the

Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada and its wireless operators on Pacific Coast Steamship Service; (4) a dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, Glace Bay, N.S., and certain of its employees; (5) a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and certain of its employees on lines from Port Arthur to Winnipeg; (6) a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Vancouver and certain of its employees; and (7) a dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and certain of its employees.

At the close of March, 1918, results were still pending in connection with four applications, namely: (1) application made on behalf of the employees of the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Collingwood, Ontario; (2) application made on behalf of the employees of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, Union Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C.; (3) application made on behalf of the employees of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company; and (4) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

## Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

II. Table showing Proceedings by Industries from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1918.

| Industries affected. | No. of Disputes referred under Act. | No. of Strikes not averted or ended. |
|---|---|---|
| **I. Disputes affecting Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work:** | | |
| (1) Mines;— | | |
| (a) Coal | 48 | 6 |
| (b) Metal | 16 | 5 |
| (c) Asbestos | 1 | 0 |
| Total, Mines | 65 | 11 |
| (2) Transportation and Communication;— | | |
| (a) Railways | 115 | 7 |
| (b) Street Railways | 35 | 2 |
| (c) Express | 2 | 0 |
| (d) Shipping | 13 | 0 |
| (e) Telegraphs | 7 | 1 |
| (f) Telephones | 3 | 0 |
| Total, Transportation and Communication | 175 | 10 |
| (3) Light and Power | 5 | 0 |
| (4) Municipal Work | 14 | 1 |
| (5) War Work | 7 | 0 |
| Total, Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work | 266 | 22 |
| **II. Disputes affecting other than Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work** | 13 | 0 |
| Total, All Classes | 279 | 22 |

At the close of March, 1918, results were still pending in connection with four applications, namely, (1) application made on behalf of the employees of the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Collingwood, Ontario; (2) application made on behalf of the employees of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, Union Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C.; (3) application made on behalf of the employees of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company; and (4) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

## Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

III. Table showing by fiscal years, 1907-1918, Number of Disputes dealt with.

| | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1917-18 | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of applications | 34 | 21 | 27 | 24 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 36 | 52 | 279 |
| Number of boards granted | 31 | 19 | 25 | 19 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 11 | 20 | 38 | 227 |
| Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended) | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 |

(The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summaries. A closer examination will, however, show the statements of both classes to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include therefore disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no disputes shall be counted more than once and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.)

## Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

IV. Table showing by calendar years, 1907-1918 Number of Disputes dealt with.

| | *1907 9 mos. | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | †1918 3 mos. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of applications | 25 | 27 | 22 | 28 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 29 | 53 | 7 | 279 |
| Number of boards granted | 22 | 25 | 21 | 23 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 12 | 16 | 37 | 6 | 227 |
| Number of disputes where artike not averted or ended | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 22 |

*The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.

†To the end of the financial year, March 31.

The remarks at the foot of the preceding table apply equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by calendar years and yearly summaries of proceedings.

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907—PROCEEDINGS, 1917-1918.

## V.—Statement of Application for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1917 to March 31, 1918.

36—3½

I.—*MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES AND WAR WORK.*

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed .

### (1). MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

#### (a). Coal Mines.

| Date of receipt of application. | Parties to Dispute. | Party making application. | Locality. | No. persons affected | Nature of dispute. | Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men. | Date on which Board was constituted. | Date of receipt of report of Board. | Result of Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 10, 1917 | Dominion Coal Co., Ltd and certain employees, a proportion of whom were declared to be members of the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia. | Employees. .. | Glace Bay, N. S.. | 1500 dir. .. 4000 indir. | Concerning wages and alleged discrimination against Union members. | | | | Following the receipt of the application from the United Mine Workers, an officer of the Department visited the locality and reported an adjustment of some of the matters in dispute. Upon receipt of the further application from the Provincial Workmen's Association on March 31, a Royal Commission was appointed to deal with this dispute. This Commission was successful in bringing about a settlement. |
| Mar. 31, 1917 | Dominion Coal Co. Ltd. and certain employees, members of the Provincial Workmen's Association. | Employees. . | Glace Bay, N. S.. | 5,000 . | Concerning wages and conditions. | .. .. .. . . . | . . | ..... | |
| Dec. 28, 1917 | Dominion Coal Co Ltd. and employees, members of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia. | Employees. . | Glace Bay, N.S. and district. | 5,000approx. | Concerning wages . | . . . | . | | Owing to shortage in coal production an investigation was being conducted by the Government, which would include labour difficulties. No action on the application was, therefore, deemed necessary. |
| Mar. 7, 1918 | Canadian Collieries, (Dunsmuir) Ltd., and certain employees, being machinists, blacksmiths, moulders, carpenters, and helpers, and outside labourers. | Employees... | Union Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C. | 30... .... | Concerning payment for overtime. | The Honourable Mr. Justice D.M. Eberts, (c) 4; Thos. R. Stockett, (e) 1; Joseph Naylor, (m) 1. | Mar. 23, 1918 | . . . | Proceedings unfinished at the end of the fiscal year. |

## Industrial Disputes Investigation Investigation Act, 1907.—Proceedings, 1917-18.—*Continued.*

### 12. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

(a). Railways.

| Date of receipt of application | Parties to Dispute | Party making application | Locality | No. persons affected | Nature of dispute | Names of Members of Board (c) Chairman, (e) Employer, (m) Men | Date on which Board was constituted | Date of receipt of report of Board | Result of Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 26, 1917 | Canadian Northern Ry. Employees engaged as Car and shop labourers, storehouse men, baggage masters and car foremen, members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees | Employees | Lines of C. N. R. from Pt. Arthur to Winnipeg | 95 dir. 25 indir. | Concerning wages and conditions | E. L. Taylor, K.C., (c) (3); John T. Haig, (e) 2; D. Campbell, (m) 1. | April 26, 1917 | Nov. 19, 1917 | These two disputes were similar in nature and concerned the same employer and employees in the same organization. While two separate Boards were constituted the members were the same in each case. Separate reports were tendered, each report being unanimous. There was no cessation of work in connection with either dispute. |
| May 26, 1917 | Canadian Northern Ry. Employees of shops and certain employees engaged as Car Foremen, Inspectors, Car Accounting Dept., Storehouse, Engineering Dept., Work Yard Foreman, Driving, Car Stores Dept., etc. | Employees | In and about Winnipeg | 704 | Concerning wages and conditions also dismissal of certain employees on account of membership in Union | E. L. Taylor, K.C., (c) (3); John T. Haig, (e) 2; D. Campbell, (m) 1. | April 26, 1917 | Nov. 19, 1917 | |
| May 3, 1917 | Grand Trunk Railway Co. and station agents, operators and train despatchers, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers | Employees | G.T.R. System | 1,400 | Concerning wages and conditions | His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 3; F. H. McGuigan, (e) 1; D. Campbell, (m) 1. | June 4, 1917 | | Inquiry before the Board was unnecessary, direct negotiations between the parties concerned having brought about a termination of the dispute. |
| May 4, 1917 | Central Vermont Railway Co. and station agents and employees members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and others | Employees | C.V.R. Lines | 148 | Concerning wages and conditions | | | | The employer in this case was a United States Railway with certain employees in Canada. The Act could only apply by consent. Correspondence took place with the company and eventually the dispute was terminated by the company arranging a schedule of 'Rules and Rates for Agents and Operators' in effect as from June 1, 1917. |
| May 28, 1917 | Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and certain employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Shopmen | Employees | C.P.R. System Manitoba District | 200 | Concerning wages | E. L. Taylor, K.C., (c) (3); W. J. Christie, (e) 1; R. S. Ward, (m) 2. | June 2, 1917 | July 2, July 2, 1917 | In this case the employees had gone on strike when the employer called for a Board. The dispute was ultimately adjusted by the acceptance by both parties of a working agreement on lines recommended by the Board. Mr. R. S. Ward presented a minority report. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 4, 1917 | Canadian Northern Railway Co and certain employees in the Dining Car Dept., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. | Employees | C. N. R lines from Toronto to Vancouver. | 125 | Concerning wages and conditions; also as to alleged dismissal of certain employees for membership in Union | E. L. Taylor, K.C. (c) 3; John T. Haig, (E.) 2; D. Campbell, (M.) 1 | Aug. 8, 1917 | Aug. 17, 1917 | The report which was unanimous included a memorandum of agreement. |
| June 6, 1917 | Grand Trunk Railway Co and employees in Car Dept., members of the Railway Carmen of America. | Employees. | G. T. R System | 2,911 | Concerning wages and conditions | His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (E.) 1. Charlemagne Rodier, (M.) 1. | July 13, 1917 | July 28, 1917 | The Report which was unanimous was acceptable to the company but not to the employees. Renewed negotiations on the basis of the Board's findings, resulted in a satisfactory working arrangement and a strike was averted. |
| June 11, 1917 | Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Co and machinists, members of International Association of Machinists | Employees | Sault Ste Marie, Ont | 18 dir. 3 indir. | Concerning wages, reduced hours and definition of machinists' work | | | | In this case as a result of Departmental intervention direct negotiations between the parties were renewed and the dispute was adjusted without interruption of work. |
| June 28, 1917 | Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, Central Canada Railway and Central Canada Express Co and employees in station, express and telegraph departments. | Employees | Lines of E. D. & B. C. Ry., A. & G. W. Ry., C. C. Ry. and C. C. E. Co. | 28 | Concerning wages and conditions. | | | | In this case as the result of correspondence with the Department direct negotiations were renewed and the dispute was adjusted without interruption of work. |
| July 3, 1917 | Halifax and Southwestern Railway Co. and certain employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. | Employees | Bridgewater, N. S. | 35 dir. 5 indir. | Concerning wages and hour. | | | | Settlement effected by renewed negotiations. |
| July 3, 1917 | Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and freight handlers on Steamship Docks. | Employer | Vancouver, B. C. | 110 | Concerning wages | | | | Settlement effected by direct negotiations. |
| July 7, 1917 | Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad and certain employees, being clerks, freight handlers and baggagemen at stations, and general offices, being members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. | Employees .. | Lines of T. & N. O. Rd. | 210 | Concerning wages and alleged discrimination against Union members. | .. .. .. | .. | . | The industry being controlled by the Provincial Government the dispute did not fall within the scope of the statute save by joint consent of both parties. The consent of the employer being withheld no Board could be established. There was, however, considerable correspondence between the Department and the employer and conditions complained of are understood to have been modified and no cessation of work occurred. |

## Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.—Proceedings, 1917-18—*Continued.*

### (2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued*

#### (a) Railways—*Continued*

| Date of receipt of application | Parties to Dispute | Party making application | Locality | No persons affected | Nature of dispute | Names of Members of Board (C) Chairman, (E) Employer, (M) Men | Date on which Board was constituted | Date of receipt of report of Board | Result of Reference. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 27, 1917 | Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and certain employees engaged in steam shovel and excavation work, members of International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen | Employees | Lines west of Fort William | 75 dir 250 indir | Concerning wages and conditions | | | | The matters in dispute did not, in the Minister's views, fall within the scope of the statute and direct negotiations were renewed. No cessation of work occurred. |
| July 26, 1917 | Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and maintenance of way employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees | Employees | Lines of C.P.R. | 5,000 dir 10,000 indir | Concerning wages and conditions | E. L. Taylor, K.C., (C) 4, Wm. Georgeson, (E) 1, D. Campbell, (M) 1 | Aug. 9, 1917 | Nov. 2, Nov. 5, 1917 | The Board's report was acceptable to the company but not to the employee, whose nominee had made a minority report. Further negotiations on the basis of the Board's report resulted in a working agreement and no cessation of work occurred. |
| Aug. 7, 1917 | Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and station agents and assistants, telegraph operators, train despatchers and kindred members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and others | Employees | C.P.R. System | 3,000 dir 16,000 indir | Concerning wages and inclusion in schedule of members of station staffs other than telegraphers | His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (C) 4, W. N. Tilley, K.C., (E) 1; D. Campbell, (M) 1 | Aug. 27, 1917 | Sept. 22, Oct. 2, 1917 | The Board's report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Campbell, Mr. Tilley presenting a minority report. The award was ultimately accepted by both parties and the threatened strike averted. |
| Aug. 25, 1917 | Canadian Northern Railway Co. and employees engaged in steam shovel and excavation work, members of International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen | Employees | C.N.R. lines west of Pt. Arthur, Ont. | 80 dir 900 indir | Concerning demand for agreement as submitted providing for increased wages | | | | No Board was established but the dispute was referred for adjustment to Mr. E. L. Taylor, K.C., and Mr. David Campbell, both of Winnipeg, with the result that an understanding was effected without interruption of work. |
| Aug. 27, 1917 | Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and freight shed employees | Employer | Calgary, Alta. | 71 | Concerning increased wages | | | | Direct negotiations were resumed and an understanding effected without the formal constitution of a Board. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 1, 1917 | Michigan Central Railroad Co. and passengermen, baggagemen, flagmen, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. | Employees ... | M.C.R. System... | 340 dir. ....<br>1,100 indir. | Concerning wages ... .. | His Honour Judge J. G. Wallace, (C) 4; H. T. Malcolmson, (E) 1; Jas. Murdock, (M) 1. | Nov. 1, 1917 | Dec. 3, Dec. 5, 1917 | The Board report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Murdock, Mr. Malcolmson presenting a minority report. The findings were acceptable to the employees and negotiations based on the findings resulted in the adjustment of the matters in dispute, the threatened strike being averted. |
| Oct. 9, 1917 | Canadian Northern Railway Co. and maintenance of way employees on Western lines, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees | Employees. . | C.N.R. Western Lines | 3,000 dir .<br>2,000 indir. | Concerning increased wages | Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (C) 4; John T. Haig, (E) 1; D Campbell, (M) 1. | Nov 13, 1917 | Jan. 28, 1918 | The Board report, which was unanimous, contained a schedule of wages to be made effective as from Jan. 1, 1918, and the report was accepted as an adjustment, the threatened strike being averted |
| Oct. 16, 1917 | Canadian Pacific Railway Co (Western Lines) and conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen | Employees. . | C P.R. Western Lines. | 6,200 dir .<br>8,800 indir. | Concerning wages and conditions. | Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (C) 4; Isaac Pitblado, K.C., (E) 1; D. Campbell, (M) 1. | Nov. 16, 1917 | Feb. 11, 1918 | The report of the Board was unanimous and included a new schedule signed by both parties. The dispute was accordingly adjusted without cessation of work. |
| Oct 19, 1917 | " | Employer | " | " | " | | | | |
| Oct. 19, 1917 | Canadian Pacific Railway Co and freight handlers, members of Vancouver Freight Handlers' Assn No 40 | Employees | Vancouver, B C. | 158 dir<br>1,000 indir | Concerning wages . . | Hon. Mr. Justice D. Murphy, (C) 3; W. E. Burns, (E) 2; Victor R. Midlgey, (M) 1. | Nov. 1, Nov. 17, 1917 | Dec. 14, Dec. 18, Dec. 29, 1917 | The Board's report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Burns, Mr. Midgley presenting a minority report. A supplementary report was presented by the Chairman and Mr. Burns containing explanations and recommendations. The award was accepted by the company subject to conditions contained in the supplementary report, and the dispute was satisfactorily adjusted without cessation of work. |
| Nov 5, 1917 | Grand Trunk Railway Co and maintenance of way employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. | Employees. . | G.T.R. System .. | 3,200.. | Concerning wages | His Honour Judge J. G. Wallace, (C) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (E) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue, (M) 1. | Nov. 20, 1917 | Feb. 20, 1918 | The Board's report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. McGuigan, Mr. O'Donoghue presenting a minority report. The award was accepted by the company and became the basis of adjustments acceptable to the employees. No cessation of work occurred. |

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS, 1917-18.—*Continued.*

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

(a) Railway—*Concluded.*

| Date of receipt of application | Parties to dispute | Place (City, town, or district) | Locality | No. of employees affected | Nature of dispute | Names of Members of Board (C) Chairman, (E) Employer, (M) Men | Date on which Board was constituted | Date of receipt of report of Board | Result of Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Transcona | C.N.R. Lines | [illegible] | Concerning wages and conditions | | | | Procedure leading to the establishment of a Board was held in abeyance pending the outcome of inquiries into disputes affecting the same class of employees on other railway lines. Subsequently direct negotiations between the parties resulted in an agreement |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Transcona | C.N.R. Western Lines | [illegible] | Concerning wages and conditions. Also complaint re refusal of company to reinstate workmen for time lost pursuant to wrongful dismissal | Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (C) J. C. L. Dafoe, (E) Thos. J. Murray, (M) | Dec. 15, 1917 | Mar. 19, Mar. 29, 1918 | An interim report was first received, the final report following ten days later. The Board's findings formed the basis of an understanding and there was no cessation of work |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Transcona | C.N.R. Western Lines | 1,800 | Concerning wages | His Honour Judge J. G. Wallace, (C) J. H. Patterson, (E) J. Lloyd Bancroft, (M) | Jan. 23, 1918 | Feb. 18, 1918 | The report of the Board which was unanimous included an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute |
| Dec. [illegible] | [illegible] | Transcona | C.N.R. [illegible] of C.N.R. Western Lines and Grand Trunk Pacific Western Lines and Canadian Northern Western Lines | [illegible] | Concerning wages and conditions | Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (C) J. C. L. Dafoe, (E) J. Thos. J. Murray, (M) | Feb. 4, 1918 | | By joint request of both parties the powers of the Board appointed to deal with the dispute of the Western Lines of the C.N.R. were extended to deal with this dispute also. Direct negotiations were, however, renewed and secured a settlement without the services of the Board. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 13, 1918 | Canadian Northern Railway Co. and certain employees, being clerks, station employees, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. | Employees.... | C.N.R. System... | 786 dir. ....<br>1,200 indir. | Concerning wages and conditions. | | | | Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year. |

(b). Street Railways.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 20, 1917 | Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. and street railway employees, members of Div. No. 99, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America. | Employees.. | Winnipeg, Man .. | 925 dir. ....<br>500 indir. | Concerning wages and conditions. | His Honour Judge Robt. H. Myers, (C) 4; Isaac Pitblado, (E) 1; R. A. Rigg, M.L.A., (M) 1. | May 9, 1917 | June 15, 1917 | The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement entered into by the parties which disposed of all points in dispute. |
| June 14, 1917 | Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and street railway employees, members of local Div. No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. | Employees.. | Brantford, Ont . | 36 | Concerning wages and conditions. | | | | No Board was established, direct negotiations between the parties having brought about an adjustment of the dispute. |
| July 18, 1917 | Toronto Railway Co. and street railway employees, being motormen, conductors, motor and truck repairmen and shed men members of Toronto Railway Employees' Union, Div. No. 113, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America and others. | Employees.. | Toronto, Ont | 1,800 | Concerning wages and conditions. | His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (C) 4; Duncan Macdonald (E) 1; D. A. Carey, (M) 1. | July 26, 1917 | Aug. 24, Aug. 24, 1917 | In this case, before an application was received, the employees ceased work for two days, July 11 to 13, resuming work on the understanding that the dispute would go to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The Board's findings were accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Macdonald. The findings were not immediately accepted by the parties, but formed the basis of further negotiations, which resulted in a working agreement, there being no further cessation of work. |
| July 18, 1917 | Cape Breton Electric Co. Ltd., and certain employees, members of Div. 751, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. | Employees.. | Sydney, N.S. . | 78 | Concerning alleged dismissal on account of Union membership. | Hon. Mr. Justice Chisholm, (C) 3; Rev. Dr. John Forrest, (E) 2; Finlay McDonald, (M) 1. | Aug. 9, 1917 | Aug. 20, 1917 | The report of the Board was unanimous and announced an adjustment in the case of the two dismissals. The Board's findings were not accepted by the Company, but the Company reached an understanding with the employees and no strike occurred. |

## Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.—Proceedings, 1917-18.—*Continued.*

### (C) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued*

#### (b) Street Railways—*Concluded*

| Date of receipt of application | Parties to Dispute | Party making application | Locality | No. persons affected | Nature of Dispute | Names of Members of Board (C) Chairman; (E) Employer, (M) Men | Date on which Board was constituted | Date of receipt of report of Board | Result of Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 17, 1917 | City of Edmonton and street railway employees, members of Local Div. No. 569 Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America | Employees | Edmonton, Alta. | 250 | Concerning demand of men for reinstatement in same standing as before strike, renewal of agreement providing for 20 per cent increase | Hon. Mr. Justice McCarthy, (C) 3, Frank Ford, K.C. (E) 2, H. A. Mackie, (M) 1 | Oct. 5, 1917 | | A strike occurred on Sept. 1, but at the instance of one of the officers of the Department of Labour the men returned to work on Sept. 11, pending the establishment of a Board. After the Board had convened evidence was adduced showing that no dispute within the meaning of the Act existed and the proceedings accordingly ceased. No further cessation of work occurred. |
| Oct. 9, 16 | International Transit Co. and employees being motormen and conductors | Employers and Employees jointly | Sault Ste. Marie and Sherston, Ont. | 20 | Concerning wages | F. H. Crawford, (C) 3, C. F. Farewell, (E) 1, C. N. Smith, (M) 1 | Oct. 15, 1917 | Nov. 21, 1917 | The report of the Board was unanimous and the findings were accepted by both parties. The men had gone on strike on Sept. 25, but returned to work the same day pending a reference under the I. D. I. Act. |
| Nov. 1, 1917 | Ottawa Electric Railway Co. and motormen, conductors, shop and sheetmen, members of Div. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America | Employees | Ottawa, Ont. | 450 dir. 50 indir. | Concerning alleged violation by company of agreement | Hamnett P. Hill, (C) 3, Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., (E) 1, Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1 | Nov. 5, 1917 | Nov. 7, 1917 | The report of the Board was unanimous and was accepted by both parties concerned. |
| Mar. 23, 1918 | Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Co. and motormen and conductors, members of Div. 616, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America | Employees | Sandwich, Windsor, Amherstburg, Ont., and vicinity | 80 | Concerning wages and conditions, also concerning dismissal | Malcolm G. Campbell, (C) 3, E. G. Henderson, (E) 1; Frederick C. Kerby, (M) 1. | | | Proceedings unfinished at end of fiscal year. |

### (c). Express.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 27, 1917 | Canadian Express Co. and employees, members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees | Employees... | Lines of Can. Exp. Co. West of North Bay, Ont. | 100..... | Concerning alleged refusal of Company to negotiate schedules of rules and rates, also alleged dismissals ac count Union membership. | E. L. Taylor, K.C., (c) 4; John T. Haig, (e) 2; D. Campbell, (m) 1 | Feb. 17, 1917 | April 23, 1917 | The findings of the Board were unanimous and although not formally accepted by the parties, an understanding resulted without further cessation of labour |

### (d). Shipping.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 12, 1917 | R. P. & W. F. Starr, Ltd., agents for Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., and coal handlers, members of Coal Handlers' Union No 810, International Longshoremen's Association | Employer . | St. John, N.B. | 30 dir 100 indir | Concerning wages | | | | The Department was informed by the applicants under date of Nov 14, that the coal handlers had decided to renew their agreement for another year, and the dispute was accordingly settled. |

### (e). Telegraphs.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb 14, 1917 | Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and commercial telegraphers, members of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America | Employees | Lines of C P R. Telegraph. | 700 dir. 2,200 indir. | Alleged wrongful dismissal of employee. | E. L. Taylor, K.C., (c) 4; John T. Haig, (e) 2; J. C. Rooney, (m) 1. | Mar. 1, 1917 | April 6, 1917 | The report bore the signatures of all three members of the Board, although the chairman and Mr Haig were unable to recommend the reinstatement of the dismissed employee, which, in Mr. Rooney's views should be done. No cessation of work occurred. |
| Mar 5, 1917 | Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co of Canada, Ltd., and operators on Pacific Coast Steamship Service. | Employees | Vancouver, B C. . | 23 | Concerning wages and conditions | R R Maitland, (c) 3; Matthew J Barr, (e) 1; Jas. H. McVety, (m) 1. | Mar 24, 1917 | May 23, 1917 | The report of the Board was unanimous, and an understanding resulted without further cessation of work. |
| June 15, 1917 | Canadian Pacific Railway Co and commercial telegraphers, members of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. | Employees .. | C.P.R. Lines. | 700 dir 2,200 indir. | Concerning wages . | His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn (c) 3; F. H. McGuigan, (e) 1; D Campbell, (m) 1. | June 25, 1917. | July 19, July 19, 1917. | The Board's findings were accompanied by a minority report from Mr McGuigan The findings were not immediately acceptable but led to an understanding without cessation of work. |
| July 23, 1917 | Great North Western Telegraph Co of Canada and telegraphers, members of G.N.W Div No 43, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America | Employees . | G N.W. Lines . .. | 325 dir 1,800 indir. | Concerning wages. | His Honour Judge R D. Gunn, (c) 4; F. H. Markey, K.C., (e) 1; D. Campbell (m) 1 | Aug 24, 1917. | Sept. 17, Sept. 17, 1917. | The Board's findings were accompanied by a minority report from Mr. Markey The company declined to accept the report and a strike occurred on Sept. 24, which continued until Oct. 1, when the company accepted the findings of the award and the dispute ended |

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. PROCEEDINGS, 1917-18.—*Continued.*

III. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Concluded.*

1. Railways

| Date of application for appointment of Board | Parties to dispute | Parties represented | Locality | No. of employees affected | Nature of dispute | Names of Members of Board (Chairman (C), Employer's nominee (E), Men's nominee (M)) | Date on which Board was constituted | Date of receipt of report of Board | Result of Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 9, 1917 | Dominion Coast Lines, Limited, Employees | [illegible] Coast Lines, Limited, Employees | Lower Mainland District, Vancouver Island District, Kootenay District | 145 hr. 75 mile | Concerning wages and hours | Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy, (C); C. A. Crosbie, (E); J. E. H. Morrison, (M.) | Sept. 7, 1917 | Oct. 11, Oct. 15, 1917 | The Board's findings were accompanied by a minority report from Mr. Morrison. The award was acceptable to the Company, but was rejected by the men, but later became the basis of further negotiations which led to a working agreement without cessation of Labour. |

3. LIGHT AND POWER

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 6, 1917 | [illegible] Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario | Niagara Falls, Ont. and vicinity | 2 hr. 25 mile | Concerning wages, hours, overtime and conditions | | | | The dispute was not within the scope of the statute, the employer being a body under the legal control of the Provincial Government of Ontario. The employer not giving the consent under Sec. 63 of the Act, no Board could be established. No strike occurred. |

4. MUNICIPAL WORK

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 5, 1917 | Corporation of Vancouver, Employees [illegible] | Vancouver, B.C. | 400 | Concerning wages, conditions and alleged discrimination against Union men | Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy, (C.); Charles Read, (E.); Victor R. Midgley, (M.) | April 11, 1917 | May 11, 1917 | The Board's findings were unanimous, and became the basis of a working agreement there being no cessation of labour. |
| June 2, 1917 | Corporation of Vancouver, Employees [illegible] | Vancouver, B.C. | 150 hr. 150 mile | Concerning demand for adoption of two platoon system | | | | The employer being a body under the legal control of a Provincial Government, this dispute was outside the scope of the statute and no Board could be established save by |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | mutual consent of the parties. The employer not concurring in the procedure no Board was established. A strike of one day's duration occurred and the dispute was then adjusted. |
| Oct. 29, 1917. | Corporation of Edmonton and firemen, members of Local Div. No. 29, Fire Fighters' Federal Labour Union. | Employees.. | Edmonton, Alta .. | 70 | Concerning demand for agreement with City providing for improved conditions; also demand for increased wages. | Right Rev. H A. Gray, Bishop of Edmonton, (c) 3; Wm. J. Carter, (e) 1; Arthur Davis, (m) 1. | Nov. 26, 1917 | Dec 24, 1917: | The dispute was not within the jurisdiction of the statute, the employer being a Municipality, but a Board was established on mutual consent of the disputants The Board's findings were unanimous and were acceptable to both parties. Shortly after the Board had reported, however, differences arose on a point not covered by the report and a strike occurred. |
| Mar 22, 1918 | Corporation of Ottawa and firemen, members of Federal Union No 24. | Employees. | Ottawa, Ont .. | 85 dir . . 10 indir | Concerning wages, classification and other grievances. | Lieut Frank J. P. Crean, (c) 3; T. A. Beament, (e)1; Wm. Lodge, (m) 1. | . . . . . | . . . . . | The employer being a municipality a Board could be established only by mutual consent The parties concurring, a Board was established shortly after the close of the fiscal year. |

(5). WAR WORK.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 12, 1917 | Transcona Shell Co., Ltd , and toolmakers and other machinists employed by the hour, members of Lodge No. 484, International Association of Machinists. | Employees | Transcona, Man | 45 dir ... 700 indir . | Concerning wages and conditions. | Rev.G. L. Waite, (c) 3; J F. Haffey, (e) 1; R S. Ward, (m) 1 | May 22, 1917 | June 11, 1917 | The Board presented a unanimous report, making certain recommendations for a settlement of the dispute. The Board's findings were accepted by both parties and a working agreement ensued, there being no cessation of work. |
| July 12, 1917 | Strathcona Garment Mfg Co. and employees, being tailors, etc., members of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. | Employees.. | Montreal, Que. | 78 | Concerning reduction in wages. | Maxwell Goldstein, (c) 4; Thomas Murray, (e) 1; B. Rishikoff, (m) 1 | Aug. 2, 1917 | Aug. 10, 1917 | A strike occurred on July 3, the men returning to work on July 9. A Board was then requested and was established. The Board's findings were unanimous and the dispute was adjusted without further cessation of work. |
| July 27, 1917 | Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd , and carpenters, members of Local No. 446, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. | Employees | Sault Ste. Marie, Ont | 15 dir. 150 indir | Concerning demand for increased wages and reduced hours, as set forth in agreement attached to application | . . | . . | . . . . . | No Board was established. With the assistance of the Departmental officer at Sault Ste Marie, a working agreement was reached between the parties, which resulted in the settlement of the dispute |

## Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.—Proceedings, 1917-18.—*Concluded.*

(5) WAR WORK—*Concluded.*

| Date of receipt of application | Parties to Dispute | Party making application | Locality | No persons affected | Nature of dispute | Names of Members of Board (c) Chairman, (e) Employer, (m) Men | Date on which Board was constituted | Date of receipt of report of Board | Result of Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 14, 1917 | Algoma Steel Corporation Ltd., and steel workers, members of Algoma Lodge No. 5, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America | Employees | Sault Ste. Marie, Ont | 1,588 | Concerning wages and hours. | His Honour Judge Powell, (c) 4; Capt. Wm. J. Thompson, (e) 2; James Lockwood, (m), 1 | Sept. 3, 1917 | Feb. 7, 1918 | The report of the Board was unanimous and the dispute was thus adjusted without cessation of work. |
| Sept. 29, 1917 | Algoma Steel Corporation Ltd., and electrical workers, members of Local 1726, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers | Employees | Steelton, Ont | 167 | Concerning wages and conditions and discrimination against certain employees. | | | | This matter was brought to the attention of the Board established in the case of the same employer and its steel workers. The employees later withdrew the application. No cessation of work occurred. |
| Oct. 24, 1917 | Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and helpers | Employer | Port Arthur, Ont | 500 dir. 1,200 indir. | Concerning demand for reinstatement of workman who had himself severed connection with company. | Fred Urry, (c), 3; W. N. Welsh, (m) 1; D. W. Davies, (e), 1 | Oct. 30, Nov. 21, 1917 | Jan. 10, Jan. 10, 1918 | The Board's report was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Welsh. The report became the basis of a working agreement. No cessation of work occurred. |
| Oct. 26, 1917 | Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local No. 461 | Employees | " | | Concerning demand for reinstatement of workman alleged to have been dismissed; also increased wages and signed agreement covering hours and working conditions. | | | | |
| Feb. 15, 1918 | Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and certain employees, members of Georgian Bay Lodge No. 343, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America | Employees | Collingwood, Ont | 375 dir. 200 indir. | Concerning demand for agreement involving wages, hours and working conditions. | Hamnett P. Hill, (c), 3; Capt. J.B. Foote, (e) 1, Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1 | Mar. 25, 1918 | | Proceedings unfinished at end of fiscal year |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 20, 1917 | Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., and certain employees, being members of Lodge No 412, International Association of Machinists. | Employees | Ottawa, Ont | 100 dir ..... 300 indir. | Concerning wages..... | Hamnett P. Hill, (c) 3; G. F. Henderson, K.C. (E), 1; Jas. Simpson, (M) 1. | Sept. 22, 1917 | Sept. 28, 1917 | The Board's findings were unanimous and the dispute was adjusted without cessation of work. |

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

# 1918

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

[No. 37—1919.]

OTTAWA, March 1, 1919.

*To the Advisory Committee of Council*
*on Governmental Publications.*

GENTLEMEN,—The Editorial Committee has the honour to submit the report of its labours for the past year.

In its efforts to carry out the wishes of Parliament the committee has striven steadily to attain three objects: (1) the elimination from departmental reports of references to old subjects which have been dealt with in previous reports year after year; (2) the reduction in the size of editions to prevent waste by the undue consumption of printing paper; and (3) the substitution of cheaper qualities of paper in the printing of publications which may be regarded as only of a temporary character.

It will be recalled that in its first report the committee mentioned the fact that when it commenced its labours it found that many manuscripts for the year ending March 31, 1917, were well advanced in printing, several being already off the press. The committee could, therefore, only deal with those which reached the Printing Bureau after it commenced its duties. Even as it was last year's report indicated that good progress had been made.

This year the committee has had a fair field and substantial results were achieved.

The method of procedure adopted is as follows: Whenever a printing requisition, with accompanying manuscript, is received, it is immediately submitted to the chairman of the committee, who carefully examines it and makes notes of anything which in his judgment should be removed. In this work acknowledgment is made of the able assistance of the two "copy" editors at the Bureau, Messrs. Shipman and Ami, both of whom are members of the original staff. Should excisions from a manuscript be deemed essential, the question is referred to the committee as a whole for approval. The deputy minister of the department affected is then communicated with personally or in writing, and an agreement is usually arrived at without having to refer the matter to the sub-committee of Council.

## ECONOMIES EFFECTED.

Since the committee commenced its labours in October, 1917, not less than half a million dollars have been saved in governmental printing. This applies to every branch of the work, paper, presswork, binding, etc. A comparison of the departmental reports for 1917 and 1918 with those of 1916 strikingly evidences what the committee has accomplished, with the co-operation of the departments. To put the matter in concrete form, it may be mentioned that the sessional volumes this year will not exceed twelve in number, as compared with thirty-two in former years. Moreover, the number of bound sets has been reduced from 750 to 200, or a total of 11,000 bound volumes per annum. The reduction in the printing of paper-covered volumes will approximate 100,000 copies and 10,000 pages. The following is a partial list of the economies effected by the Editorial Committee since the submission of last year's report:—

Agriculture: Manuscript of bulletin on "Pigeons" withdrawn; manuscript of bulletin on "Rabbits" reduced; Report of Veterinary Director General reduced; Report of Department reduced; illustrations deleted from "Poultry Feeds" bulletin.

Board of Railway Commissioners: Report of Board reduced.

Canada Food Board: Report on "Canada's Trade Opportunity" withdrawn; substitution of "newsprint" for ordinary paper (D.R.) in "Canada Food Bulletin."

House of Commons: Reduction in edition of Statutes; reduction in edition of Journals; Revised Debates in sheet form (H. of C.) suspended.

Inland Revenue: Substantial reductions made in reports of Excise, Weights and Measures, and Adulteration of Food, and corresponding reduction in size of editions.

Indian Affairs: Report of Department reduced.

Interior: Half-tones for Geodetic Survey Report reduced from 45 to 25; department, upon representation of committee, to print only "selective list" of Orders in Council; "Statistics of the Dominion of Canada" withdrawn; manuscript of Topographical Surveys report reduced.

Justice: Inspector of Penitentiaries report reduced.

Labour: "Consolidated Labour Legislation of Canada" type size reduced.

Marine: Reduction made in manuscript of annual report; "Schedule of Light-keepers' Salaries" withdrawn; "Examination Papers for position of Second Mate" —photostated instead of printing.

Militia and Defence: Manuscript of report "Military Estates' Directorate" withdrawn; discontinuance of printing of Militia "General Orders" one side only; eliminated from ad. of Militia Dept., to appear in every daily newspaper in Canada, note regarding non payment for unauthorized publication; substitution of "Kraft" for "cloth-lined" envelopes; "Annual Cadet Corps List" withdrawn.

Mines: Report of Mines Branch reduced in size, and edition reduced by 2,000 copies; Results of Steaming Tests reduced 20 per cent.

Naval Service: Report on "Fish Culture" reduced; "List of Forms" withdrawn; "Naval Orders" printed on both sides of sheet; Report of the Biological Board cancelled; requisitions for specifications for Tools, Smiths' Work, and Ironmongery withdrawn; "Instructions regarding Discharge, Treatment, etc., of Invalided Sailors" withdrawn; reduction in manuscript of annual report of Fisheries Branch, and size of edition.

Post Office: Post Office forms—saving in paper.

Public Information Bureau: "Catalogue of Departmental Libraries" withdrawn; "Official Record"—newsprint substituted, weekly.

Public Printing and Stationery: "Canada Gazette"—Statistical Tables, Orders in Council, and Bank Statement to appear once a month, instead of weekly; "Canada Gazette" —"Notices to Mariners" dropped; "Printing No. 1" and "No. 1 S.C Books," paper reduced 10 pounds in weight per ream.

Public Works: Cloth case for filing covers cancelled; ornamental lithographed border removed at request of committee; Report of Georgian Bay Canal Commission reduced in size, as well as edition; substitution of "Kraft" for "Cloth-lined" envelopes.

Parliament generally: French Sessionals reduced from 150 to 75 sets; English sessionals reduced from 350 to 200.

Railways and Canals: "Railway Statistics" reduced in size; "Express Statistics" and "Telegraph Statistics" withdrawn.

Secretary of State: "Proclamations, Orders in Council, for Magistrates" withdrawn.

Senate: Mailing list of Senate Official Debates further reduced; Senate Debates in future to be bound in "Full Cloth" instead of "Quarter Leather"; Unrevised French Debates of Senate suspended day after Parliament prorogued.

Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment: Report of the Department reduced; Report on "War on Tuberculosis" reduced.

Trade and Commerce: Report on "Criminal Statistics" reduced; three annual reports cancelled; "Patent Office Record"—weekly instead of monthly; great reduction in contents.

REDUCTION OF EDITIONS.

Dealing with the second point mentioned at the outset, the reductions in the number of copies printed is shown by the following comparative statement:—

(NOTE.—Where no figures appear in the third columns [1918] the printing has not advanced to the stage where the information is available. The letters E and F appearing immediately after the name of the report indicate English and French, respectively.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing number of copies printed and pages contained in annual reports for the years 1916, 1917, and 1918.

| | | 1916. | | 1917. | | 1918. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pages. | Copies. | Pages. | Copies. | Pages. | Copies. |
| Agriculture—Minister's Report | E | 120 | 3,735 | 134 | 3,735 | 96 | 5,935 |
| | F | 138 | 740 | 138 | 615 | .. | 1,940 |
| Agricultural Instruction Act | E | 136 | 8,760 | 88 | 5,485 | 60 | 6,315 |
| | F | 148 | 1,605 | 90 | 1,590 | .... ... | 1,335 |
| Auditor General | E | 2,734 | 5,200 | 2,595 | 4,035 | 2,665 | 2,485 |
| Bilingual in 1917 18. | F | 2,734 | 855 | | | | |
| Experimental Farms | E | 1,570 | 22,735 | 148 | 17,810 | 136 | 11,235 |
| | F | 1,648 | 6,590 | 160 | 3,510 | ..... ... | 3,290 |
| External Affairs | E | 40 | 2,935 | 16 | 1,685 | 16 | 1,515 |
| | F | 40 | 615 | 16 | 365 | .... .... | 260 |
| Customs | E | 772 | 3,735 | 1,296 | 1,710 | 1,272 | 1,390 |
| | F | 772 | 665 | 1,296 | 640 | Progress. | 360 |
| " Shipping | E | ..... | .... .... | 120 | 3,735 | 100 | 1,265 |
| | F | ... .. | ... ... . | 120 | 465 | Progress. | 285 |
| Canadian Biology | E | ... . | . . . . . | 382 | 1,485 | Cancelled. | |
| | F | | | | | | |
| Fisheries | E | 500 | 3,990 | 484 | 3,885 | 44 | 2,265 |
| | F | 506 | 845 | 500 | 830 | Progress. | 465 |
| Inland Revenue | E | 236 | 3,235 | 240 | 3,485 | 76 | 1,515 |
| | F | 236 | 840 | 240 | 840 | 78 | 265 |
| " Weights and Measures | E | 76 | 3,615 | 72 | 3,485 | 38 | 1,515 |
| | F | 80 | 840 | 80 | 840 | 38 | 265 |
| " Adulteration of food | E | 604 | 3,235 | 92 | 3,235 | 90 | 1,515 |
| | F | 620 | 840 | 94 | 840 | 104 | 265 |
| Insurance Vol. I | E | 782 | 10,660 | 790 | 7,235 | Progress. | 7,335 |
| | F | 786 | 1,485 | .... .... | 1,365 | ... .... | |
| " —Vol. II | E | 795 | 9,360 | 824 | 6,835 | ..... | |
| | F | 800 | 1,285 | ... .... | 1,165 | . ..... | |
| " —Abstract | E | 248 | 14,315 | 284 | 14,485 | Progress. | 9,315 |
| | F | 250 | 590 | 296 | 590 | . . . . . | 365 |
| Agriculture—Veterinary Director General | E | 36 | 21,735 | 24 | 8,315 | . ..... | |
| | F | 40 | 3,610 | 40 | 1,840 | .... ... | |
| Interior | E | 592 | 3,735 | 476 | 2,735 | 154 | 1,935 |
| | F | 625 | 1,090 | 496 | 440 | .. .. ... | |
| Indian Affairs | E | 478 | 3,400 | 128 | 2,499 | 106 | 1,885 |
| | F | 490 | 616 | 130 | 626 | 108 | 415 |
| Justice | E | 28 | 1,665 | 32 | 1,665 | 24 | 1,340 |
| | F | 30 | 640 | 32 | 310 | 24 | 340 |
| *Labour | E | 122 | 3,735 | 40 | 1,785 | | |
| | F | 128 | 1,090 | 44 | 615 | Progress | 1,620 |
| *Labour Disputes | E | 204 | 4,365 | 112 | 1,765 | .... .. | 315 |
| | F | 222 | 1,090 | 116 | 560 | | |
| Marine | E | 288 | 3,475 | 272 | 2,385 | 116 | 1,815 |
| | F | 304 | 840 | 288 | 840 | .... | 460 |
| " List of Vessels | E & F | 246 | 4,060 | 250 | 2,165 | Progrees. | 1,690 |
| " Steamboat Inspection | E & F | 160 | 4,060 | 160 | 2,595 | Progress. | 1,790 |
| Militia Council | E | 36 | 3,210 | 40 | 2,740 | Progress. | 2,315 |
| | F | 36 | 780 | 40 | 565 | 40 | 560 |
| Mines—Geological Survey | E | ..... | .... .... | 154 | 3,705 | Progress. | 3,000 |
| | F | 200 | 1,590 | .... .. | . .... | .. .... | 290 |
| " Mines Branch | E | . . . . | 1,590 | .... . . | ..... | . . . . | |
| | F | ..... | ..... | . . . . | ..... | ..... | |
| Interior—Geographic Board | E | ..... | ..... | 112 | 1,935 | ... ... | |
| | F | .... ... | ..... . | .. . . . | 640 | .. .. . | |

* Published as one Report in 1918.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing number of copies printed and pages contained in annual reports for the years 1916, 1917, and 1918—*Concluded.*

| | | 1916. | | 1917. | | 1918. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pages. | Copies. | Pages. | Copies. | Pages. | Copies. |
| Naval Service | E | 104 | 3,485 | 136 | 3,385 | 45 | 1,770 |
| | F | 110 | 840 | 144 | 840 | 48 | 565 |
| Northwest Mounted Police | E | 384 | 3,410 | 28 | 1,935 | Progress | 1,620 |
| | F | 416 | 880 | 28 | 690 | ..... | 390 |
| Postmaster General | E | 552 | 3,285 | 536 | 2,385 | 102 | 2,301 |
| | F | 552 | 690 | 536 | 690 | 104 | 425 |
| Public Works | E | 812 | 2,985 | 200 | 1,835 | 184 | 1,515 |
| | F | 874 | 665 | 218 | 740 | 184 | 460 |
| Railways and Canals | E | 448 | 3,935 | 104 | 1,930 | 72 | 1,615 |
| | F | 456 | 840 | 108 | 600 | Progress. | 295 |
| Secretary of State | E | 232 | 3,160 | 192 | 1,435 | 170 | 1,420 |
| | F | 232 | 645 | 192 | 415 | 178 | 410 |
| Civil Service List | E & F | 556 | 5,685 | 570 | 3,385 | 690 | 3,325 |
| Civil Service Commission | E | 176 | 4,410 | 132 | 1,710 | 182 | 2,610 |
| | F | 160 | 1,085 | 132 | 530 | ..... | 680 |
| Public Printing and Stationery | E | 64 | 3,010 | 68 | 1,110 | 114 | 1,110 |
| | F | 64 | 590 | 68 | 450 | ..... | 465 |
| Trade and Commerce, Pt. I. | E | 1,002 | 4,385 | 1,076 | 2,935 | | |
| | F | 1,024 | 840 | ..... | | | |
| " Pt. II | E | 209 | 4,535 | 136 | 1,510 | Not printed after 1917. | |
| | F | 200 | 840 | 136 | 315 | | |
| Pt. III | E | 320 | 3,735 | 146 | 2,115 | | |
| | F | ..... | 640 | ..... | 315 | | |
| " " Pt. IV | E | ..... | ..... | 48 | 2,465 | | |
| | F | ..... | 640 | ..... | ..... | | |
| Railway Commission | E | 464 | 3,935 | 108 | 1,315 | ..... | 2,020 |
| | F | 492 | 1,090 | 112 | 460 | ..... | 865 |
| Public Accounts | E | 272 | 3,510 | 256 | 2,625 | 244 | 1,715 |
| | F | 276 | 630 | 260 | 640 | 244 | 260 |
| Estimates | E | 96 | 3,910 | 104 | ..... | 110 | 3,110 |
| | F | 96 | 680 | 104 | 680 | 110 | 530 |

Reduction in the size of editions is a matter calling for the exercise of great care. Before the "jacket" for the printing of any report is made out a conference is held by the editors of "copy" and the chief requisition clerk with the Chairman of the Editorial Committee. The latter calls for a return from the Distribution office of the stock on hand of the previous year's report. Every avenue of legitimate demand is canvassed, and the quantity to be printed is then agreed upon. So carefully is the estimate made that it may be said without egotism that in not a single instance during the past fifteen months has there been a miscalculation, although thousands of volumes have been cut off.

Now that the war is practically over some departments are endeavouring to increase the manuscripts of their reports by introducing subjects which have little or no bearing upon the year's operations. The utmost vigilance will be required to prevent a return to the old conditions. The difficulty seems to be that some officials fail to realize that printing costs money, and it is only when the Editorial Committee has called attention to prospective waste that a revision of the manuscripts has been secured and saving thus effected.

### PAMPHLETS, BULLETINS, ETC.

The committee also carefully canvasses the call for the printing of pamphlets, bulletins, etc. Where any doubt exists the official interested is asked for a memorandum of his proposed method of distribution. Repeatedly departments have requisitioned for 50,000 copies of a pamphlet where experience has shown that 5,000 would be ample. In cases of doubt the committee has ordered the type to be kept standing for a short time so as to avoid resetting.

On the other hand, the attention of some departments has had to be drawn to laxity in calculating accurately the quantity of copies required of a publication for departmental use. This has been obvious when a second requisition for printing certain departmental regulations reached the Bureau within six months after the first requisition had been filled. A more recent case was a repeat order within one month after the original printing, and after the type had been thrown into the melting pot.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN EDITIONS.

Last year's report detailed the work accomplished by the committee in five months in cutting down the copies of reports printed. Experience has shown that further reductions can safely be made without detriment to the public interest, and action has been taken to that end, as the comparative statement already quoted evidences. For instance, the Auditor General's report (4 vols.) which a year ago was cut down by 1,200 sets, resulted in a saving in paper alone of 6 tons of "double royal printing," worth approximately $1,200, can stand a further reduction of 1,500 sets, or 7½ tons additional of paper saved, approximate value, $1,500. On this paper item alone this means a saving of $2,700, but when to that is added press-work, and binding, the economy thus brought about is not less than $4,000. Last year, upon the committee's recommendation, Parliament consented to the bi-lingualizing of this report, a saving of $25,000 per annum, so that the committee's efforts in this particular matter have saved the country nearly $30,000 per annum. The committee is of the opinion that greater economy can be secured by reducing the number of sets of this particular report, and printing instead the Auditor's analyses of expenditures of the big spending departments as "separates." Parliamentarians, the public departments, and a few libraries naturally desire the complete report of the Audit Department, but the commercial community, those who have products for sale to the Government, as a rule only require the details of purchases made by the department in which they are interested. Thus, for instance, the man handling railway supplies will desire to see what the Department of Railways and Canals has been purchasing, from whom, and the prices paid; paper makers, stationers, etc., what the Department of Public Printing and Stationery has paid to the different firms with which it has done business; manufacturers of postal supplies, what the Post Office Department has purchased; manufacturers of military supplies, what the Department of Militia has expended, and so on.

In offering this suggestion the committee has not the least desire to withhold public information from those who desire it in the form of the complete report, in four volumes. Its sole object is to prevent waste in printing. The committee has not yet succeeded in convincing the Auditor General as to its views, but ventures to express the hope that before another year has passed the reform will have become effective.

For years the first departmental report issued has been that of the former Department of Inland Revenue, the annual edition being 3,485 copies. This was one of the manuscripts which the committee could not control for last session. Investigation shows that for many years there had been an annual overprinting of from 1,500 to 2,000 copies of this report, all of which, save 100 copies for stock, had regularly gone to the junk dealer. The edition this year has been reduced to 1,515 copies, and still there is an ample margin to meet all possible demands.

Instances of a like nature could be mentioned time and again. Among the reports for 1917 which have recently gone into the discard, due to overprinting before the committee was appointed, may be mentioned the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Experimental Farms (English) | 1,350 copies. |
| Life Insurance, 1916 (French) | 350 " |
| Indian Affairs, 1917 (English) | 425 " |
| Fisheries, 1917 (English) | 1,616 " |
| Public Works, 1917 (English) | 357 " |
| Naval Service, 1917 (English) | 1,440 " |

The committee is of the opinion that since Confederation thousands of tons of printing paper, worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been thrown away in the manner indicated. The importance of frequent revisions of departmental mailing lists cannot be emphasized too strongly. Your committee has tested them in a few cases. Those examined were found to contain a great amount of "dead wood" and representations were promptly made to get rid of it. One batch of 50 names on the list to receive the report of the Railway Board turned out to be pupils of one of the Hebrew schools in Montreal. The attention of Parliament is drawn to the "notification card" system in use in one or two branches at Ottawa, and respectfully commends its more general adoption. Where an individual whose name is on the mailing list fails to forward the return portion of the card to the Distribution Office or branch making the inquiry, the name should be dropped.

CHEAPER GRADES OF PAPER.

The third principle which the committee has striven to carry out has been the substitution of cheaper grades of paper for publications which are not likely to be kept. Paper stock has increased enormously in price during the war period. For instance, the ordinary report paper which in pre-war days cost about 4 cents per pound, has for many months shaded a fraction under 10 cents a pound. In instituting this reform the committee desires to acknowledge the encouragement it has received from Ministers of the Crown and from the members of the Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament. "Newsprint" paper, with the consent of Mr. H. B. Thomson, Food Controller, was first used for the "Canada Food Bulletin," now defunct, a saving in each edition on paper stock alone of $125. It has been substituted for "double royal printing" in the "Official Record," a weekly saving of $75. It has been made applicable to the "Press slips" of the Public Information Bureau, Bulletin of Sea Fisheries Statistics of the Department of the Naval Service, Bulletins of the Chief Analyst, Department of Trade and Commerce, Bulletins of the Markets and Fruit Branches, Department of Agriculture, and several other publications.

With the consent of a majority of the members of the Printing Committee of Parliament it is proposed to go a step further and print the daily routine papers of both Houses on "newsprint" paper, until such time as the price of "double royal printing" gets down to normal. This will apply to the daily unrevised edition of the Official Debates of the Senate and Houses of Commons, Minutes of the Senate, Votes and Proceedings and Orders of the Day of the Commons, and to the bills of both Houses. Volumes of a permanent character, such as the revised Official Debates and Journals will, however, not be affected. To show the saving to the country it may be mentioned that had this plan been in operation last session the saving in the printing of the Commons Debates alone would have been about $2,300.

INDEX TO OFFICIAL DEBATES.

While dealing with the subject of the Official Debates your Committee desires to call the attention of Parliament to the suggestion made by the King's Printer two years ago that each volume of the Official Debates of the Commons carry its own index. The present practice is to insert in each volume of Hansard a complete index of the session. The consequence is that it is impossible for the Bureau to proceed with the binding of any part of Hansard until the index is fully completed. In practice it takes from two to six months after the session to complete the index, and no member of Parliament can receive any part of the Debates until all the volumes are completed. If the Debates Committee were to authorize the preparation of an index for each volume, the King's Printer could then proceed with the binding of each successive volume of Hansard as soon as 1,000 pages (approximate contents of a volume) are completed. The general index of the session would be compiled from the separate indexes in each volume.

The chief advantage of this arrangement would be that instead of the Official Debates being from four to six months delayed after prorogation, they would be completed as the session proceeds. The general index would be bound with the last volume only.

PRINTING APPROPRIATIONS.

Since Confederation the cost of printing departmental reports has been paid for by Parliament, and in addition, there has existed a standing rule (Order in Council 16th January, 1893) that a department shall receive 500 free copies of such reports to dispose of as it sees fit. Were larger quantities required then they had to be paid for out of the departmental vote, the price charged being the cost of press-work, paper, and binding. In cases, however, where a special Order in Council is passed increasing the quantity for free distribution, Parliament has been paying the bills.

The following departments have been receiving 500 free copies under the Order in Council of the 16th January, 1893:—

Civil Service Commission:
- Civil Service List.
- Annual Report.

Customs:
- Trade of Canada.
- Shipping Report.

Finance:
- Public Accounts.

Interior:
- Annual Report.
- Topographical Surveys.

Justice:
- Penitentiaries.

Labour:
- Annual Report.
- Registrar of Conciliation

Marine:
- Steamboat Inspection.
- List of Vessels.
- Annual Report.

Militia:
- Militia Council.

Post Office:
- Postmaster General.

Public Printing and Stationery:
- Annual Report.

Public Works:
- Annual Report.

Mounted Police:
- Annual Report.

External Affairs:
- Annual Report.

Secretary of State:
- Annual Report.

Special Orders in Council have been passed increasing the number of free copies to departments, and paid for by Parliament, as follows:—

| Report. | Order in Council Amending. | Copies. |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | Dec. 14, 1901 | 1,000 |
| Experimental Farms | Sept. 24, 1913 | 10,000 |
| Auditor General | Nov. 27, 1896 | 2,000 |
| Inland Revenue - Excise | Feb. 16, 1914 | 700 |
| " Weights and Measures | " | 700 |
| " Adulteration of Food | " | 700 |
| Railways and Canals | Dec. 23, 1913 | 1,200 |
| Railway Commission | Feb. 6, 1917 | 1,200 |
| Trade and Commerce — Statistical Report | Nov. 9, 1912 | 1,450 |

Other departments have added to their number of copies for departmental distribution and are paying for them out of their own appropriations, as follows:—

| Report. | Number of Copies. |
|---|---|
| Agricultural Instruction Act | 4,500 |
| Census of Industry: | |
| Agriculture | 4,500 |
| Dairying | 2,500 |
| Fisheries | 1,000 |
| Pulp and Paper | 700 |
| Forestry | 700 |
| Insurance | 7,400 |
| Insurance abstract | 12,500 |
| Indian Affairs | 200 |
| Immigration and Colonization | 1,000 |
| Mines | 2,500 |
| Mines (Geological Survey) | 2,500 |
| Naval Service | 250 |
| Fisheries | 250 |

The prevailing system is a pernicious one. It is a direct incentive to carelessness in requisitioning, which means waste of public money, even in the case of departments which have been accepting 500 free copies annually. Inquiry by your committee developed the curious fact that during all these years some departments did not know what to do with them, and therefore they hit upon the expedient of sending a dozen or so to each of the other departments. Where any were sent away it was shown by a comparison of the departmental mailing list with that of Parliament that one was almost an exact duplicate of the other, and demonstrating that there was something radically wrong with the system. The aim of your committee has been to induce departments to revise their lists and to cut down their requisitions for free copies from Parliament to actual needs, and permitting the general distribution to be carried out under the rules laid down by the Joint Committee on Printing.

The Editorial Committee has reached the conclusion after mature deliberation that with a view to economy the time has arrived for a radical change in policy, and respectfully submits this recommendation to Parliament: that the two Houses simply make an appropriation to cover the actual printing needs of Parliament, Official Debates, Minutes, Votes and Proceedings, Orders of the Day, Journals, Bills, etc., and that each public department be required to prepare its estimate of printing expenditure covering all the services of the department, reports, bulletins, circulars, memoranda, memoirs, or whatever they may be called. Whatever copies of reports Parliament might require for general distribution would be furnished at cost by the department up to a certain limit. In other words, this system would be practically a complete reversion of the existing order of things. If each department were placed in the position that it would have to show cause to Parliament annually for its printing expenditures, the tendency would be towards the strictest economy. There would be less fattening out of reports to make a big showing, and in addition, deputy ministers and heads of branches would hesitate before ordering for printing some of the publications which have seen the light in the past on the mistaken assumption that printing costs nothing.

## SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

One of the problems with which the committee has had to deal has been the publication of manuscripts of a scientific character. It was felt that some of these,

while interesting from a strictly scientific point of view, were not of direct economic value, and the question of their publication might well be left until the present abnormal conditions pass away.

STANDARDIZING STATIONERY SUPPLIES.

Although the committee was not specially charged by the Order in Council of appointment with the standardization of government stationery and office supplies, yet as the question is so closely allied to that of printing, its opinion has frequently been asked. Several of its recommendations in this connection have received the approval of the Government. It was, therefore, not surprising that the request should come from Sir George Foster, chairman of the Advisory Committee, for a detailed report upon the subject. The Editorial Committee thereupon called into conference some of the best men in the public service who handle the stationery requisitions, and with the hearty co-operation of the Superintendent of Stationery, evolved a series of "suggestions" which it believes, if adopted and faithfully carried out, would effect a great saving. For the information of Parliament the memorandum, now before Council, is appended:—

OTTAWA, December, 1918.

To the Employees of the
Public Service of Canada:

Although peace is in sight, and the enormous expenditure of Canada consequent upon the war will, it is hoped, be materially reduced, the necessity for the most rigid economy in every branch of the public service will still exist. Executive departments, and all officials, clerks, and employees at Ottawa and outside points, are therefore requested to exercise the greatest possible economy in printed matter and the use of stationery. It is estimated that every pound of paper saved means anywhere from one to five pounds of coal conserved; at the same time it implies the saving of some four to ten pounds of transportation.

With the object of securing economy, certain regulations drawn up by the Editorial Committee, approved by Order in Council, have been promulgated from time to time. It has now been deemed advisable to codify and amplify these regulations for the guidance of all employees. Deputy ministers and heads of branches are resquested to give effect to them immediately.

1. *Blank-book.*—Bindery ruling and faint lining will be allowed. The King's Printer will determine the quality of the paper and binding. Expensive binding is forbidden.

2. *Carbon Copies for Departmental Files.*—The King's Printer will cause this matter to be investigated in conference with the stationery clerks of the public departments, and a standard paper decided upon for general departmental use. The paper should be comparatively cheap and yet should be sufficiently strong as not to tear off files easily, or disintegrate with age.

3. *Carbon Papers.*—Only British-made typewriting and carbon papers will be permitted.

4. *Canvassers for Office Supplies.*—Canvassing in the public departmens by travellers and agents of stationery and other firms is strictly forbidden. This order will not apply to individuals bearing written credentials from the Superintendent of Stationery.

5. *Circulars, Pamphlets, Reports.*—(*a*) "Copy" for reports should be carefully prepared and edited, so that corrections on proofs may be reduced to a minimum. Editing on proofs is a costly procedure; so-called authors' corrections in the past

have cost the country thousands of dollars annually. Printing means money; every item in connection therewith, including the time occupied in making corrections, is chargeable to the department sending in the manuscript. There are certain rules which should be followed, and these should be ascertained before the preparation of "copy" is begun. Carelessness in spelling and punctuation, and the too frequent use of capitals, should be avoided. In preparing "copy" do not put in periods at the ends of lines in cover pages, title pages, running heads, headings, sub-headings, box headings, in legends under plates, or in name directories. In "copy" for forms, letterheads, envelopes, etc., periods are not required at the ends of display lines. The rule is to use periods only where necessary to make the meaning clear. Use manilla writing paper (similar to telegraph blanks) in preparing "copy" for pamphlets and reports.

(*b*) For printed circulars and pamphlets of an ephemeral nature, not containing half-tones, good quality newsprint, known as "No. 1," will hereafter be used. For matter sufficiently worthy of preservation, not containing half-tones, "machine-finish book" paper; for matter containing half-tones, "supercalendered," and known generally as "Northern Mills." In very exceptional cases, where the nature of the half-tones demands it, "coated book." Circulars and pamphlets of a few pages only will be printed without covers. Expensive cover stocks are not allowed except for occasional pretentious publications.

(*c*) Illustrations must be sparingly inserted, and then only when they have a direct bearing upon the text.

(*d*) The manuscripts of all reports and pamphlets, together with intended illustrations, are first submitted to the Editorial Committee, who will promptly offer suggestions for changes, if such be necessary. In the event of disagreement the points in dispute will be adjudicated upon by the Advisory Committee of the Privy Council.

(*e*) No edition or part of an edition should be ordered bound in full cloth, half leather, or full leather without valid reason. The cost of binding material such as cloth, leather, etc., has increased enormously.

6. *Envelopes*: (*a*) Use No. 11 manilla, size 4 x 9, for general purposes. Make as much use as possible of the No. 8¾ envelope, size 3⅝ x 6½, for enclosing 8 x 10 sheets, or smaller.

(*b*) Use a 7½ x 10½ manilla for enclosing a number of sheets together and which are too bulky to be enclosed in a No. 11 envelope. Sheets, size 8 x 13, folded once in the centre, fit nicely into this envelope. For a larger number of sheets together, too bulky to fit a 7½ x 10½ envelope, use a Kraft envelope, size 9½ x 15.

(*c*) The four sizes mentioned in paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of this section are considered all that are necessary for the general run of enclosures.

(*d*) For special purposes—and these purposes should be mentioned in requisitions—No. 12 envelopes, size 4½ x 10, and No. 14, size 5 x 11½, will be supplied.

(*e*) No special-size envelopes will be allowed, unless approved by the Editorial Committee. The reason for requesting them must appear upon the requisition. Requisitions for printed envelopes, except in special and stated cases, will not be honoured by the King's Printer.

(*f*) The 9½ x 15 envelopes are not to be printed. Each branch is to provide itself with a gummed label giving, at the top, the name of the branch and having a place below for the address. When matter has been enclosed seal down the flap by means of the addressed label. The recipient cuts through the label, preserves the envelope, and uses it again by sealing the flap with his own label. In this way an envelope can be used several times before it has to be destroyed.

(*g*) The large envelopes, size 9½ x 15, will be delivered wrapped in parcels of 250, not boxed. This will effect a considerable saving and, moreover, experience has proven that containers for envelopes of this size go to pieces easily, causing loss by spoilage, and making for inconvenience in handling.

(*h*) The use of envelopes in mailing small bulletins, etc., should be eliminated wherever possible, substituting in lieu thereof franked wrappers or franks imprinted on the bulletin.

7. *Forms*: (*a*) "Copy" of forms should be carefully prepared so that corrections on the proofs may be kept to a minimum.

(*b*) All forms should be confined to sizes 8 x 13, 8 x 10, 8 x 6½, except the few which cannot be confined to particular limits.

(*c*) Questions of ruling and faint lining, whether by machine or from type forms, will be determined by the King's Printer.

(*d*) Paper stock for forms will be of No. 3 Bond, except in special cases.

8. *Letterheads and Memo. Blanks*: (*a*) Letterheads are to be made in three sizes: full size, 8 x 13; intermediate size, 8 x 10; smallest size, 8 x 6½.

(*b*) Use No. 16 substance weight (17 x 22—16 pounds to 500 sheets) as the maximum weight for all correspondence. At the Government Stationery Office, No. 2 Ledger is stocked in bulk in the 20-pound weight for folio and 24-pound for double cap. Folio should be carried in the 16-pound weight and double cap in the 20-pound, when the present stock is exhausted.

(*c*) Except for headings for ministers and deputy ministers the paper stock for letterheads is to be No. 2 Ledger, white.

(*d*) Die-stamped crested paper, with matching envelopes, is allowed only to ministers and deputy ministers. All other letterheads are to be printed letter-press from type.

(*e*) Paper of note-size will not be issued to any official below the rank of deputy minister.

9. *Loose-leaf supplies.*—Bindery ruling and faint lining: Care should be taken that "copy" furnished plainly shows the ruling desired. The paper is generally ruled first before proofs of the type are sent out, and once done cannot be altered.

10. *Mail list.*—Where mail lists are in use they should be revised at least every six months to take care of changes and cancellations. It is suggested that a circular or return notification card be used, and that in the event of a reply not being received the name be struck off the list.

11. *Press copying.*—Public departments are urged to discontinue as soon as possible the system of "press copying", and substitute a second carbon copy, which may be typed on coloured stock. The proper clerk can place one carbon copy on file, while the second carbon copy, which can be specially punched for the purpose, may be placed in a filing case for binding into one volume when 1,000 copies have accumulated. These second carbon copies should be handed over to the person assigned the duty of numbering them each day with a consecutive numbering stamp. This system gives the equivalent of a "press copy" without loss of any time otherwise necessary in copying communications, and with the additional advantage of absolute clearness.

12. *Quantities.*—When storage facilities permit, order one year's supply of all standard forms, blank books, loose-leaf outfits, letter-heads, envelopes, etc. The unit cost is less for, say, one lot of 100,000 forms than for four, three, or two lots aggregating 100,000.

13. *Scratch pads.* All obsolete forms should be returned to the Printing Bureau to be made into pads.

14. *Typewriting.* (*a*) In the upper left-hand corner of the sheet upon which the communication is to be written, or below the space where the official signature will appear, the name of the writer should be typed, together with his official designation. The recipient will then be absolutely certain as to the signature.

(*b*) Use manilla writing paper (similar to telegraph blanks) for ordinary inter-departmental communications, memos., etc.

(*c*) Single-space all typewritten letters (except brief communications), with double space between paragraphs.

(*d*) Number consecutively all paragraphs in business correspondence. This will secure a very material reduction in the number of lines required when the writer has occasion to refer to previous communications. Typists must judge from the length of the dictation the size of the sheet upon which a letter or communication is to be written. Spoiled sheets should not be destroyed, but, when possible, used for communications between officers of the same department.

NECESSITY FOR RETRENCHMENT.

In closing its report the committee would point out that other countries besides Canada realize the necessity of economy in printing. A note which appears in the annual report of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for the State of New South Wales, just received, mentions that:—

> "Owing to the high cost of paper, and with a view to reducing the amount of printing, this report contains only the commission's report and a brief financial statement covering operations during the period under review. The statistics usually supplied with officers' reports are quoted where found necessary, but the detailed reports of officers are not printed, as formerly."

In the neighbouring Republic "newsprint" is being used for many government publications, and there is a general reduction in the manuscript of reports. Owing to the necessity for retrenchment in Canada constant vigilance will be required for years to come to keep the printing of the Government departments at Ottawa within reasonable bounds.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED COOK, *Chairman.*

F. C. T. O'HARA,

F. C. C. LYNCH,

*Editorial Committee*

# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

FOR THE

## FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1918

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

[No. 38—1919.]

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc. etc,,*
*Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the Eighth Annual Report of the Department of the Naval Service, being for the year ended March 31, 1918, except the Fisheries Branch, reported in a separate publication.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

C. C. BALLANTYNE,
*Minister of the Naval Service.*

# CONTENTS.

DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT ON—

PAGE.

1. Naval Service.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 5
2. Survey of Tides and Currents.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 7
3. Hydrographic Survey.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 8
4. Stores.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 13
5. Canadian Arctic Expedition.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 18
6. Radiotelegraphs.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 31
7. Fisheries Protection Service.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 33
8. Life Saving Service.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 35
9. Expenditures.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 36

# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

## For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1918.

---

OTTAWA, August 28, 1918.

Hon. C. C. BALLANTYNE,
Minister of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the Department of the Naval Service for the year ending March 31, 1918, under the following headings:—

1. Naval Service.
2. Survey of Tides and Currents.
3. Hydrographic Survey.
4. Stores.
5. Canadian Arctic Expedition.
6. Radiotelegraphs.
7. Fisheries Protection Service.
8. Life Saving Service.
9. Expenditures.

### 1. NAVAL SERVICE.

*Royal Naval College.*—The progress both mental and physical of the cadets at the Royal Naval College of Canada continues to be most satisfactory. An examination for the entry of cadets was held by the Civil Service Commission in May, 1917, at which thirty applicants sat. Twenty of these were successful, and were entered in the Naval College in August, 1917. Three senior cadets were promoted to midshipmen and sent on board ship to complete their training.

As a result of the explosion at Halifax, many of the cadets and professors were seriously injured and the college building was so badly wrecked that it was rendered uninhabitable. The reports on the behaviour of both cadets and officers of the college during the catastrophe are very gratifying. All who were able to do so, rendered very possible assistance to those seriously injured. Two cadets have been unable to rejoin the college owing to injuries sustained.

The Naval College was transferred to Kingston to complete the year; through the courtesy of the Militia authorities accommodation was provided at the Royal Military College.

The department has made arrangements to temporarily transfer the Naval College from Halifax to Esquimalt. Studies will be resumed by the cadets at the latter place early in the fall of 1918.

*Naval Dockyards.*—Halifax dockyard has carried out repairs necessary for vessels of the North America and West Indies station, the Canadian Coast patrol vessels, and also government ships of other departments. Owing to the explosion in December, 1917, operations at this dockyard were greatly deranged, but temporary arrangements have been made to carry on the work pending its re-establishment.

Esquimalt dockyard has carried out repairs necessary to the vessels of the Imperial Navy patrolling the Pacific and to ships of the Canadian Navy on the west coast. Repairs to vessels of other government departments were also effected. Both dockyards performed any work required by ships of Allied Governments calling at Halifax and Esquimalt.

*Personnel.*—The requisite number of personnel for the manning of all H.M.C. ships has been maintained by the entry of men with previous sea experience and by the employment of R.N.C.V.R. officers and men. The department has carried out its recruiting in such a manner as would least interfere with the enforcement of the Military Service Act. All men of military age applying for entry in the Canadian Naval Service have been obliged to obtain their discharge from the Canadian Expeditionary Forces prior to enrolment.

Recruiting has also been carried out for the entry of men in the Royal Naval Air Service, and medical students for duty as surgeon probationers in the Imperial Navy. Recruiting for the Canadian Navy covered practically all branches of the service, but only specially qualified applicants have been entered.

*H.M.C. Ships.*—H.M.C.S. *Niobe* has been utilized as a depot ship at Halifax and H.M.C.S. *Rainbow* has been placed on similar service at Esquimalt. Submarines *C.C.1* and *C.C.2* and their parent ship, H.M.C.S. *Shearwater* have been engaged in trade protection duties where most required. A large number of other vessels have been employed on the various services of this department connected with the war. With the inauguration of unrestricted submarine activities by Germany, the possibility of an attack on Canadian coast towns and ports has greatly increased, and the defensive measures have been accordingly enlarged. It is not considered advisable, at the present time, to give details of the activities, offensive and defensive, of the department, or of the movements of any of H.M.C.S. ships.

During the last session of Parliament an Act entitled "Naval Discipline (Dominions Naval Forces) Act" was passed. The purpose of the Act is to bring the Canadian Navy in line with the other British Dominions' Navies in regard to their disciplinary relations with each other and with the Imperial Navy. The Act will greatly facilitate the combined efforts of the Imperial and Dominions' Navies in the prosecution of the war.

## 2. SURVEY OF TIDES AND CURRENTS.

The principal Tide and Current stations in Eastern Canada and British Columbia have been maintained in continuous operation throughout the year. These served primarily to improve the basis for the calculation of tide tables; they are also very useful as reference stations for the work that is carried on during the year in the observation of slack water in the passes, and at the summer tide stations in new localities.

During the summer of 1916, investigations were carried out in Chaleur bay and at the mouth of Miramichi river. Observations were taken at Shippigan and Miscou from which information has been compiled, which is of considerable value to the local fishermen. From this information, it was ascertained that the nature of the current is very peculiar, as the type of the tide is different at the two ends of the Gully, in Chaleur bay and on the open coast. After considerable investigations, it was found possible to bring the time at which the current turns into relation with one of the principal stations for which tide tables are published. Advance copies of the data compiled have been circulated throughout the region for the use of the fishermen. Observations were also taken at Port Daniel, Point Peter, and in Gaspé Basin. In Miramichi bay a new station was established on Portage island, which is used for reference in predicting the tides in the bay. The necessity for time tables in this bay is urgent, as vessels entering and leaving have to time their entrance or departure so as to pass the shoals at high water, or they could not take on a full cargo. The new station is much more dependable than those formerly operated farther in the bay as the tides are more regular near the entrance. Stations were also operated at St. Andrews, N.B., and at St. Jean Port-joli on the St. Lawrence, the latter through the co-operation of the Hydrographic Survey. The work of taking tidal observations at cape Tormentine in connection with the car ferry to Prince Edward island was continued throughout the season. The data for the time of the tides for points along the St. Lawrence above Quebec have been improved by comparison with the observations obtained for the Waterways Commission by the Hydrographic Survey. The changes in the values are slight, as there is already a good basis for them; but the additional information throws some light on the variation which occurs in the run of the tide during the course of the season. The time of the tide is distinctly affected by the freshet which maintains the water at a high level in the months of May and June. The chief difficulty in dealing with this variation is that the amount of freshet differs in different seasons. As observations have now been obtained throughout a great number of seasons, it is possible to arrive at improved data for the tables which are published for cape à la Roche and St. Augustin bar.

Improvements to the tide tables for Port Nelson were made as a result of observations taken by the wireless operator stationed there. The time values for these tables are based on the difference with one of the harbours on the North sea at which the tides are of the same type; the height of the tides is calculated directly from the moon's position.

During 1917, investigations were carried on inside Vancouver island to the limit reached by the tides which entered by Queen Charlotte sound, and also to the extreme

northern end of the strait of Georgia. For this purpose tide gauges were placed at the Glendale cannery in Knight inlet, and observations were also taken at Redonda cannery in Deceit bay at the northern end of the strait of Georgia. The tide at the northern end of the strait of Georgia is practically simultaneous with the head of Bute inlet, and thus affords the limiting value for the tidal differences in the strait of Georgia. A tide gauge was also established at Squamish at the head of Howe sound. In the observation of the currents, the work carried out at the northern end of Vancouver island will assist materially in determining the exact time of slack water. This information will be of great service as these channels are extensively used both by the regular steamship lines and by the lumber concerns. Current observations were also carried out in Chatham channel, Cordero channel, Blind channel, and at Hole-in-the-Wall, which forms the narrows chiefly used in reaching the Yuculta, where observations were continued throughout the winter. It has been ascertained that slack water in these places can be referred to the time of slack water in Seymour narrows. This discovery has simplified the calculation materially, and it also makes the navigation of these channels much easier, as it is only necessary to apply a difference of time to the slack water tables as published for Seymour narrows.

Information in connection with tide levels has, during the year, been supplied to the city of Vancouver, the Public Works department, the Biological Laboratory at St. Andrews, the Faculty of Education in the University of Toronto, and to the department of Railways and Canals. A detailed report of the operations carried out in connection with the tidal and current observations of Canada has been supplied to the British Association in Manchester, England.

The information obtained from the observations taken at the different tide stations is published in the tide tables. Tide tables for the eastern coasts of Canada are published in three editions; one is a complete edition containing all tidal information which has a distribution of approximately 10,000 copies, the other two are abridged editions of pocket size, one for Quebec, Father Point, and the St. Lawrence, and the other for St. John and the bay of Fundy. These two additions now have a distribution of about 23,000 copies; the smaller editions are very convenient for the use of navigators and fishermen who require only local information. There are two editions of the tide tables for the Pacific coast; one edition contains complete tidal information for the whole British Columbia coast, and has a distribution of 18,000 copies. An abridged edition of the southern part of British Columbia is published, and has a circulation of approximately 9,000 copies. A small edition of the tide tables for Port Nelson covering July to October was also published. All editions of tide tables are supplied without charge.

## 3. HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

Owing to conditions created by the European war, the work of the Hydrographic Survey has been greatly curtailed. The steamers *Acadia*, *Cartier* and *Bayfield* were taken over by the Naval Service branch, and used as cruisers for war work. The steamer *La Canadienne*, owing to the fact that the services of her crew were urgently required elsewhere was laid up at Owen Sound, and for the same reason, in addition to

shortage of surveying officers, the schooner *Naden* was laid up at New Westminster, B.C.

Under these conditions, Capt. F. Anderson, who had in previous years been in charge of the *Acadia,* was appointed to prepare sailing directions of lake Superior.

*Atlantic coast survey.*—The other members of the *Acadia's* surveying staff were detailed to make re-surveys of the harbours on the northwest shore of the bay of Fundy. They lived on shore and were supplied with launches and boats. The party was organized about the 1st June, and the surveys were completed about the end of September.

In addition to surveying these harbours, they continued triangulation along the shore to connect them with one another and with the time ball at St. John, N.B. The work was very much impeded by fog and rain.

Upon completion of this work, the party proceeded to the St. Lawrence, where, with the aid of the steamer *Bellechasse,* borrowed from the Ship Channel, they measured, in detail, fifteen sections of the river for the purpose of enabling computation for back water to be carried on.

*Lower St. Lawrence river survey.*—Mr. Charles Savary, with his assistants, left Quebec on the 19th May with the motor boat *Brant,* to make a re-survey of the south traverse.

The triangulation was extended westward from the old site, Orignaux point lighthouse to Goose cape lighthouse as far as Goose island reef, and the shore traversed between L'Islet and St. Roche des Aulnais. The sounding was confined almost entirely to running lines across the channel between the banks lying off the southeast shore of the river and shallow water on the north side of the traverse. As a result of this work, it is hoped to issue a new chart of the South Traverse, more in detail and up to date.

*Lake Superior survey.*—Mr. H. D. Parizeau, with one assistant, proceeded to Port Arthur on the 7th June and, between that date and the 10th August, completed a re-survey of the harbours of Port Arthur and Fort William, using, as far as possible, the excellent surveys of the engineer of the department of Public Works carried out in connection with the harbour improvements there. It is hoped that the new chart resulting from this survey will be issued to the public during the coming summer.

On the 10th August, the party moved to the northwest shore of Black bay and pitched camp. The triangulation of the bay was carried out in preparation for the traversing of the shore and sounding. A small amount of the latter was done before the end of the season, and it is intended to complete this work during the coming summer.

Considering the unfavourable weather conditions very good progress was made by this party. The party discontinued work on the 15th October.

*Kingston harbour.*—Mr. P. Jobin, with an assistant, reached Kingston on the 15th May, and resumed operations on the survey of the entrance to Kingston harbour. The department of Public Works launch *D. P. W.* loaned to the surveying party

through the courtesy of the Public Works department, was of great assistance in the conduct of the work.

Work was carried on all summer, but there is still a small amount to be done to complete the survey. The plan is, however, in such shape that a chart may be issued to the public during the summer of 1918.

The party returned to Ottawa about the 1st December.

*Pacific Coast survey.*—Lieutenant-Commander P. C. Musgrave, and party, left for Hecate strait on the 11th April in the steamer *Lilloet*.

En route, an examination was made for a reported danger lying off Danger reef, but careful search failed to locate it. A re-survey was made of Margaret bay, Smith sound, to locate several reported dangers there.

The vessel also called at Ocean falls and made note of the alterations to the wharves, buildings, etc., to enable the chart of that locality to be corrected to date. Continuing north, surveys were also made of Milbank sound, Schooner passage, and an examination was afterwards made of a reported channel between Swindle and Princess Royal islands; the latter was found to be very narrow and not navigable.

Prince Rupert was reached on the 5th May, and the remainder of the season until the 1st October was taken up in the work of sounding in Hecate strait.

During October, work was confined to a survey of Petrel channel and Captain cove and the ship left for winter quarters on the 26th October. On the way south, opportunity was taken for making an examination of Swanson bay and Chatham channel for a rock that was reported to exist off Root point.

The weather proved very unfavourable for survey work in the areas covered. Out of a total of 176 working days, work was carried out on 70. Of the remaining 82 days, work was prevented by rain.

*St. Lawrence stream measurement.*—Stream measurement work in the St. Lawrence river was carried out at Victoria bridge and at Lanoraie. At the former, work was carried on from the 23rd April until the 18th August. Similar work was also performed in the Assumption and Ottawa rivers near the mouths and in the various channels through the islands opposite Sorel.

Twenty-eight sections for computing backwater were also carefully sounded in the river between Montreal and Three Rivers.

*Automatic gauges.*—The automatic gauges established in the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river were efficiently maintained during the past season. Two additional gauges were placed during the year, one at Iroquois, Ont., and the other at the upper end of the Morrisburg canal.

The following tables give the monthly mean surface elevations of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river for 1917, by automatic water gauges, and are referred to mean sea-level.

MONTHLY Mean Water Surface Elevations of "Great Lakes" for 1917, by Automatic Water Gauges, and referred to Mean Sea Level.

| Location. | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Mean |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Feet | Feet | Feet | Feet | Feet | Feet | Feet | Feet | Feet | Feet | Feet | Feet | Feet |
| Lake Superior | Port Arthur | 602·70 | 602·42 | 602·33 | 602·21 | 602·33 | 602·57 | 602·71 | 602 76 | 602 73 | 602 58 | 602·36 | 602·03 | 602·48 |
| St. Mary's River | Above Locks | 601·67 | 601·41 | 601·28 | 601·15 | 601 55 | 601·78 | 601·97 | 602·21 | 602·19 | 602·05 | 601·79 | 601·50 | 601·74 |
| | Below Locks | 583·95 | 583·72 | 583·81 | 582·72 | 582·55 | 582·99 | 583·22 | 582·96 | 582·80 | 582·66 | 582·30 | 582·47 | 583·01 |
| Georgian Bay | Collingwood | 580·57 | 580·12 | 580·40 | 580·67 | 581 05 | 581 46 | 581·91 | 581·94 | 581·65 | 581·35 | 581·08 | 580·86 | 581·11 |
| Lake Huron | Goderich | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 581·48 | 581·90 | 581·91 | 581·61 | 581·36 | 581·13 | 581·06 | 581·49 |
| Detroit River | Isle Aux Pêches | 575 08 | 574·52 | 574·48 | 575 31 | 575·42 | 575·92 | 576·34 | 576·13 | 575·86 | 575·39 | 575 39 | till 10 575·34 | 575·43 |
| | Fighting Island | 573·88 | 573·50 | 573·80 | 574·43 | 574·64 | 575·19 | 575·59 | 575·39 | 575·16 | 574·68 | 574·36 | 574·56 | 574·60 |
| Lake Erie | Port Colborne | 571·58 | 571·14 | 571·38 | 572·23 | 572 76 | 573·32 | 573·71 | 573·41 | 573·39 | 572 93 | 572 71 | 572·47 | 572·59 |
| Lake Ontario | Port Dalhousie | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 246·96 | 247·48 | 247·31 | 246·92 | 246·66 | 246·68 | ..... | 247·00 |
| | Kingston | 245·16 | 244·98 | 245·13 | 246·16 | 246·41 | 246·88 | 247·36 | 247·27 | 246·89 | 246·63 | 246·59 | 246·39 | 246·32 |

MONTHLY Mean Water Surface Elevations of St. Lawrence River for 1917, by Automatic Water Gauges. Elevations are in feet and are referred to Mean Sea Level.

| Location. | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Mean. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Lawrence River | Iroquois Canal, lower entrance. Lock 25 | | | | | | | | | | 229.28 | 229 17 | 228 82 | |
| | Morrisburg Canal, lower entrance. Lock 24 | | | | | | | | | | 225 79 | 225 56 | 225 29 | |
| Lake St. Louis | Pointe Claire | 69.40 | 68 75 | 68 31 | 70 40 | 70 64 | 70 81 | 70 23 | 69 56 | 68 77 | 68 59 | 68.82 | 69 92 | 69 43 |
| Laprairie Basin | Verdun | | | | | 35 36 | 35 45 | 35 15 | 34 88 | 34.54 | 34.45 | 34 52 | | |
| St. Lawrence River | Lower entrance, lock 1, Montreal | | | | | 24 73 | 24 75 | 23 41 | 22.27 | 20 87 | 20.78 | 21.21 | | |
| " " | Laurier Pier, Montreal | | | | | 23 69 | 23 76 | 22 29 | 21 17 | 19 77 | 19 71 | 20 12 | | |
| " " | Longue Pointe | | | | | 23 50 | 23 44 | 22 05 | 20 92 | 19 51 | 19 45 | 19 86 | | |
| | Varennes | | | | | 22 21 | 22 11 | 20 58 | 19.39 | 17 88 | 17 89 | 18 48 | | |
| " " | Vercheres | | | | | 20 94 | 20 82 | 19 21 | 17 99 | 16 51 | 16 61 | 17.06 | | |
| " " | Lanoraie | | | | | 19 33 | 19 22 | 17 53 | 16 33 | 14 78 | | | | |
| " " | Sorel | 17.18 | 17 38 | 18 03 | 20 64 | 18 72 | 18 62 | 16 91 | 15.78 | 14.28 | 14 56 | 15.66 | 16 69 | 16.98 |
| Lake St. Peter | Curve No. 2 | | | | | 17 22 | 17 27 | 15 45 | 14 30 | 12.66 | 13 07 | 13.64 | | |
| St. Lawrence River | Nicolet | | | | | | 17 01 | 15 25 | 13 97 | 12 30 | 12 75 | 13 35 | | |
| " " | Three Rivers | | | | | 16.70 | 16 60 | 14 82 | 13 62 | 11.97 | 12.43 | 12 82 | | |
| " " | Batiscan | | | | | | 13 18 | 11 64 | 10 70 | 9.27 | 9 86 | 10.15 | | |

*Issue of Charts.*—During the past year the following new charts were issued by the Hydrographic Survey:—

No. 66.—Approaches to Niagara river.
No. 93.—Byng inlet and approaches.
No. 63.—Toronto to Niagara river.
No. 70.—Harbours in lake Ontario.
No. 73.—Harbours in lake Ontario.
No. 412.—Gulf telegraph.
No. 102.—Lamb island to Thunder cape.
No. 410.—Bedford basin.
No. A.—Gnomonic outline chart.

The following new editions of former issues have been published:—

No. 81.—Collingwood and approaches.
No. 83.—Waubaushene to Western island.
No. 101.—Head of Thunder bay to Pigeon river.
No. 100. Georgian bay.

The charts of the International Waterways Commission, showing the boundary line between St. Regis, Que., and Pigeon bay, are still with the printers, but as the final proofs have been returned it is hoped that they will be issued to the public this summer.

## 4. STORES BRANCH.

The work of the Stores branch is divided into three main divisions, viz: The purchasing section, the storekeeping section, and the transportation section.

*Purchasing division.*—The expansion of the department during the past fiscal year has been reflected in the Stores branch and in the Purchasing division to a greater degree, perhaps, than in any other. The work has increased and developed, and the difficulties of obtaining supplies have multiplied greatly, but in spite of many obstacles the demands upon it have been successfully met. Purchases aggregating $10,074,643, were executed, an increase of approximately 33 per cent over those of the year previous.

Contracts were maintained on both coasts for supplies of fresh provisions for the convenience of ships operating in adjacent waters. These were made applicable to, and were taken advantage of, by ships of the Imperial as well as by ships of Allied Governments, while stocks of staple provisions were maintained in the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt for ready issue as required. Expenditures under this head totalled $2,911,644.

In like manner contracts were also maintained for fuel. Expenditures under this head totalled $2,771,879.

Clothing to the value of $929,398 was purchased. Exceptional difficulty was experienced in this connection owing to the great scarcity of raw materials. The situation in this respect is becoming daily more acute, and the future holds little prospect of relief.

Purchases of medical supplies to the value of $25,034 were executed.

Naval stores, including lumber, metals, cordage and textiles, oils, paints, packings, etc., and electrical stores, to the value of $2,454,755 were purchased.

As in the past, practically all supplies of ordnance and ammunition were procured from the Imperial Government. Liability to the extent of $136,680 was assumed in this connection.

All supplies of stationery and printed matter were procured through the Government Stationery and Printing department. These totalled in value $350,125.

Miscellaneous demands presented by the Fisheries, Hydrographic Surveys, Radiotelegraphs, Fishery Protection, and other branches of the department were dealt with successfully, resulting in purchases aggregating in value $498,128, exclusive of stationery and printing.

*Storekeeping division.*—The extension of naval activities in Canadian waters during the year under review has been felt to a very marked extent in the work of this division. The opening up of new supply bases to meet the requirements of the large number of vessels which have been added to the naval establishment and the arrangement of the necessary facilities to supply all requirements with despatch are the outstanding features of the year's work. The extension of the facilities afforded the Imperial service and the large increase in the value of supplies issued to these ships have brought about a closer relationship between the department and the British Admiralty; in consequence of which a considerable modification of our supplies systems has been necessary. Notwithstanding the stress of conditions which have obtained during the year, particularly at Halifax, due to the disaster of December 6, 1917, the new organizations are proving effective and have already resulted in greater efficiency in supplying the requirements of all services based on Canadian ports.

The fundamental work of the branch being the prompt and expeditious supply of the necessary stores and equipment, and guns and ammunition to the fighting forces of the service, first attention is given to this work. Notwithstanding the difficulties which have been experienced in procuring supplies of all kinds, and in matters of transportation, satisfactory results have been obtained. All ships, whether Canadian, Imperial, or those of Allied Governments, have been afforded the same facilities and in no case have serious delays occurred in supplying their requirements for maintenance or carrying out necessary refits.

Besides the increase of the number of other vessels, 70 ships have been added to the naval establishment, of which 19 were purchased or built, 4 chartered, and 39 trawlers and drifters built for the Imperial Service, but employed under the control of this department. Seven vessels previously employed have been returned to their owners. A number of vessels formerly employed in the Fishery Protection, Hydrographic or other auxiliary service under the department have been transferred to war

service under the White Ensign. In addition, a large number of motor launches have been employed, many of which were purchased outright.

In addition to men-of-war and other naval establishments, service has been rendered to all the auxiliary services connected with the department. These include the Fishery Protection service, the Examination service, the Hydrographic Surveys, the Radiotelegraphic service, the Tidal and Current Surveys, the Life-saving service, the Fish-breeding service, and the various other fishery establishments throughout the country. The great differences between these services and the nature of their requirements occasion considerable difficulty in supplying their needs and involves to a considerable extent the carrying of supplies of a special nature which are for the most part totally unsuited to naval requirements. With each succeeding year, greater strides are made in standardizing their requirements, with corresponding increased efficiency.

The provision of the necessary reserves at Halifax and Esquimalt dockyards has proved a somewhat difficult task, particularly in the case of Halifax, where the destruction caused by the explosion and the inevitable disorganization of the supplies system were very great. Storehouses and large quantities of stores were either destroyed or badly damaged, transportation for a time at least was completely disorganized. The personnel of the staff suffered considerably from the effects of the explosion. Under these trying conditions, the effects of which were felt beyond the end of the year, the task of maintaining the supply organization with the required effectiveness was a difficult matter, calling for much extra work under most trying conditions on the part of the dockyard staff.

As in the past, the variety of stores maintained for all services is wide, and includes all stores and supplies, guns, torpedo stores, and ammunition required by all classes of ships under the department; stores and material in connection with the maintenance of a dockyard and dockyard workshops; provisions, all necessary clothing and medical supplies for the personnel of the naval and auxiliary services; and building materials. Particular attention is given to the inspection of supplies, especially in the case of those required for the use of ships, owing to the particular nature of their requirements.

For the purpose of attaining greater efficiency and economy, every endeavour is made to standardize all stores handled. Satisfactory progress has been made in this direction during the year.

The quantities and varieties of the reserves have been materially increased on account of the large number of ships which have been commissioned in the year. Provision was made at the beginning of the year for the anticipated requirements of all services based on Halifax and Esquimalt. The total value of deliveries at Halifax amounted to $2,825,800, and at Esquimalt $782,594, an increase of $2,020,518 and $212,098, respectively, over last year. The transactions involved in these deliveries number, at Halifax, 9,552 and at Esquimalt 4,674.

The issue to ships and establishments have similarly been greatly increased. At Halifax, the value of issues amounted to $1,947,935, and at Esquimalt, $607,544, an increase of $1,323,404 and $84,552, respectively. The number of transactions involved were 24,180 at Halifax, and 15,840 at Esquimalt.

At the beginning of the year the value of all stocks carried at Halifax and Esquimalt was $488,150 and $534,816, respectively. The values of the stocks at the end of the year were approximately $1,397,620, at Halifax and $644,795 at Esquimalt. Owing to the explosion, and the pressure of work which followed, it was not possible up to the end of the year to ascertain the full extent of the damage caused by the disaster of December 6, and consequently the value of the stock at Halifax is an estimate.

The policy of the department to afford every possible facility to ships of the Imperial and Allied Governments has been continued. In many instances, it has been necessary to increase the reserves and to extend the supply organization to a considerable extent on this account.

In addition to issues made direct to ships in the ordinary way, very large quantities of stores have been supplied to the Imperial Government, full details of which cannot be given at the present time.

Large reserves of steaming coal are maintained at both dockyards for Canadian and Imperial requirements. The total receipts during the year at Halifax amounted to 89,998 tons, and at Esquimalt 17,974 tons. The issues at Halifax were 89,722 tons, and at Esquimalt 15,788 tons. The greater part of these quantities being of Admiralty coal, the values are not included in the value of the purchases. In addition the following quantities of Canadian coal were handled on direct issue to ships from contractors, viz.—

| | |
|---|---|
| At Halifax and the East coast | 88,240 tons |
| At Esquimalt and the West coast | 13,966 " |

Supplies of fuel oil have also been maintained at both dockyards. In the year the following quantities were handled:—

| | |
|---|---|
| At Halifax | 74,309 gallons. |
| At Esquimalt | 9,000 " |

During the year, the work of drawing up established allowances of stores for all the ships in the service has been completed and scales of allowances prepared for deck and engineer's stores for each vessel. Under this system, whereby ships are restricted to certain specified supplies, to meet their general requirements, economies are effected and an opportunity afforded to reduce the variety of stores handled to a minimum. Ships and establishments, as well as the dockyards, make an accurate accounting of all stores received and expended and at the end of a stated period forward the accounts to headquarters, for audit. In this way a thorough check is maintained at all times to protect government property and to keep the individuals concerned on the alert to prevent unnecessary expenditures or loss by neglect or theft. In the year, a large number of stores accounts have been audited with satisfactory results.

The system of biennial stocktaking, by means of which the whole of the stock is reviewed in its entirety every two years, was continued during the year. At Esquimalt, very satisfactory progress was made with gratifying results. At Halifax, however, owing to the great pressure of work and the disaster of December 6 coming at the time when the most progress would have been made in this work, it was not possible to completely carry out the schedule of stocktaking. Under the circumstances, the results obtained may be considered as satisfactory. Following the explosion steps

were taken to ascertain by actual stocktaking the extent of damage done, but up to the end of the year it was not possible to complete this work.

During the year it was found necessary to abolish the contract system hitherto in force of victualling the ships' companies of the smaller vessels, whereby the stewards, for a daily rate for each member of the ship's complements, provided all necessary provisions. This system proved generally unsatisfactory owing to the varying conditions under which the stewards laboured and their inability to purchase at all times to the best advantage. On May 1, 1917, all vessels were placed under the General Messing system, and all provisions supplied by the Government according to standard ration scales and under the supervision of a Victualling officer at each naval base. This system is proving satisfactory and has reduced the cost of victualling these ships to an appreciable extent.

*Transportation.*—The arrangement under which the department, in conjunction with the Director of Overseas Transport, is responsible for the necessary work in connection with the export of material on behalf of the Imperial Government has been continued in force and greatly expanded during the financial year 1917-18.

The department of the Naval Service controls the movements of all ships, and is the medium of communication with the Admiralty on all matters of policy. All expenses in connection with the service are defrayed by the department on behalf of the Imperial Government on presentation of duly certified invoices. Accommodation as necessary has been arranged for at the various ports. The facilities of the shipping companies have been placed at the disposal of the Transport service as required. Advantage has been taken of these to a large extent and a very great debt of gratitude is owing to shipping and transportation interests for continual assistance and ready co-operation in all matters relating to the service.

Contracts have been made for the supply of bunker coal, as necessary; 242,000 tons have been purchased from Canadian firms for vessels in the service during the year ending March 31, 1917.

Arrangements have been made as necessary for the repairs and fitting of ships for special purposes, and for the supply of such provisions, stores, and gear as are required while the ships are in Canadian ports.

This service from a small beginning has become a very large undertaking. The average export movement for the year ending March 31, 1918, amounts to more than 360,000 tons per month, or roughly, fifteen fully loaded freight trains of material per day. The monthly total now exceeds 400,000 tons, and the sailings two per diem. This traffic originates in all parts of Canada, and the work of organizing its transportation to the ports of shipment is very great. The services rendered by the Director of Overseas Transport and his staff in this connection cannot be overestimated.

The organization has worked with the greatest regularity and despatch. Practically no delays have been experienced throughout the period of review. The movement has been rendered possible only by the ready co-operation of all transportation companies with the staffs of the service in all matters.

The traffic handled includes forage, grain, timber and miscellaneous provisions, shell and ammunition of all kinds, militia stores, Admiralty supplies and miscellaneous raw materials and manufactured articles of a great variety.

The greater part of this traffic has been handled through the port of Montreal during the season of navigation, and from Halifax and St. John during the winter months. Portland and Boston have also been made use of during the winter months.

In view of the importance of utilizing to the utmost every ton of shipping on the service, no efforts have been spared to give each ship the promptest despatch possible and to so distribute the different classes of freight among the ships sailing so that each ship takes a full cargo, with no vacant space. The following statement shows the disbursements on account of the Overseas Transport Service, April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bunker coal | $1,259,000 |
| Stevedoring, ship's accounts, etc. | 2,841,000 |
| Repairs, fittings, alterations | 227,000 |
| | $4,327,000 |

The thanks of the department are due to the Canadian Pacific Railway company for the loan of transportation experts to carry on this work. Their work has largely contributed towards placing the service in the position it now occupies. The satisfactory manner in which the larger transportation questions arising have been dealt with, as well as the vast amount of detailed work performed, show in a remarkable way the value and efficiency of their organization.

## 5. CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Canadian Arctic Expedition, under the leadership of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, set out for the Arctic regions in the summer of 1913.

The departments of the Naval Service and Geological Survey are interested in the results of the expedition and are co-operating towards its success. Its general direction is entrusted to the department of the Naval Service.

The work planned for the expedition comprised the exploration of Beaufort sea, the investigation of animal life in the areas covered, and the taking of soundings. The expedition was also to ascertain if land hitherto unknown exists and to definitely mark any found. The investigation and areal mapping of the copper-bearing and associated rocks of the main land between cape Parry and Kent peninsula for approximately 100 miles inland and of the southern and eastern shores of Victoria island were also to be undertaken.

Owing to the varied nature of the work and the vast area to be investigated, it was found necessary to divide the expedition into two parties; the northern division to carry on the Beaufort sea work and the southern division to carry out the surveys of the Canadian mainland and Victoria island.

*Southern division.*—The southern division have completed their work and have returned from the north. A complete report of operations by Dr. R. M. Anderson, executive head of the southern division, was published in the annual report of the department of the Naval Service for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, pages 28-64.

*Northern division.*—The northern division, in C.G.S. *Karluk* sailed from Nome, Alaska, on July 20, 1913. The party in the *Karluk* met with very heavy ice conditions shortly after entering the Arctic, which prevented them from attaining any base on the northern islands (Prince Patrick or Banks islands) in 1913. They were carried about by the ice, the general drift of which was at first easterly along the north coast of Canada. When near Thetis island, the drift ceased and it appeared that the vessel was frozen in for the winter.

Mr. Stefansson, accompanied by B. M. McConnell, George H. Wilkins, and D. Jenness undertook a hunting trip to the mainland. During their absence, the ice drift again set in and the *Karluk*, with the remaining members of the party, was carried away. The ice drift took a westerly direction, and the party were carried about until January 11, 1914, when the *Karluk* was crushed and sank. A chart showing the drift of the *Karluk* was published in the Naval Service annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915.

Full details of the difficulties encountered by the *Karluk* party in their endeavour to reach land have been given in previous reports published by this department. Before they were finally rescued from Wrangel island, eight of their number lost their lives through endeavouring to travel over the ice under poor travelling conditions, two died from sickness and one was accidentally shot. Eight survivors were taken from Wrangel island and landed at Victoria, B.C., by the United States Revenue Cutter *Bear*.

*Ice expeditions.*—The members of the Stefansson hunting party, who came to the mainland near Thetis island, when they found that the *Karluk* had been carried away, made their way westward and joined the other members of the expedition, who were wintering at Collinson point, Alaska.

Mr. Stefansson purchased the schooner *North Star*, partly for the supplies which went with the vessel, and also for the use of the vessel itself. Although the fate of the *Karluk* was not then known, Mr. Stefansson realized that it would not probably be available for use during the summer of 1914.

On March 22, 1914, a party led by Mr. Stefansson, set out on a journey across the ice to the north over Beaufort sea. They proceeded as far north as safety would permit, and covered an area of Beaufort sea hitherto little known. Towards the end of April, the ice began to break up and they were obliged to hasten towards land. They arrived at Norway island on the northwest coast of Banks island on June 25, and they spent the summer exploring and mapping northern Banks island.

In September, they went south to Kellett, where George H. Wilkins and a party in the *Mary Sachs* were met. The *Sachs* was beached, and a winter base was established at Kellett.

During the winter, investigations were continued, so far as the light would permit, in southern Banks island and along DeSalis bay and Prince of Wales strait.

Early in February, 1915, Mr. Stefansson, accompanied by Storker Storkerson, Ole Andrason, and Charles Thomsen, set out from cape Alfred (Northern Bank island) on an ice journey, which was to cover that part of Beaufort sea west of northern Banks island and Prince Patrick island. They journeyed in a northwesterly

direction until April 26, when, through ice conditions, they were forced to land on Prince Patrick island. From Land's End, Prince Patrick island, they followed the shore east as far as cape McClintock. As the ice north of this cape was still unbroken, they journeyed out upon it. After three days' travel they sighted land which was not marked on any chart. They reached the shore of the new land, but they were unable to make any extensive survey of it, owing to the advanced season. They hastened back to Kellett, taking a route which led to the east of Prince Patrick island, and arrived at the base on August 8.

Shortly after their arrival at Kellett, Mr. Stefansson purchased the schooner *Polar Bear*, which arrived en route for a whaling and trading voyage along the northern coast. He set out in the *Bear* for Bailly island. He left instructions there for the *North Star*, until then used by the southern division, to go to Banks island, and establish a base as far north as possible on the west coast thereof. He then returned to Kellett and thence north along the east coast of Banks island. Owing to the lateness of the season, the *Bear* party were able to get only as far north as Princess Royal islands.

The vessel was put in winter quarters there and a base established about ten miles south of Armstrong point. From this point Storker Strokerson partially completed the mapping of the northeast coast of Victoria island.

Mr. Stefansson himself made several trips during the autumn of 1915. He established a hunting camp at Hay point and later at Ramsay island, and also journeyed south along the coast as far as Minto inlet and thence across to Walker bay. On December 1, he left Ramsay island for Kellett. On this journey it was ascertained that many positions as marked on the charts are incorrect; necessary notes to correct these errors were made.

All was well at the Kellett base upon the arrival of the party there. The *North Star* had followed the west coast of Banks island to a short distance north of Norway island, where its progress was stopped by the ice.

On January 6, 1916, Thomsen, Noice, and Knight were sent from Kellett to the *Polar Bear* base with instructions to Storkenson giving details of the plans for the coming spring. The men who remained at Kellett prepared to journey north to cape Alfred, where they were to meet the *Polar Bear* party. From this point the two parties were to unite in carrying out exploration trips during 1916, over Beaufort sea to the north west of Prince Patrick and Banks island, it being a part of the instructions sent to Storkerson that the *Polar Bear* was to be brought as far north as possible during the Summer. They also planned to survey as far as possible the new land discovered the previous year. Owing to delays experienced by Thomsen and his party, the *Polar Bear* base did not receive the instructions soon enough to join the Stefansson party at cape Alfred.

The Cape Alfred party delayed starting owing to the non-arrival of Storkerson, until March 7, which was too late a date to start on an ice expedition. On that date Mr. Stefansson set out for Mercy bay to cache gasoline and to learn if any of the *Polar Bear* party had visited the bay. The remainder of the party were employed in bringing supplies east for use in the New Land work.

These plans necessitated the temporary abandonment of the *Star* and all the party proceeded either to Melville island or to the New Land for the year.

During these journeys it was found that for forty-five or fifty miles west from Mercy bay no point on the coast corresponds with Admiralty Chart 2118. A big bay, shown by Chart 2118 as just east of cape McClure, does not exist, although there is, some six miles west of Mercy bay, another bay of considerable size.

When the parties travelling along the coast of Bank island found no sign of Storkerson, all hope of his arrival at cape Alfred was given up, and the party decided to break camp and move to Melville island. At Mercy bay a letter from Storkerson was found, in which the reasons for the change of plans were given. From this letter it appeared that a party would be able to get in touch with the Storkerson outfit by proceeding to cape Ross, Melville island, where a party would be left in charge of supplies. The Stefansson party accordingly proceeded to cape Ross where the remains of a camp, a small cache, and a further note from Storkerson were found. A few days later one of the members of the Storkerson party arrived and gave complete details of the movements of the *Polar Bear* party. Storkerson and his men had proceeded directly to the New Land as he considered that Mr. Stefansson would desire to make a survey thereof rather than conduct further ice trips. The Stefansson party immediately set out for the New Land where they caught up with the *Polar Bear* party towards the latter part of April, 1916. The following disposition of the different members of the party was immediately made, in order to obtain the greatest results from what remained of the season. Thomsen was sent south to Kellett with mail and scientific specimens; he was then to return to Melville island, where he was to help put up dried meat for the next spring's work. Storkerson was sent back with Thomsen as far as cape Ross; he was there to manage the gathering of meat on Melville island, after which he was to continue the mapping of Victoria island. Stefansson himself desired to carry on survey work over the New Land and also to endeavour to make any ice trips in the vicinity which the condition of the sea ice would permit.

Instructions were sent to the *Polar Bear* to proceed as far north as possible during the summer of 1916, so that a more northerly base would be available in the vicinity of Melville island for the summer work of 1917.

As previously un-named places, which do not show on the chart, were discovered during the summer of 1916, the following distinction will be made in describing the course of exploration. The New Land discovered in 1915, which is in reality two islands, will be called "First Land". "Second Land," is situated northeast from Ellef Ringnes island, and is triangular in shape; "Third Land," is southeast from "First Land," and is located directly north of the strait between Melville island and Bathurst island. Their geographical positions will be given in the course of this report.

On May 4, Castel, with Andersen and Noice, were sent northward from cape James Murray, which proved to be the western tip of First Land, to continue the survey begun by Storkerson on May 1. Storkerson started south for Melville island to carry out the plans already outlined, and Thomsen was despatched south to Kellett with mail.

On May 8, Mr. Stefansson, accompanied by Natkusiak and Emiu, with two teams, set out and overtook the Castel party about twenty-two miles from cape

Murray. The weather had been so thick that the survey party had never been able to see over two miles, and commonly only a few hundred yards. The coast trended much more easterly than the party had expected. They continued after May 8 to have continual thick weather. Although Storkerson had reported the existence of land north by west from cape Murray, they were unable to see it, but this was probably the result of the atmospheric conditions.

The point where the Castel party was overtaken, is near the northeast corner of island "A," "First Land", which is the more westerly and which is almost due north from Prince Patrick island.

From this point, the party crossed over to island "B" and followed the coast northeasterly.

Late on May 12, the weather cleared and the party were able to see land bearing northwest. They were unable to ascertain if this land is a separate island or part of the same island on which they were travelling; they crossed over to it in a northwest by westerly direction, covering a distance of about twelve miles. Mr. Stefansson decided that it was most advisable for the party to continue their work along the Beaufort sea shores rather than follow the coasts of landlocked seas and deep bays.

Whilst the party were crossing the weather continued thick and they were unable to see land until within a quarter mile of it. They followed the course first southwesterly and then westerly, gradually turning northwest, north and northeast for two days. On the third day, they left the shore and camped by the floe edge some 6 or 8 miles from land to get soundings, observe the currents and secure seals for food. Along this coast a line of reefs extends, close to which the ice breaks off and goes abroad periodically at all seasons. About 400 yards from one of these reefs the party got a sounding of 65 fathoms; the slope of the sea bottom is, therefore, similar in this region to what it is in the strait between Banks island and the mainland, and also between Banks island and Prince Patrick island, but different from that west of Burnett bay, Banks island, and Lands End, Prince Patrick island, where a similar depth would be secured only ten to twenty miles off shore.

Owing to injuries sustained to his ankle Mr. Stefansson was obliged to alter his plans somewhat. The following extract from his diary, under date of May 20 indicates his change of plans: "May 20, 1916 I am sending Castel and Noice with one sled, nine of the best small dogs, and provisions for forty days for men and thirty days for dogs to go along the land east, and from it to cape Isachsen if our land does not continue northerly, and thence north so far as they can, aiming to be near the northeast corner of Melville island July 1. We shall rest the poorest dogs here for a day or two more and then proceed slowly north along the floe, following it possibly a considerable way if it trends differently from Castel's course. I then intend to spend the summer in island "A", First Land, perhaps at cape Murray, to observe the ice action, put up meat, etc."

Castel and Noice left the Stefansson outfit on May 21. Stefansson, with the four remaining members of the party, proceeded along the floe, taking soundings and current observations. The floe proved to trend in a general way towards cape Isachsen. The ice outside was in continual motion, and few seals and no signs of bears were found. The absence of seals was attributable to the condition of the ice, as there

would probably be a large number of them in this area at the same season another year when ice conditions would be better. The land to the south soon disappeared from sight and the depth of water was from 100 to 233 fathoms. While they were out of sight of land the party found that the current was generally from northwest to southeast, and alternated with the tides. The current, although strong, never moved the ice noticeably off shore, though it was in continual slow motion generally at right angles to the currents, and most frequently to the southwest. It is considered, therefore, that, a few miles outside the floe edge, the tide currents observed by the party were neutralized either by the slack water of the more open ocean or by a current flowing generally southwesterly.

On May 31, the party camped at a huge pressure ridge just off shore from cape Isachsen, where they took tidal and current observations every ten minutes for twenty-four hours.

On June 2, while they were encamped near cape Isachsen, Castel's party arrived from the south. Although the Stefansson party had travelled slowly along the floe, partly to take observations and partly to rest their dogs, the Castel party was even more delayed owing to the very much heavier load which they were carrying.

Mr. Stefansson continued his journey from cape Isachsen in a general direction towards cape Thomas Hubbard (the north end of Heiberg island). In this way he would join up his exploration trips with those of Peary and McMillan. He sent Castel, accompanied by Natkusiak and Emiu, south with the following directions: The party were to proceed with reasonable speed, to meet Storkerson's party in Melville island. If they found that First Land, Findlay island, and King Christian island were the same (the position of these islands are somewhat indefinitely charted), they were to cross overland or to go east around the land as seemed best, but if First Land and the above-named islands proved distinct lands, they were to map the east coast of the First Land as best they could, and leave for Melville island only when the coast began to trend westerly. On the southeast corner, or the south coast of First Land, they were to cache supplies, food, etc., for the Stefansson party, as a reserve for their return south. They were also to leave notes of information at prominent points on their way. When they met Storkerson's party in Melville island, Castel was to stay to assist Storkerson, Emiu was to ge to the *Polar Bear,* provided he found an opportunity, and Natkusiak was to take the best party Storkerson could give him and proceed to cape Murray, where they would meet the Stefansson party on their return. Stefansson intended to spend the winter in First Land and maintain there a base from which ice work could be carried on during 1917. With the supply of dried meat laid up by Storkerson on Melville island, and with a base on First Land, he felt that even though the *Polar Bear* failed to reach a more northerly base, the party would be in a good position to carry on extended ice journeys during the next season.

At cape Isachsen the Stefansson party got a good sight of the sun and were able to establish their position, and thereafter they reckoned their movements in meridian distances east and west of this point.

The Stefansson party left cape Isachsen on June 4, following the floe towards Heiberg island. They found much snow and considerable rough ice, which resulted in heavy going; in consequence they had much trouble with their dog harness, which broke frequently.

Their general course up to June 13 was a little east of northeast. They took several soundings with a greatest depth of 114 fathoms. The strong currents noticeable southwest of Isachsen were not found northeast thereof and in many instances, they got no current observations.

On June 13, they saw New Land to the northeast. From the point where land was sighted the cliffs of the Christopher peninsula could be seen on the sky line to the south southeast.

They reached the New Land (Second Land) on June 14, at a point near N. Lat. 79° 45′, W. Long. 101° 15′ (by reference from cape Isachsen). They endeavoured to carry on a survey of the coast but this was very difficult owing to the weather conditions, which at this time of the year rendered survey work almost impossible.

A mile or so east of their landing place, and about half a mile inland a sand beacon 3½ feet high was built on top of a hill estimated at 150 feet. A T-shaped box-board mark with "Canadian Arctic Expedition, June 15, 1916" was erected on the beacon. In the beacon also was placed a record telling of the discovery and landing, and taking possession of the land for the British Empire; it is signed by the three members of the party.

On June 17, the party set out in a northwesterly direction along the coast. They rounded the north point of the land on June 18, which is about 80° 10′ N. Lat. 100° W. Long. Second Land is, therefore, an island under thirty miles in north-south diameter.

The party remained on Second Land for a few days to get a good reading of the sun. June 22 proved a clear day. From the hills near the coast, which are about 300 feet high, Heiberg Land could be seen, apparently quite near to cape Hubbard. Heiberg Land is considerably more rugged than Melville island, and there appears to be glaciers on it.

In a small stone beacon near the beach, at their most northerly camp, some four miles south east of the north tip of the island, they left a record stating the course which they intended to pursue, which was signed by all members of the party. A survey of the east coast of Second Land was completed on June 28, and the party also located, by triangulation, several small islands in the strait between Second Land and Heiberg Island. From this triangulation it would appear that Heiberg Land is only about half so far away as it should have been by the chart; the error may have been in the watches, but as they later got for them the same rate which they had before starting, it seems more likely that either cape Isachsen is charted too far west or the coast of Heiberg island too far east. The question of these positions will, no doubt, have been definitely determined by Mr. Stefansson after obtaining observations at Winter harbour, which point is definitely located.

From Second Land the party crossed over to the west coast of Amund Ringnes island, just west of cape Sverre. From the Sverdrup charts it was thought possible that Hassel sound was in reality not a sound, and that the two Ringnes islands were connected. This was found to be far from the case, as instead of being narrower, the sound was found to be much wider than charted, being not less than 15 miles across at the narrowest part. If cape Isachsen is correctly located, the widening of Hassel sound decreases the size of Ellef Ringnes island as shown on the chart, by moving its coast westward.

The party lost four days in Hassel sound owing to snow blindness, and were delayed two days longer through an accident which resulted in the up-setting in the water of their load.

On July 14, they set out across the strait from North Latitude 78° 17′ and landed on Ellef Ringnes island near North Latitude 78°, three days later. On leaving Amund Ringnes island a sounding of 2 fathoms was obtained 1¼ miles from shore, and 2½ miles from shore they took 73 fathoms. Travelling at this season of the year was becoming very difficult, owing to the amount of water on the ice.

At Ellef Ringnes island near North Latitude 78° 10′ tidal observations were taken covering a period of twenty-four hours on July 18.

Some fourteen miles beyond the point where the tidal observations were taken a cairn was located, in which a record of the Crocker Land Expedition, under MacMillan was found. Following is a copy of the record:—

EASTER SUNDAY, April 23, 1916.

"Arrived here yesterday on my return from Finlay Land (King Christian island) to Etah, North Greenland.

"Shall leave here to-morrow for cape Ludwig. From there I shall proceed to North Cornwall, where I hope to find musk-oxen enough to map the east coast as far as Gordon Head.

"Expect to arrive cape South West about May 4 and Etah June 1.

"Thus far we have killed 13 bears, 13 seals, 16 hare, 2 ptarmigan, and 30 musk-oxen. Have three days' pemmican on our sledges.

"I have with me three Eskimos, Nucar-ping-wah, Arklio and E-took-a-shoo. Have lost eight dogs out of forty-seven, three with "piblockto," three dropping on trail, and two killed by bears. All well.

(Signed) MACMILLAN."

The Stefansson party kept the original record, but left a copy of it, together with a record signed by all members of their party, in the cairn, which they rebuilt.

From the MacMillan cairn they crossed over to King Christian island, taking soundings on their way. The currents across these straits alternated with the tides, and were strong.

They arrived at the south tip of King Christian island which, by observation, is in North Latitude 77° 41′ and about 103° West Longitude, on July 25. They were unable to go ashore owing to a lead of about 100 yards open water. They crossed to Findlay island, continuing sounding observations as they proceeded. From the action of the current they decided that King Christian island and Findlay island are separate islands.

On account of the bad going they did not reach Findlay island until August 4. This island is about twelve miles in its greatest diameter, and about 600 feet high. Paterson island, which they did not visit, is some eight miles to the south-east, and is about 300 feet high by about three miles long. About half-way between Paterson and Findlay there is another small island about 150 feet high. On this island seven fat carbou were killed.

From the top of Findlay island, Mr. Stefansson got bearings of King Christian Island, Helen island, and various points on Bathurst island. To the northeast, southeast, and south, all lands seen are indicated on Chart 2118, but to the northwest was a new land which was at first taken for the east end of First Land, but which proved to be a distinct island, about forty-five miles in diameter. A small island lies between the two lands.

As seen from a distance there appeared to be a wide gap between Findlay island and Third Land, but in reality there is a lowland shore to Findlay Island with a narrow shallow channel between it and the small island, and another channel about the same size between the small island and Third Land.

The party crossed over from Findlay island to Third Land, landing on the southeast corner thereof, on August 9. As the ice was in bad condition for travelling, they decided to spend the summer on Third Land and await the freeze-up.

Seals were remarkably scarce, but caribou were plentiful and were in very good condition, owing to the scarcity of wolves. There were from two to three hundred caribou in Third Land, of which the party used twenty-three.

Third Land is about forty-five miles long and twelve to fifteen miles wide, with main axis running north northwest and south southeast. The highest hills are about 400 feet. There were practically no foxes or wolves seen on the island, and very few traces of bears were found.

The northern point of Third island is located approximately in N. Lat. 77° 50′, W. Long. 107°. The southern tip is about N. Lat. 77°, W. Long. 106°, approximately. The island is oval-shaped, with fairly regular coast line.

On September 9, the party left the northwest corner of Third Land and landed on the east coast of island "B", First Land, near N. Lat. 77° 50′ on the 15th September. The distance across is about fifty miles. Owing to the thick weather they were unable to get a good sun reading during their stay in First Land.

As the winter darkness was quickly approaching, they were obliged to hasten south in order to connect with one of the parties operating in Melville island. They were unable to find any cache placed by Castel, who had been sent south in the spring to co-operate with the different hunting parties.

After visiting the beacon erected in 1915 at cape Murray, the party set out for Melville island, and reached Cleverly point on October 2. On their way they mapped roughly the east coast of Emerald isle.

Owing to Castel's failure to cache provisions on First Land, the party on arrival at Melville island had only one day's food supply, but fortunately the day after their arrival was clear and they were enabled to kill two musk-oxen which was sufficient food to take them the rest of their journey.

On October 7, just west of cape Grassy, they met a party who were en route for the New Land. This party were unable to leave Melville island owing to the breaking down of their sled. Whilst they were encamped, pending the re-building of the sled, they discovered an easily workable coal mine three or four miles west of cape Grassy. The seam is of unknown thickness, as the lower part is covered with talus. It is not of uniform quality but much of it is apparently lignite, and some of it is rich

in oil. A layer about 3 inches thick is a gummy substance resembling asphalt and burns when lighted with a match, somewhat like a lump of sealing wax. The coal can easily be secured at any season. The party who found the coal mine intended to await the arrival of early winter when they were to proceed to First Land in search of Stefansson and his companions.

The cape Grassy party was in charge of Natkusiak, who had mail from other members of the expedition for Stefansson. After a day's rest at Natkusiak's camp, the party proceeded south to connect with Storkerson, who was in the Liddon Gulf district gathering supplies and carrying out survey work in the vicinity of Victoria island. The Storkerson party were met on October 15. Both parties camped a few miles south of Liddon gulf.

During the summer the Storkerson party had killed 167 oxen, 40 seals, and 69 caribou. About half of this supply had been put up into dried meat, and much of the rest was partly dried. Whatever portions of this meat supply had not yet been hauled in, were brought to Storkerson's camp near cape Ross.

While in camp Storkerson reported to Mr. Stefansson the finding of a cable left at Winter harbour by Captain Bernier of the *Arctic* in 1910. Articles of value to the expedition were found in this cache, including shoes for sleds, pick-axes, and other tools. During the season Storkerson had also continued the survey of Victoria island.

The remainder of 1916, up to January, 1917, was occupied in storing provisions and transferring them to northern bases in order that a base well north might be established to start the spring work of 1917.

On January 17, Storkerson left the main base for Grassy with four teams and forty-three dogs, taking with him a load of dried meat and fat. He was to leave part of his party at cape Grassy, who would be employed for freighting work and hunting. From Grassy two teams were to advance to the southeast corner of island "B," First Land, where they were to make a cache of provisions and then return to Grassy. Mr. Stefansson proposed leaving the main base on or about February 15, proceeding directly to First Land, from which the spring's operations would be carried out.

The preparatory work for the spring's exploration had all been finished, but as yet no word had been heard from the *Polar Bear,* which had been ordered to go as far north as possible during the summer of 1916.

Just prior to leaving the Liddon gulf base, Stefansson was met by a party from the *Polar Bear,* who informed him that the vessel, instead of coming to the north during the summer of 1916, had been forced, through ice conditions, to go into winter quarters about 100 miles farther south at Walker bay.

On the evening of March 3, Storkerson who had accomplished his mission and had returned to the base, set out towards Grassy. Mr. Stefansson remained until March 5, in order to get a good time sight. He overtook the Storkerson party after one night's travel, and arrived at Grassy on March 11. For the next two weeks very severe weather was encountered. A continuous gale was blowing, and the thermometer registered from 53° to 57° below zero.

The dogs suffered considerably from the cold, chiefly from frozen flanks. To add to the delay of the party, the dog feed began to run short, and the exploring parties found it necessary to hunt.

Owing to the weather conditions the party were unable to do any work until March 17, when an advance party set out towards the northeast corner of First Land. This party mapped the east coast of First Land on their way until it turned west, when they headed true north until they reached the shore floe. After having killed fourteen musk-oxen, the remainder of the party set out from Grassy for First Land, reaching the southeast corner thereof (cape Mamen) on April 1. This cape is 77° 26′ N. Lat., 110° 32′ W. Long. At the northeast corner of First Land (cape Malloch, 78° 24′ N. Lat., 109° 15′ W. Long.) the advance party in charge of Castel was overtaken. From this point part of the party were sent back. They were to call at cape Grassy and take to the Liddon Gulf base, two Eskimos who had been left in charge there, and also any of the *Polar Bear* party who had not yet gone south.

By April 12, the ice party in charge of Stefansson had reached the shore lead northeast of cape Malloch. From this point they advanced in a northwesterly direction over the ice, until April 16, when the last support party under command of Storkerson was sent back. They were to travel together to the Liddon Gulf base, where they would separate, one party under Castel were to go to the *North Star* near cape Alfred, and on the way look for signs of Thomsen, who had been sent to Kellett with mail the previous year but had not returned. From the *North Star*, Castel and Andreasen were to map the coast of Banks island from Alfred to Kellett. Upon arrival there they were to assist in the launching of the *Mary Sachs*.

Storkerson, with the rest of the party from Grassy went south to the *Polar Bear*, from which base he completed the mapping of the northeast corner of Victoria island from Storkerson's own farthest of 1915 to Hansen's (Amundsen's) farthest of 1905.

After the return of the last support party Stefansson had two sleds and three men, viz., Ekon, Knight, and Noice. By noon, April 25 the party had reached a point about N. Lat. 80° 30′, W. Long. 111°. They had encountered no open water after leaving the shore lead, and consequently they were able to procure no seals or bears. On this account they were obliged to live almost entirely upon cereals so that their dogs might be fed the dried meat and pemmican which they had with them. Unknown to Mr. Stefansson, Knight and Noice had been living largely upon cereals throughout the whole winter, and the hard travelling brought on a slight attack of scurvy.

Principally on this account, Mr. Stefansson decided that it would be unsafe to proceed any farther over the ice, and turned back towards land. On the way back the party were annoyed by considerable crushing of the ice under the influence of strong winds and currents. No wide leads were encountered, but many large cracks in the ice had to be crossed, over which it was difficult to get the sleds. The winds were from southeast to south southeast mainly, and the drift was less than four miles in a direction east of north. The lateral motion of the ice was practically nil.

During the first week of May, Noice had become practically helpless. He was obliged to ride where the going was not very rough and when forced to walk the party had to travel very slowly to enable him to keep up. Although Knight was able to do some work, his health was, however, such that he was unable to offer as much assistance as the nature of the journey required.

It was not till May 10 that they finally reached the shore floe, about fifteen miles northeast of where they had left it. On landing they headed directly towards the east coast of Ringnes island. On the same day they sighted land, and the next day they reached it and followed the shore some miles in the hope of obtaining some fresh seal meat. The next day they secured fourteen reindeer. The fresh meat revived the scurvy patients, who were able to continue in almost normal health within three days.

The party remained in camp until May 17, in order to allow the sick men to gain full strength, when they set out towards Third Land. At Third Land they discovered a coal mine a little south of the centre of the island. This mine may prove valuable for exploring parties, as it would furnish an ideal base to which it would be unnecessary to transport fuel.

On June 13 the party got time sights at their old summer camps of 1916, which enabled them to "tie up" their observations of 1916 with Winter harbour, Melville island.

They passed south through Byam Martin channel, following the coast of Melville island. South of Bradford point they encountered only level, young ice, showing that in the summer of 1916 there had been open water there, as well as farther south. From the condition of the ice they ascertained that the channel is subject to violent currents. Caribou and musk-oxen were plentiful ashore; many seals were seen when the weather was suitable.

The party did not hasten, as they considered that there was no reason for getting to Kellett much before August 20. They did not endeavour to go to Walker bay, but chose rather the known route over the Banks Island watershed.

They reached Dealy island on June 28, and remained there for five days. While there they examined carefully the articles that remained in the cache, left there by Captain Bernier.

The party left Winter harbour on the 15th July, heading for point John Russel, Banks island, as charted. They, however, found themselves headed to strike Victoria island, east of Peel point. This was afterwards explained when their observations showed point Russel to be really one degree farther east of Winter harbour than the chart indicates. They ran a line of soundings from cape Providence to point John Russel across Melville sound. The water deepens rapidly from both lands, and the bottom then shows unevennesses amounting to less than 70 metres in extreme range. The greatest depth is 485 metres. They got about 411 metres about 10 miles from Melville island, but the water shoals more gradually towards Banks island.

Travelling across Melville sound in the latter part of July was very bad. There were glare ice knolls, with channels and pits between filled with water, sometimes up to the hip. Another great drawback to travelling at this time of the year was the presence of "needle ice" which cuts the clothing and renders travelling almost impossible for dogs, whose feet become sore.

On July 25 they landed on Banks island, near point John Russell. While looking for caribou inland, Mr. Stefansson found on a level sand-bank north of a small river a copper cylinder badly soldered and full of wet sand. Imbedded in the core of sand was a record which, although badly decayed, was partly legible. This record was deposited by a travelling party from Her Britannic Majesty's discovery ship *Investigator*, which

was sent in search of the expedition under Sir John Franklin. It was dated April 21, 1851, and signed by McClure.

The party also found a harbour a little north of point John Russell. They were unable to sound it, but judging from the ice there is ample water to float a good-sized ship. This harbour is an ideal point for a ship to stay awaiting an opportunity to cross Melville sound, as it is protected from all winds, and from the hills nearby a party could get a full view of Melville sound.

It is to be regretted that the *Polar Bear* was unable to get north to this harbour in the summer of 1916.

On the evening of July 28, Stefansson and his companions started south along the beach, with pack dogs, mapping the coast line as they went; they struck inland near North Latitude 73°. The country over which they travelled is rugged and full of lakes, some of them 15 miles long. One of these lakes is the source of a large river emptying near Mercy bay. The river has a surprisingly large drainage area and probably discharges more than twice as much water as any other stream in Banks island.

The crossing to Kellett was without incident, and they arrived on August 17. They found the *Mary Sachs* in such condition that they would be unable to use her to come out. At Kellett they also met two strangers, August Massik and Otto Binder, who had been left by Captain Gonzales of the *Polar Bear*, to guard a cache after that vessel left Kellett for the mainland.

Upon arrival at Kellett, Mr. Stefansson also heard the sad news of the death of two members of their party. Thomsen, who had been sent south with mail the previous year, reached Kellett in safety. Captain Peter Beneard decided to accompany Thomsen north in an endeavour to bring sleds, mail and other necessary articles to Melville island. These men lost their lives whilst trying to reach Melville island.

On August 26 the schooner *Challenge* arrived on a trading and trapping expedition at Kellett, and Mr. Stefansson purchased her and was thus able to reach the mainland.

On August 28 they sailed from Kellett and, on the following morning, overtook the *Polar Bear*, 30 miles east of cape Bathurst. Mr. Stefansson at once boarded the *Polar Bear* and left Castel in charge of the *Challenge*. Gonzales and Seymour of the *Polar Bear* reported that the ice in Franklin bay had not yet moved during the season, and that Bathurst could not be reached. They, therefore, put into harbour at Booth islands and later reached cape Bathurst (September 2, 1917).

As the *Challenge* was no longer of any use to the expedition, Mr. Stefansson sold it to Nonce, Binder, and a Mr. Carroll (whom he had known ten years in the north), the first two of whom had been given their discharge from the expedition.

Many of the *Polar Bear* crew were also discharged as their services would not be needed whether the vessels were to come out of the Arctic or remain for the winter.

On September 13, the party had advanced to a harbour at the east end of Barter island, into which they made owing to the severity of the weather. During the night their anchor dragged and the *Polar Bear* went aground. As the delay necessary to take the *Polar Bear* off would render it too late to attempt any further advance, they decided to put her into winter quarters there. Mr. Stefansson, after having put the

vessel into proper condition, immediately began preparations for an extended ice trip during the summer of 1918. He planned to go out on the ice to a distance of about 50 miles north of the path covered by the *Karluk* drift, and to float with the ice across the Arctic, landing on the Siberian coast.

In December, however, he took seriously ill with fever. Before he had fully recovered therefrom, pneumonia and pleurisy set in, which left him in a very critical condition. He was, with great difficulty, taken to Fort Yukon, Alaska, where he spent the greater part of the winter. He is, however, gradually regaining his health, and he will return to civilization in the summer or early fall of 1918.

The Southern division has surveyed those portions of the north coast of Canada hitherto uncharted, and has carried out extensive investigations of the mineral, animal, and vegetable life of the areas covered. They also made careful surveys of many harbours and rivers, and made a special study of the life-history of the Eskimos.

The Northern division has carried out very extensive ice journeys, covering large areas of Beaufort sea hitherto unvisited, and has also discovered new islands and surveyed the coast lines and definitely placed other lands, the position of which has been indefinite. Any new lands discovered have been claimed as part of the British possessions.

The full history of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, which, although handicapped by a series of unforeseen accidents, some of them fatal, has advanced the cause of science and has added lands to the British Empire, will be placed before the public at as early a date as possible.

## 6. RADIOTELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The total number of radiotelegraph stations in operation in the Dominion and on ships registered therein is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Commercial Stations | 1 |
| Coast Stations | 42 |
| Government Ship Stations | 23 |
| Licensed Ship Stations | 94 |
| Public Commercial Stations | 3 |
| Private Commercial Stations | 4 |
| Radiotelegraph Training Schools | 4 |
| Licensed Experimental Stations | 13 |
| Total | 184 |

### OPERATION OF THE COAST STATION SERVICE.

The Coast station services continue to be maintained on a war basis.

The total number of messages and words handled were as follows:—

| | Messages. | Words. |
|---|---|---|
| East Coast | 36,771 | 820,230 |
| Great Lakes | 16,809 | 307,729 |
| West Coast | 147,885 | 2,308,261 |
| Hudson Bay | 5,934 | 430,080 |
| Totals | 207,399 | 3,866,300 |

The amount of business handled by the East coast system shows a decrease from last year's business amounting to 1,064 messages containing 115,761 words.

The Great Lakes system (operated by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Ltd., under contract) shows an increase of 288 messages, with a total decrease of 4,071 words.

The West coast system (operated directly by this department) shows an increase of 26,765 messages containing 575,841 words.

The Hudson Bay system (operated by this department for the department of Railways and Canals) shows a decrease of 330 messages, with a total increase of 37,926 words.

REVENUE.

The total revenue collected during the year amounted to $22,418.28 against $16,731.33 in 1916-17.

The West coast service shows an increase of $5,697.42, the Great Lakes a decrease of $4.70, and the East coast a decrease of $5.77.

EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN RADIOTELEGRAPHY.

One hundred and fifty operators were examined during the year for certificate of proficiency in radiotelegraphy, including five re-examinations; seventy-six candidates were successful and seventy-four failed.

Five operators holding a certificate of proficiency in radiotelegraphy passed a successful examination in the operation of other equipments, and have had their original certificate amended accordingly.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED TO SHIPS DURING THE YEAR BY THE GOVERNMENT RADIOTELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The coast stations rendered assistance to numerous vessels on the west and east coasts during the year.

NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS, AND ALTERATIONS.

*West coast.*—Estevan: A concrete foundation was built under the dwelling-house. A well was dug to a depth of 12 feet and a good supply of water is being furnished to each building.

Triangle island: The engines and wireless apparatus were thoroughly overhauled, and the inside tank and pump of building cleaned and painted.

Gonzales Hill: An extension has been built to the operating-house, approximately 15 feet by 25 feet, to give additional accommodation for the officer in charge and his staff to handle the largely increasing clerical work of the station.

Wireless workshop: The requirements of the radiotelegraph service having completely outgrown the accommodation available in the wireless workshop in the Esquimalt dockyard, and this latter being required for other purposes, a new workshop building has been erected on the dry-dock property adjoining the dockyard. All testing instruments and wireless apparatus and the two masts have been transferred to the new workshop which is now in efficient operation.

*East coast and Great Lakes.*—No new construction work was undertaken on the east coast or on the Great Lakes.

GENERAL.

Since the outbreak of hostilities it has been found necessary to take over certain of the East coast stations, these stations are now being operated directly by the department for naval purposes.

The department has continued its policy of maintaining the apparatus on the different stations up-to-date (in so far as can be done without unreasonable expenditure), and the service continues to maintain a degree of efficiency which compares favourably with that obtained elsewhere.

The administration of the Radiotelegraph Act, with which this department is charged, has been carried on as usual and no evasions or attempted evasions of the section of the Radiotelegraph Act calling for the compulsory equipment of radiotelegraph apparatus on certain steamers have been reported.

In addition to the above section of the Radiotelegraph Act, regulation 23a of the "Defence of Canada Order, 1917" has been placed in effect. This regulation prescribes that on and after the first day of January, 1918, every British steamer registered in Canada, of 1,600 tons gross tonnage or upwards, sailing to or from any port in Europe or in the Mediterranean sea, shall be provided with an efficient radiotelegraph apparatus in good working order, with two certificated operators in charge.

An inspection service is maintained by the department, and vessels are regularly inspected to see that the law is being complied with.

TRAINING OF OPERATORS.

A training school was maintained at Halifax for the training of operators, but on account of the explosion the school has been transferred to Ottawa where a large number of learners are receiving instruction in wireless telegraphy.

The learners are recruited from a good class of men, practically all of them having passed their matriculation examination or equivalent, before joining up. At the school they receive a thorough grounding in operating procedure and technical matters, with the result that when they have completed their course, they required only a few months' actual experience to become qualified operators capable of taking charge of a ship station.

The school, although primarily intended for the training of raw men, will, as soon as the operator situation permits, be used to give junior operators an advanced course, which all operators will be required to take after eighteen months' practical experience on a station. This, it is considered, will be of great benefit to the service.

*Personnel.*—The total personnel of the Radiotelegraph service in the Dominion is 493.

## 7. FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

The Canadian Government has suitably equipped and maintains nine small cruisers, known as the Fisheries Protection vessels, for the purpose of protecting

Canadian fisheries, and enforcing the fisheries regulations along the three-mile limit of the Canadian coasts, and at the international boundary line in the Great Lakes.

The folowing vessels of the Fisheries Protection service were in commission during the past year: East coast—*Canada, Curlew, Constance, Petrel, Gulnare,* Great Lakes—*Vigilant:* West coast—*Malaspina, Galiano, Restless.*

*C. G. S. Canada.*—At the outbreak of the war, the Naval Service took over for war duties, C. G. S. *Canada*, which was commissioned under the White Ensign for naval defence work. This vessel has since been employed continuously in connection with the war, and has not been available for fisheries protection duties. In like manner the *Constance* and the *Gulnare* were employed on naval work, and were not available for fisheries protection duties.

*C. G. S. Curlew* was utilized in the bay of Fundy, and along the west coast of Nova Scotia. The vessel was employed on minor duties up to May 4, when she proceeded to Halifax for refit. Towards the end of June, the vessel was again available for its regular duties, and proceeded to cruise along the lobster fishing grounds outside territorial waters, as far northward as the bay of Fundy.

Particularly careful watching is required in this district to see that United States smacks and otter trawlers comply with the regulations. The vessel continued on fisheries protection duties of this nature for the remainder of the season.

In addition to its regular duties, the vessel was also utilized in carrying out the inspection of life-saving stations, along the coast of Nova Scotia. It also rendered assistance on several occasions to vessels and launches disabled, and to small boats adrift. During the winter months, the ship was utilized to good advantage in keeping harbours free of ice. The commanding officer of the vessel reports that the amount of fish caught in the district which he patrolled, shows a decrease over the previous year. He attributes this to the bad weather during the season.

*C. G. S. Petrel.*—The *Petrel* was engaged in war work up to June 6, when she proceeded on the regular fisheries duties. The United States schooner *Lottie G. Merchant* was seized for fishing inside the three-mile limit, and handed over to the customs authorities. The *Petrel* then cruised with the United States fishing fleet, along the Nova Scotia coast as far as Louisburg. The fishing fleet then left the coast, and the *Petrel* returned to Halifax. For the remainder of the season it was utilized on fisheries protection duties and for the inspection of life-saving stations east of Halifax. On October 24, the Naval branch again took over the vessel for naval duties, upon which it remained for the rest of the year.

*C. G. S. Vigilant.*—The *Vigilant* was commissioned on May 8, but owing to difficulty in obtaining a crew, did not proceed on her regular duties till June 16, when she took up work along the boundary line in the Great Lakes. Cruising was carried on without incident until the end of the month. The vessel was then docked at Port Dalhousie for repairs, and did not proceed again on patrol duties until the end of July. She patrolled in lake Erie during August.

The early part of the fishing season in the Great Lakes is reported to have been poor, but in September there was a good run of herring, and in the late fall very large quantities of fish were taken. Less poaching was noticed during the year, partly owing to the high cost of nets. During this season, the *Vigilant* steamed 4,468 miles and seized 556 nets, which were sold at auction.

On November 29, ship proceeded to Collingwood where she laid up.

*C. G. S. Malaspina.*—The *Malaspina* was employed on defence work, up to April 10, when she proceeded with stores for the wireless stations on the west coast. The vessel then proceeded to cruise the fishing grounds in Hecate strait, during which cruise considerable foreign fishing gear was seized. The vessel continued on fisheries work up to May 22, when she returned to Esquimalt for special duties. She was utilized for naval work, or was under repair until September 3. Throughout September the vessel was utilized to carry on inspection of the various wireless stations along the coast. For the remainder of the year, with the exception of two cruises on Fisheries Protection duty, the *Malaspina* was employed as a patrol vessel of the Royal Canadian Navy.

*C. G. S. Galiano.*—The *Galiano* was employed on naval work until June 12. During June and the early part of July the ship patrolled along the west coast of Vancouver island, entering many of the sounds where poaching is practised. Much illegal fishing was prevented, and a considerable amount of gear was confiscated. On July 11, the vessel was ordered to Vancouver to embark the Fisheries Commission. The members of the British Columbia Fisheries Commission were taken to various harbours, and finally disembarked on August 4.

From the 4th to 20th August, the vessel was used to deliver stores and to carry out the inspection of the wireless stations. The vessel then went into drydock for repairs, and was not available for further service until September. Throughout the remainder of the season the vessel was used to a large extent on naval work, but carried out any patrol work and inspection work, necessary.

*C. G. S. Restless.*—The Restless was employed on war work, and did not perform any Fisheries Protection duties. Although the vessels of the Fisheries Protection Service have gradually become absorbed in the work of Naval Defence, the department has been careful to have all complaints regarding the fisheries laws investigated. In this manner the fisheries laws are being generally observed through the activities of the Fisheries Protection vessels, although the vessels are also being utilized to great advantage in connection with the prosecution of the war.

## 8. LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The Life-saving service of Canada has been established for the purpose of saving the lives of those in danger at sea, and for rescuing those on board wrecked vessels along the coasts of Canada. Stations equipped with life-boats manned by trained men have been built at points along the coasts where navigation is difficult and where wrecks are most prevalent. It is not the purpose of these stations to salve

vessels or cargoes, but in many cases, after the crews have been saved, the life-boats endeavour to take off as much of the cargoes as possible.

The department also undertakes to reward bravery for life-saving at sea, but not along the coasts and in rivers. Cases of the latter should be brought to the attention of the Royal Canadian Humane Association, Hamilton, Ont.

As the fishermen along the coasts are equipping themselves with modern motor-boats or installing auxiliary power in their fishing smacks, the number of wrecks is decreasing rapidly and consequently the necessity for a large number of life-saving stations is diminishing. The fishermen are now nearly all in a position to assist each other in case of engine trouble, and the number of calls on the life-boat crews is thereby greatly reduced.

The department has, during the past year, experienced great difficulty in obtaining suitable crews to man the life-boats, owing to the many calls for men. The question of closing down a number of stations which are of least use is being seriously considered.

During the fiscal year 1917-18, thirty seven stations were in operation, of which twenty-four are located on the East coast, three in British Columbia, and ten along the Great Lakes. Six of these stations have permanent crews on duty throughout the year, five have permanent crews during the navigation season, and the remainder have volunteer crews, who drill twice a month, and who are called out in case of a wreck.

On the East coast assistance was rendered to disabled vessels or motor-boats by the crews of the stations at Duncan Cove, Herring Cove, Scattari, Cape Tormentine, Escuminac, Little Wood island, and Charlottetown.

On the Great Lakes the crews from Long Point, Southampton, and Toronto were called out. As in previous years the Toronto crew were called upon to render assistance in a great number of cases of small pleasure boats, they having been called out on forty-four different occasions. The Toronto life-saving station is equipped with a pulmotor, and rendered assistance in many cases of drowning.

In British Columbia the Bamfield station was the only one called upon to render assistance. The life-saving crew rescued from the burning gasolene launch *Maria*, three cable operators shortly before the vessel sank.

## 9. FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1917-18.

The attached financial statement shows the expenditure under the various appropriations and revenue received by the department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

The expenditure on account of H. M. C. S. *Niobe*, *Rainbow*, the submarines and other vessels engaged in the defence of our coasts, the Royal Canadian Naval Hospital (Halifax), and extraordinary expenditure for the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt have been charged to war appropriation. The ordinary expenditure for the upkeep and maintenance of the Royal Naval College, Halifax and Esquimalt dockyards, has been charged to naval service appropriation.

A statement of stores supplied, work done, and advances made on behalf of the British, French, Italian and American Governments, and others, is also given. These disbursements amount during the fiscal year 1917-18 to $22,128,747.96, and to this should be added the sum of $157,391.83 transferred from fiscal year 1916-17, thus making a grand total of $22,286,139.79 debited against the Allies, etc., during fiscal year 1917-18. Credits and cash received during the year amount to $20,637,105.86, leaving an outstanding balance of $1,649,033.93, which is not included in the amounts charged to war or naval appropriations but carried forward in suspense to the fiscal year 1918-19.

STATEMENT of jobs completed in the workshops, and stores supplied by the Halifax and Esquimalt dockyards during fiscal year 1917-18.

| | Halifax. | Esquimalt. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Naval Service | 1,222,319 41 | 305,762.74 |
| Fisheries Protection service | 19,817.30 | 27,047.91 |
| Hydrographic Surveys | 230 14 | 9,014.88 |
| Life Saving service | 1,307.72 | 2,421.06 |
| Radiotelegraph Service | 7,025.82 | 3,898.19 |
| Fishery Patrol service | 8,530.83 | 6,220.67 |
| British Admiralty | 938,220 79 | 478,283.72 |
| French Admiralty | 10,820 37 | |
| Italian Government | 8,955.90 | |
| U.S. Government | 19,345.93 | |
| Dept. of Marine | | 1,099.18 |
| Dept. of Militia and Defence | | 1,222 62 |
| Sundries | 540.35 | 8,390.40 |
| | (A) 2,237,114.56 | 843,361 37 |
| Wages paid (B) | 304,910.76 | 313,104.39 |
| Salaries | 51,914.75 | 39,785.13 |
| Stores issued (C) | 1,927,071.75 | 516,200.22 |

(B) and (C) included in (A).

STATEMENT of appropriation accounts for fiscal year 1917-18.

| Service. | Appropriation. | Expenditure. | Balance Unexpended. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Naval Service | 1,000,000 00 | 398,919 93 | 601,080 07 |
| Fisheries Protection service | 375,000 00 | 155,122 50 | 219,877 50 |
| Hydrographic Surveys | 290,000 00 | 148,180 78 | 141,819 22 |
| Radiotelegraph service | 295,000 00 | 224,387 35 | 70,612 65 |
| Tidal service | 35,000 00 | 22,193 76 | 12,806 24 |
| Patrol of the northern waters of Canada | 50,000 00 | 25,863 67 | 24,136 33 |
| New Fisheries Protection steamers | 100,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 00 |
| Rewards for saving life, including Life Saving service | 125,400 00 | 94,904 71 | 30,495 29 |
| | 2,270,400 00 | 1,069,572 70 | 1,200,827 30 |
| Fisheries— | | | |
| Salaries and disbursements of Fishery officers | 305,000 00 | 267,210 21 | 37,789 79 |
| Building fishways and clearing rivers | 30,000 00 | 8,975 39 | 21,024 61 |
| Legal and incidental expenses | 4,000 00 | 2,452 24 | 1,547 76 |
| Canadian Fisheries Museum | 8,000 00 | 4,833 65 | 3,166 35 |
| Oyster culture | 6,000 00 | 5,003 18 | 996 82 |
| Cold storage and transportation of fish | 125,000 00 | 116,578 91 | 8,421 09 |
| Dogfish reduction works | 60,000 00 | 38,036 74 | 21,963 26 |
| Service of Customs officers *re Modus Vivendi* licenses | 900 00 | 289 65 | 610 35 |
| Fisheries Intelligence bureau | 5,000 00 | 2,873 45 | 2,126 55 |
| Fisheries Patrol service | 190,000 00 | 187,839 47 | 2,160 53 |
| Fisheries exhibit (Toronto Exposition) | 10,000 00 | 9,854 72 | 145 28 |
| Fish breeding establishments | 400,000 00 | 270,796 95 | 129,203 05 |
| Inspection of canned and pickled fish | 25,000 00 | 10,639 76 | 14,360 24 |
| Marine Biological stations and investigations | 26,000 00 | 26,000 00 | ..... |
| | 1,194,900 00 | 951,384 32 | 243,515 68 |
| Civil Government | 188,950 00 | 162,504 61 | 26,445 39 |
| Contingencies | 50,000 00 | 49,456 93 | 543 07 |
| | 238,950 00 | 211,961 54 | 26,988 46 |
| Fishing Bounty | 160,000 00 | 159,893 10 | 106 90 |
| *Recapitulation.* | | | |
| Naval Service | 2,270,400 00 | 1,069,572 70 | 1,200,827 30 |
| Fisheries | 1,194,900 00 | 951,384 32 | 243,515 68 |
| Civil Government | 188,950 00 | 162,504 61 | 26,445 39 |
| Contingencies | 50,000 00 | 49,456 93 | 543 07 |
| Fishing Bounty | 160,000 00 | 159,893 10 | 106 90 |
| | 3,864,250 00 | 2,392,811 66 | 1,471,438 34 |
| War appropriation— | | | |
| Disbursements $20,071,121 33 | | | |
| Carried from 1916-17 157,391 83 | | | |
| Gross expenditure $20,228,513 16 | | | |
| Less— | | | |
| Reimbursements and credits $ 9,577,268 93 | | | |
| Transferred to 1918-19 995,015 09 | | | |
| $10,572,284 02 | | | |
| Net expenditure | | 9,666,229 14 | |
| Imperial Government special account | | | |
| Disbursements $12,740,000 00 | | | |
| Reimbursements $12,085,981 16 | | | |
| Transferred to 1918-19 654,018 84 | | | |
| 12,740,000 00 | | | |
| Total net expenditure fiscal year 1917-18 | | 12,059,040 80 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 38

STATEMENT showing accounts outstanding in respect to stores supplied work done and advances made, etc., at the end of fiscal year 1917-18.

*Supense accounts.*

| — | Debits. | Credits. | Balance Transferred to 1918-19. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| British Admiralty | 8,843,544 63 | 8,032,476 43 | 811,068 20 |
| Imperial Government | 12,740,000 00 | 12,085,981 16 | 654,018 84 |
| French Admiralty | 76,666 96 | 66,301 87 | 10,365 09 |
| Italian Government | 22,844 52 | 22,476 88 | 367 64 |
| Russian Government | 6,842 65 | | 6,842 65 |
| United States Government | 54,668 15 | 7,093 39 | 47,574 76 |
| Department of Militia and Defence | 117,580 34 | 113,243 41 | 4,336 93 |
| Department of Railways and Canals | 5,651 81 | 5,634 64 | 17 17 |
| Miscellaneous | 326,293 01 | 303,898 08 | 22,394 93 |
| Allotments (balance) | 56,182 42 | | 56,182 42 |
| Sundry advances (balance) | 35,865 30 | | 35,865 30 |
| Totals | 22,286,139 79 | 20,637,105 86 | 1,649,033 93 |

STATEMENT OF REVENUE of the Department of the Naval Service for fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Royal Naval College – College fees (37 cadets) | | 3,700 00 |
| Fisheries revenue | | 114,572 39 |
| Modus Vivendi licenses to United States fishing vessels | | 4,179 00 |
| Casual revenue | | 13,545 38 |
| Miscellaneous revenue | | 3,293 40 |
| Wireless Apparatus licenses | | 197 75 |
| Wireless Operators' examination fees | | 182 00 |
| Fish Culture revenue | | 5,344 60 |
| Fines and forfeitures | | 600 00 |
| Radiotelegraph revenue – | | |
| Albert Bay station | 720 02 | |
| Cape Lazo station | 468 98 | |
| Dead Tree point station | 1,063 38 | |
| Digby island station | 3,134 70 | |
| Estevan point " | 3,191 47 | |
| Gonzales hill " | 3,603 32 | |
| Ikeda head " | 412 43 | |
| Pachena point " | 97 63 | |
| Point Grey " | 3,821 30 | |
| Triangle " | 1,819 95 | |
| Camperdown " | 216 93 | |
| North Sydney " | 353 52 | |
| Sable island " | 47 90 | |
| Heath point " | 3 10 | |
| Magdalen islands station | 363 55 | |
| H.M.C.S. "Margaret" station | 9 12 | |
| Port Burwell station | 11 33 | |
| Sault Ste Marie " | 34 93 | |
| Port Arthur station | 13 81 | |
| Point Edward station | 21 05 | |
| Midland station | 9 87 | |
| Toronto " | 8 15 | |
| Tobermory " | 2 27 | |
| Kingston " | 1 79 | 22,430 50 |
| | | 168,045 02 |

FISHERIES REVENUE for fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

| Provinces. | Amount collected. | Refunds. | Net amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Ontario | 2,345 48 | | 2,345 48 |
| Quebec | 7,664 73 | | 7,664 73 |
| New Brunswick | 14,439 53 | 10 00 | 14,429 53 |
| Nova Scotia | 6,663 94 | | 6,663 94 |
| Prince Edward island | 3,260 26 | 4 00 | 3,256 26 |
| Manitoba | 12,910 65 | | 12,910 65 |
| Saskatchewan | 3,643 65 | | 3,643 65 |
| Alberta | 9,777 94 | 10 00 | 9,767 94 |
| British Columbia | 53,665 21 | 150 00 | 53,515 21 |
| Yukon | 375 00 | | 375 00 |
| | 114,746 39 | 174 00 | 114,572 39 |
| Modus Vivendi licenses | 4,387 50 | 208 50 | 4,179 00 |
| | | | 118,751 39 |

STATEMENT of expenditure under the war

| Shore Establishment. | Pay and allowances. | Stores and allowances. | Medical services. | Subsistence of prisoners. | Boys, training and recruiting. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| H.M.C.S. "Niobe" | 493,961 59 | 558,312 74 | 7,396 39 | 953 78 | 1,028 50 |
| H.M.C.S. "Rainbow" | 223,050 44 | 145,432 37 | 6,291 80 | 311 28 | 731 62 |
| Submarines and depot | 93,372 66 | 83,867 85 | 498 47 | 15 00 | 380 71 |
| H.M.C.S. "Shearwater" (Shore depot) | 28,469 91 | 39,852 40 | 1,539 17 | 45 72 | 2,614 60 |
| Patrol Vessel No. 6 | | | | | |
| 6 Steel Trawlers Polson | | | | | |
| 6 Vickers | | | | | |
| Wireless stations | | | | | |
| Halifax dockyard | | 762,165 56 | | | |
| Esquimalt dockyard | | 143,589 77 | | | |
| R.N.C.V.R. Overseas division | 328,302 18 | 39,913 46 | 36 06 | | 22,408 75 |
| Hopper barges Nos. 1 & 2 | 12,798 38 | 33,065 44 | 26 00 | | |
| R.C.N. Hospital, Halifax | 2,632 85 | 16,479 74 | 481 33 | | |
| Port defences | 44,005 02 | 38,900 20 | 385 20 | | |
| Atlantic defences | 861,187 02 | 961,685 05 | 3,864 12 | 527 10 | 6 00 |
| Headquarters | 115,395 08 | 11,276 68 | 440 50 | | |
| General Account | | 172,554 15 | 70 00 | | 35,573 69 |
| | 2,203,775 13 | 3,007,096 41 | 21,029 04 | 1,852 88 | 62,743 87 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Less credits— | |
| Halifax dockyard, water delivered to sundry vessels | 6,370 76 |
| Hopper barge No. 1 | 15,468 47 |
| Hopper barge No. 2 | 21,617 76 |
| H.M.C.S. "Niobe" gun mountings | 6,586 67 |
| War donations (Thos. Robb) | 5,250 00 |
| Net expenditure | 9,666,229 14 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 38

appropdiation for fiscal year 1917-18.

| Repairs and maintenance. | Purchase of ships and alterations. | New ships. | Works, lands, buildings. | Miscellaneous effective services. | Non-effective pay and separation allowances. | Charter of vessels. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 8,685 18 | | | | 85,873 48 | 3,590 16 | | 1,159,801 82 |
| 19,135 92 | | | | 15,890 76 | 953 78 | | 411,777 97 |
| 47,889 31 | | | | 4,471 41 | 942 98 | | 231,438 39 |
| | | | | 1,926 71 | 336 69 | | 74,785 20 |
| | 101,234 10 | | | | | | 101,234 10 |
| | 101,409 11 | | | | | | 101,409 11 |
| | | 855,886 85 | | | | | 855,886 85 |
| | | 1,206,460 42 | | | | | 1,206,460 42 |
| | | | 70,521 71 | | | | 70,521 71 |
| 108,661 49 | | | 17,397 32 | 1,379 72 | | | 889,604 09 |
| | | | | | | | 143,589 77 |
| | | | | 20,007 84 | 77,888 61 | | 489,156 90 |
| 16,145 57 | | | | 621 39 | | | 62,657 78 |
| 30,340 15 | | | 29,910 93 | 1,810 29 | | | 81,655 29 |
| 27,263 00 | | | | 10,525 18 | | 1,892 00 | 122,970 60 |
| 429,473 36 | 137,136 68 | | | 217,102 37 | 180 06 | 268,066 76 | 2,879,228 52 |
| | | | | 25 647 02 | 369 86 | | 153,129 14 |
| | | | | 123,900 46 | 35,416 84 | | 686,215 14 |
| 687,593 98 | 339,779 89 | 2,062,347 27 | 117,829 96 | 509,156 63 | 438,358 98 | 269,958 76 | 9,721,522 80 |

STATEMENT of expenditure under the naval appropriation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

| | Royal Naval college. | Halifax dockyard. | Esquimalt dockyard. | H. M. C. S. "Niobe." | Headquarters | General account. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Pay and allowances | 49,423 79 | | 129 60 | | 18,648 95 | | 68,202 34 |
| Stores and allowances | 19,546 34 | 90,052 98 | 56,723 65 | | 1,273 70 | 10,841 36 | 178,438 03 |
| Medical services | 720 14 | 2 00 | | | | | 722 14 |
| Cadets miscellaneous expenses | 954 67 | | | | | | 954 67 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 17,495 85 | 137,767 73 | 113,356 53 | | | | 268,620 11 |
| Works, lands and buildings | 2,689 17 | 16,771 94 | 332 92 | | | | 19,794 63 |
| Miscellaneous effective services | 16,268 92 | 3,212 11 | 3,294 72 | | 2,018 39 | 557 63 | 25,351 77 |
| Non-effective pay | 384 95 | | | 350 15 | | | 735 10 |
| Depreciation | | 14,158 12 | 2,123 19 | | | | 16,281 31 |
| | 107,483 83 | 261,964 88 | 175,960 61 | 350 15 | 21,941 04 | 11,398 99 | 579,099 50 |
| Less credits | | | | | | | |
| Percentage on stores | | 65,501 60 | 40,142 33 | | | | 105,643 93 |
| " labour | | 12,838 98 | 55,527 32 | | | | 68,366 30 |
| Arisings | | 1,375 42 | 4,793 92 | | | | 6,169 34 |
| | 107,483 83 | 182,248 88 | 75,497 04 | 350 15 | 21,941 04 | 11,398 99 | 398,919 93 |

## GENERAL.

Each branch of the Naval Service has been operated throughout the year in an efficient manner. Those branches directly dealing with matters pertaining to the war have increased to very large proportions. The different staffs have spared no effort in coping with the increased amount of work, and the department has been able to meet all requirements in this regard.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,
*Deputy Minister of the Naval Service of Canada.*

# FIFTY-FIRST

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# FISHERIES BRANCH

Department of the Naval Service

FOR THE YEAR

1917

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.*

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918

[No. 39—1917]—1

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the fifty-first annual report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

C. C. BALLANTYNE,
*Minister of the Naval Service.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE,

OTTAWA, September, 1918.

## *ERRATA.*

Page 26, last paragraph, should read:—"There were 95,122 persons engaged in the various branches of the fishing industry afloat and ashore during 1917. Of the total, 84,011 were engaged in the sea fisheries, 11,111 in the inland fisheries. There were 8,946 on vessels, tugs, and smacks; 62,700 in boats; 744 fishing without boats; and 22,732 working in canneries, freezers, smokehouses, etc., cleaning and preparing the fish for market."

## CONTENTS

Deputy Minister's Report covering—


| | PAGE. |
|---|---|
| International Questions | 7 |
| Investigation of British Columbia Salmon Fisheries | 10 |
| Change in Statistical Year | 11 |
| Change in Method of Publishing Report | 12 |
| Control and Protection of Fisheries | 12 |
| Transportation of Fresh Fish | 13 |
| Possibilities for cured Fish | 16 |
| Fisheries Exhibit at Toronto | 17 |
| Oyster Culture | 17 |
| Fisheries Museum | 19 |
| Fishing Bounty | 19 |
| Fish Culture | 20 |
| Biological Stations | 22 |
| Fish Inspection | 22 |
| Cannery Inspection | 23 |
| Bait Reporting Service | 24 |
| Statistical Work | 24 |
| Expenditure and Revenue | 25 |
| Production and Value of the Fisheries | 26 |


## APPENDICES.


| | |
|---|---|
| Table 1. Quantity and Value of Fish, whole of Canada | 36 |
| Table 2. Number and Value of Vessels, gear, etc., whole of Canada | 38 |
| Table 3. Quantity and Value of Fish by Provinces | 39 |
| Table 4. Number and Value of Vessels, gear, etc., by Provinces | 45 |

# DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT.

To the Honourable C. C. BALLANTYNE,
Minister of the Naval Service.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the fifty-first annual report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, which deals with (*a*) international questions and the investigation of the British Columbia salmon fisheries by special commission; (*b*) the various activities of the Branch; and (*c*) the production and value of the fisheries.

## INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

### GENERAL.

For some years past, negotiations have been in progress with the United States for the settlement of certain outstanding fishery questions.

Ever since the American Revolution, the question of port, inshore, and onshore privileges to United States fishing vessels in Canadian waters and territory, has been a contentious subject, and at times it threatened the peaceful relations of the two countries.

This question was last dealt with in a permanent way by the Treaty of October 20, 1818, one hundred years ago. It soon afterwards developed that the two countries placed different interpretations upon the meaning of certain of its terms, and the question of the true meaning of such terms was not settled until 1910, when it formed the subject of an arbitration at the Hague. There had always been a disposition to exchange an extension of the privileges to United States fishing vessels in our waters for free access for Canadian fish to the United States markets. Provisions of this character were included in the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 and in the Treaty of Washington of 1871.

In view of this, the United States Government, in 1914, following the removal of the duty on fresh and unmanufactured fish going into that country, requested an extension of the privileges to their fishing vessels in Canadian waters.

On the other hand, Canadian fishing vessels were not being allowed to go to United States ports with their catches direct from the fishing grounds, and if they found themselves there for any reason they were not given clearances back to the fishing grounds, but had to clear for a port in an outside country. Hence the removal of the duty was being largely nullified to them.

Also, with a view to properly protecting her lobster fishery, Canada maintains a close season for fishing lobsters, during which Canadian fishermen are not permitted to fish either inside or outside Canadian territorial waters. But during the closed time along the southwestern coast of Nova Scotia, United States well-smacks have for years past been coming over and fishing outside territorial waters, and using our harbours at nights for shelter. This practice, Canada felt was a violation of the spirit and intention of the Treaty of 1818, and the fishing was not only causing great unrest amongst our local fishermen, but was in a large measure nullifying the good effects of our close season.

Negotiations had been proceeding during the past two years for a settlement of these matters, but with no definite result.

Meantime a difficult and rather critical condition was developing on the Pacific coast. Since 1897 Canada has been granting special privileges to United States fishing vessels coming to British Columbia ports with their catches, by which they were enabled to ship their fish in bond to the United States. Following the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific, these privileges were extended so as to allow vessels to sell their catches in bond to some duly authorized person or firm, who would in turn ship them in bond to the United States, thus enabling small vessels that did not land carload quantities, or that had not selling facilities in the Eastern States to avail themselves of the Canadian ports. As Prince Rupert is much nearer the fishing grounds than Seattle, most of the vessels from that port began to resort to the former to dispose of their catches. This caused great unrest and agitation in Seattle and in Ketchikan, Alaska, and last year a Bill was introduced into Congress which had for its object the preventing of any Pacific-caught fish being shipped into the United States through Canada, unless the consignments of such originated in a United States port. Representations were made by Canada against the adoption of this Bill and, while it passed through the initial stages, it was finally defeated, but notice was given that it would be again introduced at the following session of Congress. After protracted negotiations, Canada finally offered to settle the whole matter on both coasts on the following basis:—

1. That the [illegible] be extended to all fishing vessels, by whatever means they may be propelled, that it be applied to the Pacific Coast as well as to the Atlantic, and that the annual fee be reduced from one dollar and fifty cents per registered ton, to the nominal sum of one dollar per vessel. Also, that the renewal of the licenses from year to year be not conditional on an Order in Council, but form part of the arrangement itself.
2. That United States fishing vessels on both coasts be allowed to sell their fish in Canadian ports for the Canadian markets, subject to Customs duty, as well as to sell in bond.
3. That Canadian fishing vessels be allowed to purchase bait in United States ports or waters, on equal terms with American fishing vessels.
4. That Canadian fishing vessels be allowed to take their catches to United States ports and sell them there, subject to Customs duties, if any.
5. That fishing vessels of either country visiting ports in the other, be given clearances for the fishing grounds, if so desired.
6. That the United States prevent American lobster well-smacks from fishing off the Canadian coasts during the close seasons for lobster fishing on such coasts.
7. That such arrangement be in force until the expiration of two years after either party thereto shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same.

Following receipt of these proposals the United States asked for the appointment of a Joint Commission to fully consider the whole matter. This was agreed to and a commission consisting on the United States side of Hon. W. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, Hon. E. F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Dr. H. M. Smith, Commissioner of Fisheries; and, on the Canadian side, of Hon. J. D. Hazen, Chief Justice for New Brunswick, (but who was Minister of this department while the negotiations were going on), W. A. Found, Superintendent of Fisheries, and the undersigned. Two other highly important questions—the rehabilitation and production of the sockeye fishery of the Fraser river system, and the protection of the halibut fishery of the Pacific coast—which were under consideration between the two Governments, were also referred to the commission. As the conditions of these two fisheries and the causes of the decline therein have been dealt with in recent annual reports, it is unnecessary to go into details of them herein.

The commission met at Washington on the 16th of January, and continued in session there until the 24th of that month. While substantial progress was made at these sittings, it was found to be desirable to hold some public sittings on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts before reaching decisions. Such sittings were held in Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and St. John, N.B., from January 31, to February 6, both days inclusive. The commission then adjourned to meet

at Seattle, Wash., on April 24, next. Following the return to Washington and Ottawa, respectively, of the two sections of the commission, they took up with their Governments the question of a temporary arrangement during the war to meet the difficulties in connection with privileges to the fishing vessels of either country in the ports of the other, with the object of removing every barrier to the greatest production of food and the freest movement thereof. On the 21st February the United States Secretary of Commerce, with the authority of the President, sent the following notice to the United States Collectors of Customs:—

To promote the vigorous prosecution of the war and to make the utmost use jointly of all the resources of the nations now co-operating you will permit, during the war, Canadian fishing vessels and those of other nations now acting with the United States to enter from and clear for the high seas and the fisheries, disposing of their catch and taking on supplies, stores, etc., under supervision as in the case of merchant vessels entering and clearing for foreign ports, except as to tonnage tax and other charges specifically imposed on entry from and clearance for foreign ports.

On the 8th March an Order in Council in the following terms was approved:

The Minister of the Naval Service recommends, under the authority of the War Measures Act, chapter 2 of the Statutes of 1914, that during the war, United States fishing vessels, in addition to their treaty rights and privileges, shall be permitted to enter any port in Canada, without the requirement of a license, or the payment of fees not charged to Canadian fishing vessels, for any of the following purposes:

(*a*) The purchase of bait, ice, nets, lines, coal, oil, provisions and all other supplies and outfits used by fishing vessels whether the same are of a like character to those named in this section or not;

(*b*) Repairing fishing implements;

(*c*) Dressing and salting their catches on board ship;

(*d*) The shipping of crews;

(*e*) The transhipment of their catches;

(*f*) The sale thereof locally on payment of the duty.

The Minister further recommends that the fees paid on licenses already taken out for the present calendar year be remitted.

Thus for the term of the war this troublesome question has been fully and satisfactorily settled.

Also during the time that the commission was in Washington, the Secretary of Commerce gave instructions to have a Bill prepared for immediate introduction into Congress to prevent the continuance of United States lobster well-smacks coming over to the Canadian coast and fishing lobsters outside territorial waters during the Canadian close season there.

It is anticipated that the commission will complete its investigations and submit its report during the coming summer.

## Fur-Seal Fishery.

Under the Pelagic Sealing Treaty of 1911, between Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Russia, pelagic sealing, or the killing of fur seals at sea, is prohibited -excepting to the extent that such may be done by the Indians or other aborigines along the coast, using canoes—for a term of at least fifteen years, and during this period Canada is to receive 15 per cent gross in number and quality of the seal skins taken on the United States and Russian seal islands, and 10 per cent of those taken on the Japanese islands.

As the herds were so very seriously depleted when the treaty became effective, the year following, both the United States and Russia stopped all commercial killing on their islands for five years, so that commercial killing will begin in both countries in 1918.

In early years, before pelagic sealing became important, the United States islands readily yielded one hundred thousand fur seal-skins annually without

showing any ill effects on the herds, but in 1911, when the treaty came into effect, the total number of seals resorting to these islands was estimated at 123,600.

The increase during the past five years has been very satisfactory. A careful census taken in 1917 showed the presence of 468,692 seals on the islands.

As seals are born in about equal numbers as regards sex, and as they are highly polygamous, a large percentage of the young male seals may be killed each year, not only without detriment, but with absolute advantage to the seals. It is probable that from 20,000 to 30,000 such seals will be killed on these islands during the coming summer.

It has not been possible to procure much information regarding the conditions on the Russian Islands, but the total number of seals on these islands in 1917 was given as 15,000, and it was proposed to kill 750 during the summer of 1918.

The Japanese rookeries are quite small. They are now practically restricted to those on Robben island, which was ceded to Japan by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. Small killings went on, on these rookeries since 1911, with the exception of 1916 and 1917. Canada's share for the years 1912, 1913, and 1914, amounted in the aggregate to 123 skins. These were recently sent by Japan with her own share to St. Louis, U. S. A., to be sold at the fur sales there in April, 1918. Canada's share of the skins taken in 1915 amounted to 58. These were forwarded to Messrs. C. M. Lampson and Company, of London, during the present year, and will be sold in the April, 1919, sales.

While the number of seals reaching the island in 1916 and 1917 during the killing season was small, the census taken in the latter year showed that during the three months beginning with the 1st of August, 10,515 seals resorted to the islands. This is an eminently good showing, and is clear evidence that the rookeries will be in excellent condition in a few years.

Unless unforeseen conditions prevail, Canada will, beginning with 1918, receive an important revenue from its interest in the seal herds, the amount of which will rapidly grow from year to year as the sizes of the different herds increase.

## SPECIAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE SALMON FISHERIES OF DISTRICT NO. 2, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The administration of the salmon fisheries of British Columbia, so as to enable the industry to be carried on to the greatest public advantage, and at the same time to afford the different species of salmon the protection necessary to maintain the runs thereof at a maximum of productivity, involves some of the most difficult and perplexing problems with which the department has to deal. Also, until the Privy Council decision in the Fisheries reference, in 1913, the question of right as between the Province and the Dominion was not fully defined, and dual jurisdiction prevailed, which added to the difficulties of the situation.

For several years the number of salmon canneries in district No. 2 (that portion of the province north of cape Caution) was restricted to a given number. The number of fishing licenses in the different areas was also, and still is, limited to that which investigations have shown the fisheries could safely stand, and these licenses were definitely allotted to the different canneries.

Some years ago it was decided that a departure from this policy was desirable, and accordingly licenses for some additional canneries were granted, and a number of the fishing licenses in each area were issued to *bona fide* white fishermen as unattached or independent of any cannery.

After much consideration it was decided in 1917 that the time had arrived when all the fishing licenses should be issued independently of the canneries, and that restriction of the number of canneries to be allowed should be removed. Accordingly those engaging in the industry were notified that this would be done beginning with the season of 1917.

Following announcement of this decision, nearly all the canners interested interposed the most strenuous objection. They maintained that if this course were followed it would jeopardize the future of the industry, and in a few years it would be in a state of bankruptcy and chaos, when the position of the fishermen themselves would be much worse than at the present time. They expressed confidence that while the proposed policy might seem proper in theory, if the real state of the business end of the industry were fully understood, the department would not advise such a course, and they asked for a thorough investigation by a commission consisting of absolutely disinterested business men. It was decided to grant this request, and a commission consisting of Mr. W. Sanford Evans, as chairman, Mr. H. B. Thompson, now chairman of the Canada Food Board, and Mr. F. T. James, of the F. T. James Company, Limited, Toronto, was appointed.

The commission was asked to investigate and submit findings on the following points:—

1. Whether the number of salmon canneries allowed to be operated in District No. 2, British Columbia, should be restricted to the number of licenses for such establishments as are now effective, and if so, for what length of time.

2. Whether motor boats should be allowed to be used in salmon fishing operations in the said district.

3. Whether the number of fishing boats now allowed to be used in any area should be enlarged or reduced: (*a*) if motor boats are allowed, and (*b*) if row boats only are permitted, and if so, by how many in either case and in either direction.

4. Whether any of the boats authorized to be used in any area should be licensed to fish in connection with specified canneries only, and if so, what proportion of such boats.

5. Whether the export in a fresh condition of other varieties of salmon than sockeye should be prohibited, and if so, to what extent.

6. The actual amount of money in cash originally and at present invested in each cannery and equipment; the annual business done and the expenses connected therewith and the gross and net annual profits or losses sustained by each cannery in the said district since the boat-rating became effective, such information to be obtained by the examination of witnesses under oath, or by an audit of the books, or both, as may be found most desirable by the commissioners.

7. Such other points directly connected with the salmon fishing and canning industries in this district as in the opinion of the commissioners will better enable them to reach proper conclusions on the aforesaid subjects.

They investigated the matter very thoroughly during the past summer, and visited every area in which fishing was carried on.

As the commission submitted its report to you a few days before the end of the fiscal year, and as it is being printed for public use, it is unnecessary to comment on it herein.

## CHANGE IN STATISTICAL YEAR.

Heretofore the twelve months period covered by the annual report on the fisheries was that of the fiscal year, extending from 1st of April to 31st of March following. But as the great bulk of the annual catch is landed during the spring, summer, and fall months—operations during January, February, and March being on a more limited scale—it was decided, since the last report was published, that the year for statistical purposes should, in future, be the calendar year. Consequently, the twelve months now being reported on are those from January to December, 1917.

The figures for the first three months of the year were, of course, included in the last report and are repeated in this one in order that a full calendar year may be covered at the beginning for future comparative purposes.

## CHANGE IN METHOD OF PUBLISHING REPORT.

There has also to be noted a change in the method of publishing the annual report. Under an arrangement for statistical co-operation between this department and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the latter will publish as a joint report the usual details of production by counties and districts, as Part III of its Census of Industry, under the title "Fisheries Statistics of Canada." The statistical information, however, is collected by our fishery officers and checked in this department, as before. It is then handed over to the Bureau of Statistics for publication. This report, therefore, contains a summary only of the production and value of the fisheries for the period named.

## DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES.

### Controlling and Protecting the Fisheries.

To afford adequate protection to the fisheries that require such is, unfortunately, still a difficult and expensive matter. The vast extent of our country, its comparatively sparse population, the great number of rivers and streams up which anadromous sea fish ascend to spawn, many of these being in practically uninhabited portions of the country, the high prices and ready demand for the different species of fish and shell-fish most needing protection, all add to the difficulty of fully enforcing provident and necessary regulations. As the department's outside organization becomes more efficient and stronger, and as public sentiment against infractions of the fishery laws grows more emphatic, it is hoped that the department's work in this respect will become lighter.

No one is permitted to engage in most of the fisheries that will admit of only limited prosecution, unless he first procures from the department a fishery license. Up to the present the fisheries have not been regarded as an industry from which much direct revenue should be procured, hence the license fees are usually nominal as compared with the value of the concessions. During the present year a total number of 26,565 licenses were issued.

To see to the enforcement of the license provisions and the otherlaws and regulations designed to afford the various fisheries necessary protection, the fisheries branch has an outside organization consisting of chief inspectors, inspectors, overseers, and guardians, as well as a fleet of patrol boats to supervise waters that cannot be efficiently controlled from the land alone.

The first three named classes of officers are permanently employed, but the guardians are engaged only during such times as the overseers need special assistance. During the present year the numbers of officers and patrol boats in the different provinces were as follows:—

| Province. | [illegible] | Inspectors. | Overseers. | Guardians. | Patrol boats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 1 | [illegible] | 20 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | 18 | 1 |
| [illegible] | | 1 | [illegible] | 1 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | | 1 | 4 | 87 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The organization in the eastern provinces is, in most portions thereof, inefficient. The number of officers is unduly large, but they are paid mere pittances, so that it is unreasonable to expect that they can devote to their fishery duties the time necessary for their proper performance. It is essential that a complete reorganization of this portion of the service should be effected without avoidable delay.

But while this class of work is of the utmost importance, and is very exacting on time, the affirmative side—the doing of things to increase the knowledge of the fishermen in the life-history of fish, to enable them to catch more fish, to prevent them losing valuable time unnecessarily, to encourage the better handling of fish so that fishermen will get more for their catches and consumers will receive a better article of food, to provide better facilities and cheap transportation rates for fish, to bring to the attention of the general public the value and comparative cheapness of fish as food, the keeping up and increasing the supplies of certain kinds of fish by artificial hatching and rearing, etc.,—has during this year received a full share of attention.

## TRANSPORTATION OF FRESH FISH.

The assistance in affording better transportation facilities and cheaper rates for fish, that has been in operation for a number of years past, has been continued with some modification during this year. This work was started in 1907, and has proved one of the most helpful of the department's activities. Indeed such success has been met with, that the object in view—placing the fish business in a position where it can take care of itself—has been almost accomplished, so that the time is drawing near when it will be unnecessary for the department to bear any portion of the transportation charges on fish, but it will be always its duty and pleasure to aid in every feasible way in securing more adequate transportation facilities. Important as cheap rates are, proper facilities are even more important.

When this service was first undertaken, the shipments of fresh, mildly cured, and fresh frozen fish from the Atlantic coast, were so small that the railways did not find it feasible to place refrigerator cars, even to be hauled by freight, at the disposal of the dealers. There were no refrigerator express cars for fish, and the rates by the ordinary express cars were so high as, under the conditions then obtaining, to preclude the possibility of rapidly expanding the demand in the larger centres of consumption. Moreover, meat was then plentiful and cheap in all parts of the country, and as meat is less perishable and easier to handle than fish, it was extremely difficult to compete against it. Another great obstacle in Canada that does not obtain even in the United States is that, at least on the Atlantic coast, we have no large cities, and even on the Pacific coast there is but one. Montreal, the nearest one to the Atlantic, is nearly one thousand miles from the main shipping points in Nova Scotia.

In 1907 the department arranged for a limited refrigerator fast-freight service from Halifax and Mulgrave to Montreal, and the following year it undertook responsibility for the payment of one-third of the express charges on L.C.L. shipments from the Atlantic coast to points in Quebec and Ontario, and with a view to working up a demand in the Prairie provinces, a similar payment was authorized on shipments from the Pacific coast to such provinces.

Good effects immediately became manifest, and it affords the department the keenest pleasure to testify to the energy of the wholesale dealers and the larger producers, and to the cordial manner in which they co-operated with it and with each other to bring about the best results. Also the Canadian Government Railway and Express Companies, though unable to afford lower rates, have been doing everything they found to be feasible to encourage the business.

Experience shows that the needs of the business would be best served by a frequent express service by refrigerator cars, and year by year efforts were made to bring this about. Experiments in a limited express refrigerator service were made on different occasions, but sufficient cars of proper construction have not been available to the express companies. Moreover, the railways have not found it practicable to load their passenger trains, on which the express cars are hauled, to a greater extent than they have been doing. When the time comes that the mails and express packages will be of sufficient volume to require handling by separate trains, the difficulty of express refrigerator car shipments will, no doubt, be largely overcome. Meantime, the extension of the refrigerator fast-freight service, to be operated on schedule time, so far at least as the Atlantic coast is concerned, seems to offer the best solution of the problem for through shipments. Fish forwarded by such service reach their destination in better condition than consignments shipped in ordinary express cars. Hence, arrangements have been made with the railway to have a refrigerator fast-freight service made available to the shippers from the Atlantic coast three days each week, and the department looks forward to the time when this will be a daily service, operated on schedule time, so that it will be to all intents and purposes an express service at freight rates. It also hopes that it will be found feasible to extend this service at least to Toronto.

The growth of the business from the time the department first arranged for improved transportation facilities has been rapid, and, with the exception of the first two years of the war, continuous. The progress, that was made in the earlier years of such assistance in the different branches of the industry, made it possible for the producers and dealers to take advantage, to a much greater extent than would otherwise have been possible, of the opportunities that have more recently been arising on all sides.

The Canada Food Board, which was appointed this year, has done its full part in developing the demand for fish. It was not slow to recognize the place that fish could and should occupy in the food of our people, and its powers in controlling the use of different foods place it in a position to do the eminently excellent work it is doing, in making the use of fish much more general. There has been the closest co-operation between the board and this department.

Also the Canadian Fisheries Association has done excellent work in organizing the industry to the extent it has, thus bringing about closer co-operation amongst the different branches thereof. The department trusts that a realization of the benefits of such organization will speedily become general throughout Canada, on the part of the fishermen themselves as well as on that of the larger producers and of the wholesale and retail dealers, so that the association will be able to speak with full authority for all parts of the industry.

On the Pacific coast the industry has been so far largely confined to the salmon, halibut, and herring fisheries, notwithstanding that this coast is rich in other fisheries, and that vast quantities of other excellent edible fish are caught in fishing for halibut, but have been mostly thrown away as caught, on account of the lack of markets for them. The demand for halibut and salmon, both in Canada and the United States, has grown so rapidly in recent years that it is now greater than the supply, so that there is no longer need for the payment of any portion of the transportation charges on these fish.

On the other hand, it is pre-eminently desirable, both from the standpoint of the industry and of the public, that the various species of excellent flounders and so-called "cods" and other fish which can be produced cheaply and abundantly on the Pacific coast, should come into general use. To introduce these fish it is essential that they should be sold to the consumer at low prices. To this end it was decided during the past fall to change the method of assistance in shipments from the Pacific coast by discontinuing the payment of any portion

of the express charges on halibut and salmon, and to replace such by the payment of two-thirds of the transportation charges on shipments of other fish, whether forwarded by express or freight, or in carload or less than carload lots. With this assistance, and under arrangements made by the Canada Food Board, it became possible to place flounders, cod, etc., on most of the markets of the Prairie Provinces at a retail price of 10 cents per pound. The result has been highly gratifying. Already important shipments are being made from week to week, and it is evident that the time is not far distant when the demand for these fish will be large enough to maintain an important fishing industry for them as such, instead of as a by-product of the halibut fishery. Indeed, already one company has found it feasible to start a steam otter trawler in fishing for flounders, etc.

While it has not been found practicable so far to procure a record of the total weights of the different varieties of fish supplied to the interior markets, the following statement showing the amounts paid by this department as its one-third of the charges on L.C.L. shipments by express, indicates in a measure the growth of the business:—

| Year. | From East Coast. | From West Coast. |
|---|---|---|
| 1909-10 | $15,162 20 | $13,541 76 |
| 1910-11 | 16,898 13 | 21,896 73 |
| 1911-12 | 19,620 62 | 35,315 10 |
| 1912-13 | 29,969 48 | 39,277 13 |
| 1913-14 | 37,818 85 | 44,114 47 |
| 1914-15 | 26,667 33 | 34,528 60 |
| 1915-16 | 27,122 69 | 34,872 56 |
| 1916-17 | 32,717 73 | 36,799 80 |
| 1917-18 | 49,550 89 | 46,371 84 |

As above indicated, this shows only a limited portion of the trade and its growth. By the refrigerator fast-freight service from the Atlantic coast, several carloads are shipped weekly. Also from the Pacific coast a number of carload lots are shipped weekly by express to supply the needs of Toronto, Montreal, and Winnipeg, on which no portion of the transportation charges are paid by this department. In addition to these, throughout the winter large shipments of frozen fish are forwarded from both coasts by ordinary freight.

On the whole, the expansion of the use of fresh, fresh frozen, and mildly cured fish in this country must be regarded as satisfactory, but the expansion that has taken place this year is merely an indication of the possibilities from now on. This country is particularly fortunate to have, at a time like this, fisheries that are second to none in their extent, variety, and abundance. The supply of meat, even before the war, had fallen below the demand. The shortage is now vastly greater apart from the fact that it is imperative that we shall not only export sufficient to meet the requirements of our soldiers overseas, but that we shall do our full part in supplying the needs of the Motherland and our European allies. There seems little room for hope that the meat shortage will be any less when the war ends. Indeed, it is not improbable that the most critical period in the world's food supply will be during the few years succeeding the war. Hence the possibilities for expanding the demand for fish during the next few years are vastly greater than they ever were.

To enable full advantage of these possibilities to be taken, two things are of paramount importance:—

(1) That the railways and express companies provide adequate transportation facilities at reasonable rates; and

(2) That the people of this country and of this continent be made to realize that fish that are properly frozen as soon as they are landed, that are shipped in a frozen condition in refrigerator cars and that are sold retail still frozen, without ever having been thawed, are the next best thing to these fish right at the seaside as they are delivered from the boats or vessels. There is no room to doubt that fish so handled are much superior to the same fish, if shipped in a fresh, unfrozen condition procurable now, even in refrigerator cars, when laid down in the interior markets. Also such fresh frozen fish can be shipped in perfect condition to any part of this continent that has railway communication. Furthermore, with a demand for frozen fish there need never be times of shortage and superabundance depending on weather conditions on the fishing grounds, as investigations have demonstrated that frozen fish may be held in storage for months without undergoing the slightest deterioration.

In addition to home consumption, large quantities of fresh frozen fish have been shipped overseas this year for use by the Canadian army there, as well as to supply the domestic needs in Great Britain. Even with the high transportation rates across the ocean, these fish cost less laid down in England than it was possible to purchase similar fish produced there.

The rapid growth in the fresh frozen and mild cured fish trade is being reflected in the fishing industry itself. Better equipment, so as to enable larger landings of fish, is being rapidly introduced. The following statement, showing the growing number of motor boats operated by fishermen in recent years, clearly evidences this:—

| Year | Atlantic Coast | Whole of Canada. |
|---|---|---|
| 1910-11 | [illegible] | 4,588 |
| 1913-14 | [illegible] | 8,700 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 9,302 |
| [illegible] | 8,119 | 11,097 |
| [illegible] | 9,719 | 12,828 |
| 1917.. | 10,761 | 14,823 |

Also, this year four steam otter trawlers were in operation on the Atlantic coast and one on the Pacific.

As many of our fishermen enlisted for overseas military service, it became evident early in the year that fewer would be engaging in the industry than previously, notwithstanding the importance of producing even much larger quantities of fish. Hence a call was sent out by the department to the fishermen on all parts of the coast to individually make increased effort to produce more fish. That this call was not in vain seems apparent by the fact that the total landings this year were greater than last, notwithstanding that a considerably fewer number of fishermen were engaged, particularly on vessels.

### POSSIBILITIES FOR EXPANSION OF CURED FISH INDUSTRY.

The opportunities for development of our fisheries are not now only along the line of the fresh, fresh frozen and mildly cured business. The markets of the world for dry cured, pickled, cut and canned fish, are available to Canada to a much greater extent than ever before owing to conditions brought about by the war. We have the fish in abundance. On account of the proximity of the fishing banks to our coasts, we can produce fish cheaply. All that is needed to assure a full share in the world's markets is that by proper handling, curing and packing we produce an article equal to the best procurable anywhere.

It is eminently in the interests of Canada that her fisheries should be developed as rapidly as possible. There is no branch of production that lends itself more readily to the enrichment of the country than its fisheries. They cost nothing to produce, beyond the fishing equipment and the labour employed. Therefore the exportation of fish operates strongly towards a favourable balance of trade.

## FISHERIES EXHIBIT AT TORONTO.

With the object of increasing the demand for fish, the department again this year, for the fifth successive time, made a fisheries exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, and for the third successive year it had operated in connection with the exhibit a first-class fisheries restaurant.

The exhibit was even better than any of the preceding ones. It embraced not only a thoroughly comprehensive exhibit of frozen fish, but of fresh, canned, cured and boneless fish as well. Models of the most modern fishing vessels and equipment were also shown. The fresh fish were attractively displayed in chilled show cases in a manner that should be generally adopted in retail stores. Booklets containing information regarding our fisheries, and how to clean and cook the different kinds of fish were freely distributed to those interested.

The exhibit was an unqualified success, and like the previous ones it was one of the leading features at the fair. For [illegible]s in the previous years, the department was awarded a gold medal.

The restaurant was also a splendid success. A good fish dinner was served for 35 cents. It was operated in the east wing of the Grand Stand building. The room was commodious and airy. About six hundred could be accommodated at one time. During the days when the attendance at the fair was large, the patronage of the restaurant was limited only by its capacity; 38,772 meals were served during the twelve days the restaurant was in operation.

## OYSTER CULTURE.

The officer in charge of this service spent the season in examining and cleaning the public oyster beds so as to increase their productivity, and in assisting those engaging in artificial culture and cultivation by affording them advice, and investigating problems confronting the development of the industry.

For some years past there has been a very large influx of starfish into Richmond bay, Prince Edward Island, the home of the well known Malpeque oyster, and one of the most productive areas in Canada. Until recent years these beds were practically free from starfish or other enemies to the oyster. What the cause of the great inroads of these pests may be is a matter of conjecture, but continuous mopping of the beds to remove them is necessary to prevent them completely over-running the beds.

During the past season a blight was found to have broken out amongst the oysters in Richmond bay, and it soon spread to the beds in all portions of the bay. The department caused immediate investigations to be undertaken by the Biological Board to determine the nature and cause of the blight, and, if possible, to prescribe a remedy. The scientific view is that the oysters are affected by a tubellarian parasite of an undescribed species, similar to that which appeared at times on beds along the coasts of Florida and Connecticut. Science has not yet discovered either the cause or remedy, but experience indicates that it is of comparatively short duration, and disappears entirely after running its course.

It has been suggested that the blight was imported in seed oysters procured in the United States and laid down in the bay by some of those who had undertaken oyster culture there, but so far as this department has been able to ascertain there was not at the time, nor has there been since, any similar blight on the beds, or on those in the vicinity, from which these seed oysters were taken.

Whatever the cause may have been, the outcome is extremely unfortunate, as it seems evident that all the oysters in this magnificent bay, both on the private and public areas, will succumb.

The position of the oyster industry in the Maritime Provinces is an extremely unsatisfactory one. There are in these provinces approximately 10,550 acres of producing natural beds, viz., 5,000 acres in New Brunswick, 4,300 in Prince

Edward Island, and 1,250 in Nova Scotia, but there are tens of thousands of acres around the coasts of these provinces that by proper artificial culture and cultivation could be converted into highly producing oyster areas. Experience in every country where it has been properly tried, shows that oyster farming, though probably somewhat more hazardous, is just as feasible, and usually much more profitable than upland farming. In early years, when the demand for oysters was small, the natural public beds readily yielded all that were needed, but as the demand increased, fishing became more intensive, the beds began to suffer. From time to time the fishing season was curtailed until now it is only about a month or six weeks in the year, but the growing number of fishermen more than offset the shortening of the season, and the beds are now on the verge of commercial exhaustion. Experience, wherever oysters are found, shows that natural beds alone cannot meet the requirements of a growing demand.

As long ago as 1892 the department brought over an expert from England to advise as to the best course to pursue, and his services have since been retained; but under the conditions that have obtained, it has been impossible for him to achieve satisfactory results.

The importance of encouraging private culture and cultivation was years ago realized, and prior to the Privy Council decision in the Fisheries reference, in 1898, a number of leases of areas on which to carry on such operations were granted. Following that decision the provinces claimed that by virtue of it they owned the oyster beds, and therefore that they alone could administer the fishery thereon. The Federal Government took an opposite view, so that neither one nor the other was in a position to grant leases of a satisfactory nature, and nearly all those that had previously been issued were allowed to terminate. Negotiations for some settlement of the whole question of fishery rights as between the Dominion and provinces went on intermittently, but year by year went by without anything definite being accomplished, and meantime the public beds were continuously going down.

Finally in 1910 this department endeavoured to have the deadlock broken by entering into a *modus vivendi* with the provinces by which, pending the settlement of the legal points at issue, the administration of the industry would be placed in its hands on the understanding that if it were ultimately decided that the contention of the provinces were correct, a proper accounting for fees collected would be made to them, and that they would sustain those to whom leases might have been granted, in their holdings. To this, all the provinces were not prepared to agree, but they all expressed a readiness to undertake themselves the administration of the industry, so far as the leasing of private areas is concerned, and the building up of a business in the culture and cultivation of oysters.

In the circumstances the department decided to ask for the necessary legislation to enable this to be done, and in 1910 the Fisheries Act was amended so as to authorize agreements to be entered into with the different Provincial Governments whereby they would be empowered " to grant leases of such areas of the sea coast, bays, inlets, harbours, creeks, rivers, and estuaries of such provinces as the Government of such provinces considers suitable for the cultivation and production of oysters . . . ." Following this legislation, enabling agreements were entered into with the different sea-washed provinces, and it is understood that some leases of areas have been issued in each of the three Maritime Provinces, though outside of New Brunswick little progress has apparently been made.

The provinces, however, were not prepared to take over the administration of the public beds as well, so that the unsatisfactory and indeed largely unworkable condition of dual control still exists. It is clearly in the public interest that this should be ended, and it is hoped that some way of accomplishing this will shortly be found.

The possibilities of the building up of a very large oyster and other mollusk industry are obvious, but in the initial stages, which must be largely experimental, the most careful guiding and control is essential. Under proper conditions there seems no reason why a business could not be built up that would produce a total annual revenue to those engaging in it that would run into millions of dollars.

## FISHERIES MUSEUM.

The excellent Fisheries Museum, which was being built up in Ottawa, had to be dismantled during the year, as the building used was demolished to give place to a large government office building. As no other suitable building was available, most of the specimens had to be stored. Some have been placed in the Victoria Memorial Museum, which is now being used for parliamentary purposes, and some models of fishing equipment were sent to the commercial exhibit of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

As Canada has fisheries second to none in the world, it is fitting that there should be in the Capital a Fisheries museum that would be equal to the best anywhere. It is hoped that when the days of peace return it will be found feasible to erect a proper building for this purpose.

The curator of the museum, who is also the department's naturalist, has been detailed to assist Dr. A. P. Knight, of the Biological Board, in a study of the natural history of the lobster.

## FISHING BOUNTY.

Under the authority of "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of Fishing Vessels", the sum of $160,000 is appropriated annually by the department and paid to fishermen of the eastern Maritime Provinces. The bounty is distributed under regulations made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

For the year 1917, payment was made on the following basis:—

To owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, $1 per registered ton; payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed $80.

To vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, $6.30 each.

To owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel, $1 per boat.

To boat fishermen, entitled to receive bounty, $3.85 each.

There were 14,532 bounty claims received, and 14,516 paid. In the preceding year, 13,604 claims were received, and 13,593 paid.

The total amount paid was $159,893.10, allocated as follows:—

To 812 vessels and their crews $52,748.20.

To 13,704 boats and their crews $107,144.90.

The following table shows in detail the payment of the bounty by counties for the year 1917:—

| Provinces and Counties. | Number of Vessels. | Tonnage | Average tonnage | Number of men. | Amount paid. | Number of Boats. | Number of men. | Amount paid | Total Bounty paid for Vessels and Boats in 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | $ cts. | | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Annapolis | .. | | | 5 | 31 50 | 179 | [illegible] | 1,307 05 | 1,338 55 |
| Antigonish | | | | | | 174 | 246 | 1,121 10 | 1,121 10 |
| Digby | 17 | 269 | 16 | [illegible] | 836 45 | 498 | 934 | 4,094 65 | 4,931 10 |
| Cumberland | 1 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 33 90 | 4 | 7 | 31 70 | [illegible] |
| Hants | 57 | 550 | 4[illegible] | 99 | 1,173 70 | 417 | 718 | 3,181 30 | [illegible] |
| Guysborough | 58 | 901 | 16 | 263 | 2,560 00 | 812 | 1,277 | 5,726 95 | 8,286 95 |
| Halifax | 80 | 1,253 | 16 | [illegible] | 3,422 00 | 1,203 | 1,651 | 7,559 60 | [illegible] |
| Lunenburg | 26 | 355 | 13 | 127 | 1,157 20 | 458 | 917 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kings | 5 | 54 | 14 | 16 | 154 80 | 52 | 74 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lunenburg | 165 | 8,323 | 50 | 2,120 | 21,681 25 | 686 | 849 | 3,955 65 | [illegible] |
| Pictou | 7 | 58 | 19 | 10 | 121 15 | 81 | 107 | 492 95 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 17 | 193 | 11 | 57 | 553 60 | 193 | [illegible] | 1,382 65 | 1,936 25 |
| Richmond | 31 | 816 | 26 | 213 | 2,160 00 | [illegible] | 828 | 3,685 80 | [illegible] |
| Shelburne | 45 | 1,027 | 23 | 314 | 3,007 75 | 693 | 1,238 | 5,459 30 | 8,467 05 |
| Victoria | 11 | 146 | 13 | 58 | 513 50 | 324 | 476 | 2,160 70 | 2,674 20 |
| Yarmouth | 26 | 995 | 38 | [illegible] | 2,811 65 | 168 | 323 | 1,411 55 | 4,223 20 |
| Totals | [illegible] | 14,[illegible] | 30 | 4,007 | 40,218 45 | [illegible] | 10,247 | 45,896 30 | [illegible] |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | |
| Charlotte | 15 | 256 | 17 | 61 | 646 60 | 441 | 694 | 3,115 40 | 3,762 00 |
| [illegible] | 265 | 3,759 | 14 | 1,074 | 10,527 45 | 207 | 488 | 2,085 80 | 12,613 25 |
| Kent | 10 | 104 | 10 | 21 | 236 30 | 29 | 43 | 194 55 | [illegible] |
| Northumberland | 4 | 81 | 20 | 17 | 186 90 | 6 | 12 | 52 20 | [illegible] |
| Restigouche | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 6 | 16 | 67 60 | [illegible] |
| St. John | 4 | 73 | 18 | 11 | [illegible] 45 | 48 | 61 | 283 10 | 425 55 |
| Totals | 298 | 4,273 | 14 | 1,184 | 11,739 70 | 737 | 1,314 | 5,798 65 | 17,538 55 |
| Prince Edward Island— | | | | | | | | | |
| Kings | [illegible] | 37 | 18 | 7 | 81 10 | [illegible] | 742 | 3,364 70 | 3,445 80 |
| Prince | [illegible] | 414 | 14 | 32 | 315 60 | 543 | 1,323 | 5,654 55 | 5,970 15 |
| Queens | 1 | [illegible] | 14 | 14 | 134 65 | 130 | 279 | 1,205 00 | 1,339 65 |
| [illegible] | 53 | 497 | 14 | 53 | 531 35 | 1,180 | 2,344 | 10,224 25 | 10,755 60 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | |
| Bonaventure | 3 | 14 | [illegible] | 3 | [illegible] | 970 | 1,722 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gaspe | [illegible] | [illegible] | 12 | 19 | 145 35 | 3,201 | 6,495 | 28,257 55 | 28,102 90 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 137 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 15 | 15 | 10 | 78 45 | 1,080 | 1,974 | 8,737 40 | 8,815 85 |
| Totals | 4 | 55 | 14 | 32 | [illegible] 80 | 5,347 | 10,328 | 45,225 70 | 45,484 40 |
| Grand totals | 812 | [illegible] | 24 | 5,276 | 52,748 20 | 13,704 | [illegible] | 107,144 90 | [illegible] |

## FISH CULTURE.

The operations carried on from April 1 to December 31, 1917, were confined almost entirely to the propagation of the commercial food fishes, such as Atlantic salmon and lobsters in the Maritime Provinces, whitefish, Lake herring, salmon trout, and pickerel in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, and Pacific salmon in British Columbia.

The commercial species are practically all distributed as fry on the natural spawning areas, and mainly where the eggs had been collected. A small, but growing percentage is reared to the fingerling size. The purely sporting fishes are handled in small numbers. After adequate return of the fry has

been made to waters from which the eggs were obtained, the greater part of the remainder is distributed in publicly controlled waters, on application, while a small proportion is supplied to privately controlled or leased waters on payment of fixed prices and all transportation charges.

Owing to war conditions, no new hatcheries were erected. A shortage of labour, a scarcity of fish in some districts, and unfavourable weather conditions in others, resulted in a decreased collection of eggs, and in the hatcheries not all being filled to capacity.

There are fifty hatcheries, fourteen of which are lobster hatcheries. There are also eleven subsidiary hatcheries, six salmon retaining ponds, and one lobster pound in operation. From these the total distribution of the various species in each province during the season of 1917 was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Nova Scotia— | |
| Atlantic salmon | 7,176,650 |
| Speckled trout | 203,400 |
| Lobsters | 304,589,956 |
| New Brunswick— | |
| Atlantic salmon | 10,583,955 |
| Speckled trout | 106,401 |
| Ouananiche salmon | 580 |
| Rainbow trout | 8,000 |
| Shad | 400,000 |
| Lobsters | 138,087,000 |
| Prince Edward Island— | |
| Atlantic salmon | 1,000,000 |
| Speckled trout | 241,400 |
| Lobsters | 108,000,600 |
| Quebec— | |
| Atlantic salmon | 6,385,825 |
| Speckled trout | 164,690 |
| Ouananiche salmon | 10,000 |
| Lobsters | 63,250,000 |
| Ontario— | |
| Speckled trout | 500 |
| Herring | 55,850,000 |
| Pickerel | 169,000,000 |
| Salmon trout | 32,405,170 |
| Whitefish | 177,535,000 |
| Manitoba— | |
| Pickerel | 15,824,000 |
| Whitefish | 277,100,000 |
| Saskatchewan— | |
| Whitefish | 42,497,000 |
| Alberta— | |
| Atlantic salmon | 103,849 |
| Cutthroat trout | 374,527 |
| Lake herring | 2,189,090 |
| Salmon trout | 281,114 |
| British Columbia— | |
| Atlantic salmon | 245,050 |
| Speckled trout | 137,965 |
| Coho salmon | 2,542,210 |
| Cutthroat trout | 493,201 |
| Dog salmon | 4,988,600 |
| Kamloops trout | 653,453 |
| Rainbow trout | 16,200 |
| Sockeye salmon | 73,142,820 |
| Spring salmon | 3,249,540 |
| Steelhead salmon | 26,304 |
| Total distribution | 1,499,482,660 |

The department is indebted to the United States Bureau of Fisheries for a present of 10,000,000 sockeye eggs from Alaska. The eggs were placed

in a British Columbia hatchery, and the fry will be distributed in the Fraser river.

Evidence of the most satisfactory results from the department's fish cultural operations is apparent on all sides. The catch of whitefish per net in lake Winnipeg was never better than during the current season. The fishery for whitefish in lake Erie, the greatest whitefish-producing area in Canada, and in lake Ontario, tends rapidly towards the prosperous condition in which it formerly was. The salmon rivers of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces were never in better condition; the spawning areas are covered with salmon which are forcing their way into the highest tributaries of the various rivers.

Similar results are not apparent from the lobster hatcheries. Indeed, there is not satisfactory evidence to show that they are even proving beneficial. Hence it has been decided not to operate them during the year 1919.

A detailed report on the fish cultural operations of the department is being published separately in pamphlet form.

## Biological Stations.

The Atlantic and Pacific biological stations carried on their work actively during the season of 1917.

At St. Andrews, N.B., investigations of a practical and scientific nature were conducted by representatives of the various universities of Canada. One of the chief aims of the researches was to investigate the kinds of fish and marine animals that could be used for food, but have hitherto been neglected. The reports on the investigations, when completed, should be of much practical value.

In connection with the work at St. Andrews, a survey of the fisheries conditions in the eastern part of the gulf of St. Lawrence was undertaken from Eastern harbour in Cape Breton as a base.

For three months the staff, under Dr. A. G. Huntsman, made constant trips over the fishing grounds and accumulated a large mass of observations. Much attention was devoted to the spawning of herring at the Magdalen islands, and the drift of the larvæ; also to hydrographic and plankton studies in sections of water between cape Breton and the Magdalen islands, and from Aspy bay out to a depth of 200 fathoms.

Dr. Knight, of Queens University, carried out an important investigation at Caribou harbour, Nova Scotia, in continuation of his lobster researches.

The pearly fresh-water mussel resources of Ontario were studied, and a report made thereon, which has been published.

At Nanaimo, B.C., work was carried on under the supervision of Dr. C. McLean Fraser, curator of the Pacific coast station. Studies of the life-history of British Columbia salmon were continued and results published in the form of special reports. The marking of salmon was also continued; while the study of fish parasites, hydroids, and a great variety of marine animals was completed.

## Fish Inspection.

The season of 1917 was the third in which inspection of pickled fish was carried on. There were presented for inspection and the brand, 8,977 barrels of herring, alewives, and mackerel. Of these, 3,083 barrels failed to pass inspection because of either the poor condition of the fish, bad grading, or inferior barrels. In the preceding year, 7,213 barrels were inspected, while in the year before that, which was the first, there were 1,328 barrels presented for inspection. The number of packers who submitted their fish for inspection was eighty, against seventy-three in the season of 1916 and sixteen in that of 1915.

The Inspection Act compels no one to submit either his barrels or fish for inspection, and, therefore, results are dependent on the educative and persuasive efforts of the department, through its inspecting officers. During the season, and prior to its opening, fishermen and packers were visited regularly, and the requirements of the Act, with respect to the manner in which their fish should be cured, pointed out to them. Coopers' shops also were visited, and practical instruction in barrel making given to the coopers. Further, simply worded pamphlets of instruction in barrel making and herring curing in the Scotch method were published by the department early in the year, and copies distributed by the inspecting officers.

Keeping in mind the fact that inspection is entirely voluntary on the part of packers and that the carrying out of such often involves them in a considerable amount of extra labour, it affords a considerable amount of satisfaction to be able to show that more packers presented their fish for inspection, and that more fish were inspected, than in the two preceding years.

Much good work has been accomplished since the passing of the Act, especially in connection with the adoption of a higher grade barrel. Many coopers, however, persist in making barrels as of old. This is encouraged to some extent by a certain class of packer who considers only the few cents he wrongly thinks he saves by buying the cheaper, poor barrel, and will doubtless continue so long as our officers are without the power to enforce the production of a standard package.

The present abnormal demand for pickled fish in the United States, due to lack of supplies from Europe, made it possible, in the course of the year under review, to dispose of fish of indifferent cure, packed in inferior barrels, at prices which seemed high compared with those of normal times. For this reason many packers were hard to convince of the necessity for exercising greater care and producing a first-class article, notwithstanding that properly cured fish packed in good barrels in every case secured a better price than the other kind. For example, while some packers obtained $7 to $8 for split herring, and $10, $12, $13, and even up to $15 per barrel on the spot for herring cured in the Scotch style, others who carefully followed the department's instructions got $20 and up to $22 per barrel.

## Cannery Inspection.

Under authority of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, all establishments in which fish of various kinds are canned were systematically inspected during the season of 1917. The inspections were undertaken on both coasts by the department's fishery overseers.

The duties of the inspecting officers, as in the past, consisted of supervising the sanitary conditions of each canning establishment, and the utensils used therein; the cleanliness of the employees; the condition of the fish previous to canning; and the manner in which the product is handled.

During the year there were in operation on the Atlantic coast 660 establishments canning lobsters, and 18 canning other fish such as sardines, herring, haddock, mackerel, and clams, while on the Pacific coast there were 93 salmon canneries operated; making a grand total of 771. The total number of inspections made and reported on was 2,364.

In the course of the year the Meat and Canned Foods Act was amended to enable the department to deal more effectively with the canning of fish. Regulations for carrying out the provisions of the amended Act have been framed and adopted, but these will not come into effect till December 15, 1918.

## Bait-reporting Service.

To assist masters of fishing vessels to locate bait supplies during the cod-fishing season, and minimize the time lost in searching from harbour to harbour for bait, there has been in operation, since the season of 1913, a system by which definite information as to the amount of bait landed along certain stretches of the Atlantic seaboard is collected by the local officer of the department and despatched daily by telegram to certain important points, and there posted up.

During the season of 1917 the service was carried on as usual. Each telegram contained definite information as to bait supplies at all important points within the district of the officer who sent the message. Copies of all telegrams were mailed to the department at the end of each week, and the work closely followed and checked.

During the spring months of 1917, 100 telegrams were sent from the Magdalen islands, Souris, P.E.I., and Queensport, N.S., to Canso, Halifax, Lunenburg, and Riverport, N.S.

During July and August, 203 telegrams were sent from Little Bras d'Or, L'Ardoise, Canso, Wine Harbour, and Musquodoboit Harbour, N.S., to North Sydney, Canso, Halifax, Lunenburg, and Shelburne, N.S.; also from Lockeport, N.S., to Canso and Halifax, N.S., and from Shag Harbour and Digby, N.S., to Halifax, Shelburne, and Lockeport, N.S.

From the beginning of September to the middle of November, 46 telegrams, covering information from the counties of Charlotte and St. John, N.B., were sent from Campobello, N.B., to Digby, Yarmouth, Pubnico, and Clark's Harbour, N.S.

This service is being appreciated more and more from year to year, and those in the trade who are interested in the landings of herring, either for bait or food purposes, find that the information furnished is of much benefit to them.

## Statistical Work.

The system in operation by which the statistical information concerning the sea fisheries is collected and compiled, may be described briefly as follows: Each overseer in the course of his rounds gathers from fishermen and fish merchants details of the quantity and value of fish landed in his district during the current month. From outlying points that cannot be visited with sufficient frequency by the overseer, the information is supplied to him by a local correspondent.

The information thus collected is despatched to Ottawa on a special form, during the first days of each succeeding month. A copy is sent, at the same time, to the Inspector of Fisheries under whose jurisdiction the overseer is, in order that he may follow and check the work of collection.

At Ottawa the monthly returns are checked and compiled to show the totals for each county, for each province, and for the whole of Canada. This information is published monthly in the form of a bulletin, which also contains summarized results of the fisheries in the United States, Newfoundland, the United Kingdom, Norway, and, prior to the outbreak of war, Germany.

At the end of the fishing season, or at the end of the statistical year, before making up his annual returns, each overseer, in inland as well as in sea-fishing districts, visits all parts of his district and obtains more complete information as to the year's catch and its disposal in a fresh, dried, smoked, etc., state. This information reaches the department through the inspectors of fisheries, who check and compile the figures for their respective districts. In the department the figures are again checked. The fuller information is then published in the annual report.

A state of complete satisfaction has not yet been reached with the work of collecting our general fisheries statistics. For no matter how perfect the

system is, nor how closely the figures are scrutinized afterwards, the department must rely largely on the intelligence and honesty of its outside officers for accurate returns. It may be safely stated, however, that since the adoption of the present system, in 1910, our published statistics are sufficiently near the mark to enable any one who studies them intelligently to arrive at accurate conclusions as to the upward or downward trend of any particular fishery.

## EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The total expenditure for all fisheries services, except civil government, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, amounted to $951,384.32.

The total net fisheries revenue from rents, fines, sales, and license fees, including *modus vivendi* licenses to United States vessels, for the same period amounted to $118,751.39.

The following is a summary of the sums appropriated and those expended for the various services during 1917-18:—

FISHERIES EXPENDITURE, 1917-18.

| Service. | Appropriation. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ cts. |
| Salaries and Disbursements Fishery Officers | 305,000 | 267,210 21 |
| Fish Breeding | 400,000 | 270,796 95 |
| Fisheries Patrol Service | 190,000 | 187,839 47 |
| Cold Storage and Transportation of Fresh Fish | 125,000 | 116,578 91 |
| Dog Fish Reduction Works | 60,000 | 38,036 74 |
| Canadian Fisheries Museum | 8,000 | 4,833 65 |
| Building Fishways and clearing rivers | 30,000 | 8,975 39 |
| Legal and Incidental Expenses | 4,000 | 2,452 24 |
| Oyster Culture | 6,000 | 5,003 18 |
| Customs officers *re Modus Vivendi* Licenses | 900 | 289 65 |
| Fisheries Intelligence Bureau | 5,000 | 2,873 45 |
| Toronto Exhibition | 10,000 | 9,854 72 |
| Inspection of Canned and Pickled Fish | 25,000 | 10,639 76 |
| Marine Biological Board | 26,000 | 26,000 00 |
| Totals | 1,194,900 | 951,384 32 |
| Fishing Bounty | 160,000 | 159,893 10 |

The following table shows certain items of fisheries expenditure for 1917-18, by provinces; details will be found in the Auditor General's Report under the proper headings:—

| Provinces. | Salaries and Disbursements Fishery officers. | Fish Breeding. | Fisheries Patrol Service. | Building Fishways and clearing rivers. | Inspecting Canned and Pickled Fish. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Nova Scotia | 64,537 48 | 36,057 56 | 33,673 94 | 343 72 | 5,773 31 |
| Prince Edward Island | 11,097 11 | 7,994 24 | 5,697 91 | | 1,647 80 |
| New Brunswick | 55,124 91 | 37,021 69 | 16,195 61 | | 2,899 71 |
| Quebec | 7,199 95 | 19,727 25 | 42,752 33 | 42 45 | 50 00 |
| Ontario | | 69,864 18 | | | |
| Manitoba | 13,164 99 | 28,277 84 | 18,943 45 | | |
| Alberta | 13,262 62 | 4,127 81 | | | |
| Saskatchewan | 16,959 11 | 5,732 96 | | | |
| British Columbia | 62,259 06 | 54,359 16 | 63,510 80 | 8,589 22 | 100 00 |
| Yukon Territory | 1,530 75 | | | | |
| General Account | 22,074 23 | 7,634 26 | 7,065 43 | 168 94 | |
| Totals | 267,210 21 | 270,796 95 | 187,839 47 | 8,975 39 | 10,639 76 |

FISHERIES REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1918.

| Provinces | Amount Collected. | Refunds. | Net Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts | $ cts. | $ cts |
| | 2,345 48 | | 2,345 48 |
| | 7,664 73 | | 7,664 73 |
| | 14,439 53 | 10 00 | 14,429 53 |
| | 6,663 94 | | 6,663 94 |
| | 3,260 26 | 4 00 | 3,256 26 |
| | 12,910 65 | | 12,910 65 |
| | 3,643 65 | | 3,643 65 |
| | 9,777 94 | 10 00 | 9,767 94 |
| British Columbia | 53,665 21 | 150 00 | 53,515 21 |
| | 375 00 | | 375 00 |
| | 114,746 39 | 174 00 | 114,572 39 |
| | 4,387 50 | 208 50 | 4,179 00 |
| Grand Total.. | | | 118,751 39 |

## PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES.

WHOLE OF CANADA.

The marketed value of our fisheries for the year 1917 amounted to $52,312,044. This is an increase of $13,103,666 over the value for the preceding year, which in turn was considerably higher than that for any previously recorded year. To the total the sea fisheries contributed $47,012,605 and the inland fisheries $5,299,439.

Each province shows a greater value; but British Columbia with $6,881,249 more, and Nova Scotia with an increase of $4,375,417, are mainly responsible for the big increase.

The value of the fishery products of the various provinces in 1917 and the four preceding years may be readily compared by glancing at the following table:—

| | 1917 | 1916-17 | 1915-16 | 1914-15 | 1913-14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| British Columbia | 21,518,595 | 14,637,346 | 14,538,320 | 11,515,086 | 13,891,398 |
| Nova Scotia .. | 14,468,319 | 10,092,902 | 9,166,851 | 7,730,191 | 8,297,626 |
| | | 5,656,859 | 4,737,145 | 4,940,083 | 4,308,707 |
| | 3,414,378 | 2,991,624 | 2,076,851 | 1,924,430 | |
| | 2,866,419 | 2,658,993 | 3,341,182 | | 2,674,685 |
| | 1,786,310 | 1,344,179 | | | 1,280,447 |
| Manitoba... | 1,543,288 | 1,390,002 | 742,925 | 849,422 | 606,272 |
| | 320,238 | 231,946 | 165,888 | 132,017 | 148,602 |
| | 184,009 | 144,317 | | 86,720 | 81,319 |
| | 67,400 | 60,210 | 63,730 | 69,725 | 68,265 |
| | | 39,208,378 | 35,860,708 | 31,264,631 | 33,207,748 |

The price of all kinds of fish was higher than in the preceding year, but the greater total value is not due altogether to that circumstance. The catches of salmon, cod, haddock, pollock, and mackerel were considerably greater. On the other hand, the herring catch was a good deal less, while the lobster catch was slightly less, notwithstanding an extension of the fishing season.

There were 95,198 persons engaged in the various branches of the fishing industry afloat and ashore during 1917. Compared with the preceding year this shows a decrease of 196. Of the total 84,270 were engaged in the sea fisheries and 10,928 in the inland fisheries. There were 8,946 on vessels, tugs, and

smacks; 62,700 in boats; 744 fishing without boats; and 22,808 working in canneries, freezers, smoke-houses, etc., cleaning and preparing the fish for market.

The amount of capital represented in material such as vessels, boats, fishing gear, and fish-curing establishments is $37,169,328, of which $34,062,588 is credited to sea fisheries and $3,106,740 to inland fisheries.

The fishing industry is somewhat different from other food-producing industries, in that operations are affected not only by weather conditions but by the abundance or scarcity of bait and the erratic and unknown movements of the schools of fish. It is not always the case, therefore, that the employment of a greater number of men and vessels results in a greater production of fish, especially with our present means of capture. For example, the Lunenburg bank fishing fleet of 1917 was the smallest in the past ten years, with the exception of one year, yet the catch was the largest on record. The sardine and large-herring fishery in the Bay of Fundy of 1917 fell far short of that of the preceding year, notwithstanding the operations of fully as much fishing gear and greater preparation for dealing with the catch. Taken as a whole, the operations of our fishermen were successful, from the point of view of quantity taken, as well as remunerative. This will be gathered from the following table which I give to show the relative quantities and values of the chief commercial fishes, returning $100,000 and upwards, in their order of rank, landed in the whole of Canada during the year under review and the four preceding years:—

| | | 1917 | 1916–17 | 1915–16 | 1914–15 | 1913–14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salmon | cwt. | 1,642,740 | 1,239,668 | 1,410,769 | 1,409,828 | 1,551,411 |
| | $ | **17,411,029** | **10,882,431** | **11,262,381** | **8,560,386** | **10,833,713** |
| *Cod | cwt. | 2,302,987 | 2,026,231 | 2,152,756 | 1,830,035 | 1,664,599 |
| | $ | **8,281,920** | **5,449,964** | **4,489,496** | **3,886,134** | **3,387,109** |
| Lobsters | cwt. | 471,871 | 480,898 | 445,277 | 408,816 | 514,646 |
| | $ | **5,654,265** | **5,508,054** | **4,506,155** | **4,339,929** | **4,710,062** |
| Herring | cwt. | 1,481,708 | 1,751,314 | 1,894,774 | 2,118,291 | 2,484,219 |
| | $ | **3,693,688** | **3,050,421** | **2,906,887** | **2,735,257** | **3,173,129** |
| Haddock | cwt. | 712,416 | 582,028 | 582,522 | 566,002 | 405,633 |
| | $ | **2,936,719** | **1,711,271** | **2,232,022** | **1,244,840** | **841,511** |
| Halibut | cwt. | 140,074 | 142,823 | 226,151 | 239,940 | 256,096 |
| | $ | **2,066,635** | **2,263,573** | **2,261,776** | **1,793,283** | **1,036,400** |
| Sardines | brls. | 274,359 | 315,832 | 334,794 | 298,885 | 141,384 |
| | $ | **1,910,705** | **1,481,261** | **1,229,096** | **1,349,615** | **676,668** |
| Mackerel | cwt. | 167,067 | 156,075 | 180,990 | 143,712 | 215,442 |
| | $ | **1,333,354** | **924,746** | **990,329** | **826,846** | **1,280,319** |
| Whitefish | cwt. | 178,838 | 164,992 | 153,529 | 159,894 | 137,887 |
| | $ | **1,248,006** | **1,135,486** | **1,048,641** | **975,685** | **929,962** |
| Smelts | cwt. | 73,153 | 68,629 | 67,067 | 93,771 | 88,728 |
| | $ | **1,027,555** | **847,357** | **632,733** | **837,682** | **810,392** |
| Hake and cusk | cwt. | 321,605 | 385,953 | 379,959 | 262,897 | 353,598 |
| | $ | **890,265** | **757,456** | **520,051** | **313,921** | **490,979** |
| Trout | cwt. | 75,662 | 88,071 | 115,999 | 67,890 | 73,164 |
| | $ | **699,950** | **741,610** | **870,209** | **623,504** | **682,619** |
| Pickerel | cwt. | 86,425 | 105,428 | 55,722 | 97,555 | 61,603 |
| | $ | **650,632** | **871,719** | **901,183** | **657,783** | **449,539** |
| Pollock | cwt. | 189,908 | 143,306 | 138,801 | 159,788 | 150,094 |
| | $ | **486,195** | **268,756** | **193,788** | **214,195** | **187,723** |
| Pike | cwt. | 79,383 | 73,993 | 69,229 | 97,724 | 64,925 |
| | $ | **429,366** | **404,453** | **347,355** | **469,919** | **372,868** |
| Tullibee | cwt | 64,910 | 58,537 | 55,787 | 50,946 | 20,157 |
| | $ | **333,686** | **301,060** | **165,569** | **156,529** | **63,910** |
| Clams and quahaugs | brl. | 55,655 | 54,942 | 73,713 | 87,972 | 121,135 |
| | $ | **222,965** | **195,805** | **240,611** | **282,876** | **368,325** |
| Alewives | cwt. | 98,277 | 80,070 | 97,032 | 90,935 | 61,768 |
| | $ | **196,482** | **117,083** | **120,126** | **106,906** | **85,445** |
| Perch | cwt. | 24,707 | 22,773 | 19,218 | 23,062 | 14,497 |
| | $ | **126,723** | **114,656** | **98,119** | **115,220** | **72,985** |
| Oysters | brl. | 13,632 | 18,361 | 21,386 | 26,545 | 29,828 |
| | $ | **109,265** | **147,751** | **147,628** | **177,979** | **173,753** |

*Black cod included.

ATLANTIC FISHERIES.

*Cod, Haddock, Hake, Cusk and Pollock.*

A much greater quantity of cod was taken in 1917 than in any of the four preceding years. The catch on some parts of the coast was rather poor, notably on the northern coast of New Brunswick, where adverse weather interfered with the work of fishing, and on the coast of Bonaventure and part of Gaspe, where the fish did not appear until the fall.

Elsewhere cod were plentiful, and the high prices paid induced fishermen to prosecute the fishery with more than usual vigour. In the district westward of Halifax, N.S., which includes the headquarters of the off-shore bank fishing fleet, there was a very large increase in the catch of cod.

Over 90 per cent of the whole production of haddock is landed by the fishermen of Nova Scotia. In the eastern part of the province there was a remarkable increase due mainly to the successful operation of trap nets at Ingonish, Victoria county. There was also a great increase in the central part, that is, between Canso and Halifax. The operation of two steam trawlers no doubt added much to the production of haddock in this section. In the western part of the province, on the other hand, there was a decrease in the quantity taken.

While considerable quantities of hake and pollock are taken in the gulf waters between Inverness county, Nova Scotia, and Kings county, Prince Edward Island, and off the eastern parts of the south coast of Nova Scotia, the great producing area lies at the mouth of and in the Bay of Fundy. Hake are landed in largest quantities by the fishermen of Digby county, Nova Scotia, and pollock by the fishermen of Charlotte and St. John counties, New Brunswick. There was an increase in the quantity of hake landed eastward of Halifax, but it was not sufficient to offset a decrease in the landings in the western part of Nova Scotia and Charlotte and St. John counties. On the other hand there was a larger catch of pollock all over.

The proportion of the catch of cod, haddock, hake and pollock that is dried for market grows less year by year. More of it is being marketed in a fresh or frozen condition; in a semi-soft or salted condition, as boneless; in a smoked condition as finnan haddies or fillets; and in cans, either fresh or smoked. The increased demand for the fish prepared in these ways has greatly enhanced its value, and has had much to do with the great advance in the price of dried fish in recent years.

*Herring, Sardines, and Mackerel.*

The catch of herring was much below the average. On all parts of the Nova Scotia coast it was rather greater, but in the gulf of St. Lawrence, chiefly along the shores of the northern counties of New Brunswick and the Magdalen islands, where more than half the total Atlantic herring catch comes from, much smaller quantities than usual were taken.

These fish are in greatest abundance during the spring months in the gulf and as drift ice remained in the bays and harbours longer than usual, the bulk of the fish had spawned and moved away before the fishermen were in a position to put out their fishing gear.

Of the total catch of herring on the Atlantic coast, 29 per cent was marketed in a fresh, smoked, or canned state, 30 per cent was marketed as pickled fish; 20 per cent was used as bait in the lobster fishery and in the fishery for cod, haddock, etc. About 12 per cent of the catch was used for fertilizing the land, mainly along the gulf shores.

While it is regrettable that so large a proportion of the catch should be used as fertilizer, it must not be forgotten that the fish so used are those caught in

the spring time, and as they are usually in great abundance the fishermen's nets sometimes secure more than they can use for bait, and as such fish are useless for any other purpose after they have spawned, it would be absolute waste to throw them back into the sea rather than use them to fertilize farming lands.

The sardine fishery is confined to the Bay of Fundy district and mainly to Charlotte and St. John counties, New Brunswick. The total catch was the smallest in the last four years, but high prices more than made up for the decrease in quantity. The bulk of the fish was sold fresh for canning purposes in the state of Maine. Two establishments in the province of New Brunswick, however, canned 168,000 cases, which, notwithstanding the smaller catch, is 15,000 cases greater than their pack in the preceding year.

The total catch of mackerel was larger than that of the year before, but the fish were not equally abundant on all parts of the coast. Along the south shore of Nova Scotia and northern New Brunswick mackerel were plentiful and large quantities were taken. In the Magdalen Islands and Prince Edward Island districts the quantity landed, of fall fish especially, was much smaller than usual.

About 44 per cent of the mackerel catch was marketed fresh or frozen, about 53 per cent was cured in salt, and about 3 per cent canned. The United States is the principal market for salted mackerel, and as that market was unable to obtain its usual supplies from Europe, the demand for Canadian mackerel was unusually good, and prices advanced to nearly 100 per cent over normal, especially for fat fall fish.

The quantity of each of the kinds mentioned above landed in the last five years are shown in the following table:—

| | | 1917. | 1916–17. | 1915–16. | 1914–15. | 1913–14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cod | cwt. | 2,215,455 | 1,962,860 | 2,116,886 | 1,772,864 | 1,635,379 |
| Haddock | " | 712,416 | 582,028 | 582,522 | 566,002 | 405,633 |
| Hake and cusk | " | 321,412 | 385,953 | 379,959 | 262,897 | 353,598 |
| Pollock | " | 189,908 | 143,306 | 138,801 | 159,788 | 150,094 |
| Herring | " | 787,681 | 1,145,229 | 1,309,952 | 1,462,578 | 1,703,543 |
| Sardines | brl. | 274,359 | 315,832 | 336,794 | 298,885 | 141,384 |
| Mackerel | cwt. | 167,067 | 156,075 | 180,990 | 143,712 | 215,442 |

*Other Sea Fish.*

The quantity of halibut landed, by Nova Scotia fishermen chiefly, was over 30 per cent greater than the preceding year's catch. The landings of flat fishes exceeded those for 1916 by about 27 per cent. Skate is being more and more utilized for food purposes, and the quantity landed during 1917 increased by about 55 per cent. Tom cod are caught chiefly on the north coast of New Brunswick during the winter season. The catch shows a slight decrease. Over 100 per cent more swordfish were taken, but the catch of albacore was less by about 12 per cent. The fishery for swordfish and albacore is practically confined to the coast of Nova Scotia. About the usual quantities of bait fish, such as squid and caplin, were taken.

*Shellfish.*

The lobster fishery is the most important shell fishery we have. In point of value it ranks next to the cod fishery. The total catch in 1917 fell short of that of the preceding year by about $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, notwithstanding the extension of the fishing season for a month longer than usual over all the gulf of St.

Lawrence. It should be noted, however, that the catch in 1916 was 8 per cent greater than that in 1915 and 17 per cent greater than that in 1914.

In Charlotte and St. John counties, New Brunswick, there was a slight increase, but the total was considerably less than the average. In the western part of Nova Scotia there was a decrease of 16 per cent. The fishing began in mid-winter in this district, and many traps and boats were destroyed by storms during the opening months, which in a large measure, no doubt, accounts for the decrease there. In the section which embraces the counties of Halifax and Guysborough, there was a decrease of 20 per cent, but farther east in Cape Breton Island district the fishery resulted in a slight increase.

In the Prince Edward Island district the catch was extremely poor at the beginning of the season, owing to the prevalence of unfavourable weather. The extension of the season, however, for a month, gave an increase over the preceding year of 11 per cent, but it has to be noted in this connection that the catch in the preceding year was about 30 per cent greater than that in either 1915 or 1914.

In the New Brunswick counties which border the gulf there was an increase of about 7 per cent. This was mainly due to the extra month's fishing, the early part of the season being rough and fishing poor. As in the case of Prince Edward Island, the result of the preceding year's fishing was over 30 per cent greater than that in 1915 or 1914. There was a slight decrease in the province of Quebec, due to stormy weather on the Gaspe coast.

There were 660 establishments engaged in canning lobsters on various parts of the coast, and the output amounted to 195,993 cases of 48 pounds each. There were 84,569 hundredweights shipped fresh in shell to market.

The oyster catch on the Atlantic coast was 4,956 barrels less than that in the preceding year. Unfortunately, the production has been falling off from year to year for some time. The oyster beds are located mainly along the shores of northern New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the gulf shores of Nova Scotia. In all these provinces the decrease was common. It is hoped that private culture, which is now being taken up, and more restrictive regulations, will prevent further diminution.

There was a slight decrease in the catch of clams of various kinds. About 40 per cent of the total was canned. Part of the balance was consumed fresh and part used as bait.

The following table is given to show the comparative landings of the chief kinds of shell fish in the past five years:—

| | | 1917. | 1916-17. | 1915-16. | 1914-15. | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 474,871 | 480,898 | 445,277 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | brl. | 11,483 | [illegible] | 20,296 | 24,777 | 27,148 |
| [illegible] | | [illegible] | 53,864 | [illegible] | 75,031 | 101,768 |

*River-Spawning Sea Fish.*

The total catch of Atlantic salmon was about an average one. It was not equally good on all parts of the coast, however. There were very few salmon in the principal spawning rivers of Cape Breton Island, more particularly Victoria and Inverness counties, and the quantity taken was therefore smaller than that in the preceding year. In the counties of Nova Scotia, south and westward from the gulf to and including Hants and Halifax, the catch was the best in the past twenty years with the exception of one. There was also an increase in the Nova Scotia counties still farther to the westward.

There was a considerable falling-off in the quantity taken by the fishermen of Charlotte and St. John counties, New Brunswick. Drift-net fishermen found salmon plentiful in the Bay of Fundy, but unfavourable weather retarded operations. Salmon fishing on the St. John river was rather disappointing. On the north shore of New Brunswick, where the Restigouche, Miramichi, and other large though less important rivers empty into the gulf, there was an all-round decrease of 269 hundredweights. Greater catches were landed in the counties of Westmorland, Kent, and Gloucester, but in Northumberland county, and mainly in Miramichi bay, the catch was almost 2,000 hundredweights less. Stormy weather is said to have curtailed operations. The quantity taken in Restigouche county was slightly less than that in the preceding year.

In the province of Quebec the catch was over 1,200 hundredweights short of last year's, owing to storms during May, and the flooding of rivers by heavy rains.

The catch of smelts was greater by 5,194 hundredweights. Almost 78 per cent of the total catch was produced in the northern New Brunswick counties. In that section of the coast the increase amounted to 523 hundredweights. In other parts of the coast the increase was greater, relatively.

The catch of alewives was above the average of the last five years. The increase over last year was 18,000 hundredweights. In St. John harbour, where 56 per cent of the total landings was taken, there was an increase of 15,000 hundredweights. In the western part of Nova Scotia there was a very considerable decrease. About 75 per cent of the catch was cured in salt, for which there was a good demand at good prices. Part of the balance was consumed fresh or smoked, and a part used as bait.

The catch of shad was about 20 per cent less than in 1916. Compared with the years 1913 and 1914, however, 1917 shows an increase of 43 per cent over the former and 30 per cent over the latter.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief river-spawning sea fish taken during 1917 and the four preceding years:—

| | | 1917. | 1916–17. | 1915–16. | 1914–15. | 1913–14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salmon | cwt. | 39,865 | 41,801 | 39,805 | 38,202 | 40,237 |
| Smelts | " | 71,989 | 66,795 | 65,074 | 91,634 | 86,538 |
| Alewives | " | 98,277 | 80,020 | 97,032 | 90,935 | 61,768 |
| Shad | " | 6,970 | 8,388 | 9,367 | 5,351 | 4,855 |

*Seals.*

The seal hunt in the gulf of St. Lawrence resulted in the capture of 31,145 hair seals against 23,227 in the preceding year.

INLAND FISHERIES.

More pickerel, but rather fewer trout, were taken in the inland waters of New Brunswick. There was a decrease of 50 per cent in the catch of eels.

There was little difference in the production of fish in the inland waters of Quebec, except that the catch of eels was about 40 per cent less.

A smaller quantity of whitefish and pickerel was taken from Ontario waters, but the catch of herring was much greater.

There was an increased production of all the chief kinds in the waters of Manitoba. The summer catch of whitefish in lake Winnipeg was very good. The fish were of a good size, and fishermen did well. Winter fishing in the northern lakes was not quite so good, owing to the fact that a period of mild weather made the ice unsuitable for operations until the beginning of December.

In Saskatchewan there was an increase of 34 per cent in the catch of whitefish, of 10 per cent in the catch of pike; and 20 per cent in that of pickerel.

In Alberta, whitefish gave an increase of 28 per cent; pike an increase of 34 per cent; and pickerel an increase of 40 per cent.

It is reported that the smaller lakes in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta appear to be as well stocked as ever, despite the fact that settlers are turning their attention more and more to the catching of fish, not only to provide a substitute for animal food in their diet, but to use it as an article of commerce as well.

In the Yukon Territory the catch of whitefish, trout and grayling fell short of the preceding year's yield. Two lakes in the Stewart district were opened up to commercial fishing, and the returns indicate that the future catch of pike and pickerel may be of considerable importance.

The salmon run in the Yukon waters was about normal, except in the Porcupine river, where for some reason it failed. The total catch was, therefore, slightly less.

The following table shows the comparative quantities of the principal kinds of fresh-water fish taken in all the inland waters of Canada in the last five years:

| | 1917. | 1916-17 | 1915-16. | 1914-15 | 1913-14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whitefish..... | 178,838 | 164,992 | 153,529 | 159,894 | 137,887 |
| [illegible] | 100,786 | 110,055 | 117,370 | 92,407 | 131,614 |
| [illegible] | 70,672 | 85,622 | 111,361 | 63,340 | 68,491 |
| Pickerel | 89,435 | 105,428 | 55,722 | 97,555 | 61,003 |
| Pike | 79,383 | 73,993 | 69,229 | 97,724 | 64,925 |

## PACIFIC FISHERIES.

### *Salmon.*

In point of value the salmon fishery of British Columbia is by far our most important fishery. Its value in 1917 represented about 77 per cent of the value of all the fisheries products of that province, and about .32 per cent of the total value of the fisheries products of the whole of Canada.

The usual fourth-year big run of sockeye salmon in the Fraser River district, which was expected in 1917, did not materialize. Consequently, the pack of that particular grade on the Fraser was not more than 18 per cent of an ordinary big year. This great decrease is clearly attributable to the rock slide at Hell's Gate canyon in 1913, due to the blasting operations connected with the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway along the left bank of the river, which prevented a sufficient number of fish from reaching the spawning beds to produce a big run in 1917.

Notwithstanding this failure, however, the total pack of salmon throughout the province was a record one. Other grades which, prior to the outbreak of war, were practically neglected by packers, are now keenly sought after and packed in ever greater quantities. Of the total catch of all kinds, 82 per cent was canned; 15 per cent consumed fresh or frozen; while the balance was marketed in a mild-cured, dry-salted, and smoked condition.

The extent to which the canning of the cheaper grades has developed in recent years will be gathered from the following table, which gives the annual pack of each class for the last five years:—

| | 1917. | 1916–17. | 1915–16. | 1914–15. | 1913–14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cases. | cases. | cases. | cases. | cases. |
| Sockeye | 339,848 | 214,780 | 476,042 | 536,696 | 972,178 |
| Red Spring | 48,630 | 51,231 | 51,734 | 32,908 | 37,433 |
| White Spring | 27,646 | 15,495 | 6,370 | 16,420 | 3,616 |
| Chums | 475,273 | 240,201 | 82,000 | 184,474 | 77,965 |
| Pinks | 496,759 | 280,644 | 367,352 | 220,340 | 192,887 |
| Cohoes | 157,589 | 183,623 | 146,956 | 120,201 | 69,822 |
| Blue Backs and Steelhead | 11,740 | 9,082 | 2,927 | | |
| Total Pack | 1,557,485 | 995,065 | 1,133,381 | 1,111,039 | 1,353,901 |

The capture of salmon by means of trolling is developing fast in all the coastal waters of the province. Many fishermen are giving up gill-net fishing and adopting this method. The cost of outfitting for trolling is less than for gill netting, and the fisherman is usually left with larger net earnings at the end of the season.

*Halibut.*

The halibut fishery is carried on almost entirely in the northern waters of the province. For a number of years there has been a steady diminution in the quantity taken. The landings in 1917 were less than those in the preceding year, but it has to be noted that the drop is only about 8 per cent against a 37 per cent drop from 1915 to 1916. From the beginning of the year the price gradually rose until in October it reached 18½ cents per pound to the fishermen. It fell again to 15 cents toward the end of the year. There was a shortage of bait as usual during the summer months, due not so much to scarcity of bait fish as to the disinclination to fit out and go farther to sea after them at that season of the year.

*Herring.*

The production of herring was slightly less than in the preceding year, but its value was greater. A somewhat smaller quantity was dry salted for the cheaper markets of the Orient, while more than usual was canned and cured in the Scotch style, for which high prices were secured. Of the total catch, 12 per cent was used as bait; 56 per cent was dry salted; and 32 per cent consumed fresh, canned, smoked, and pickled. Not more than 27 per cent of the total herring value was contributed by the dry-salted fish, however; while no less than 68 per cent of the value was accounted for by fish that were used fresh, canned, smoked, and pickled.

*Other Sea Fish.*

Black cod are steadily increasing in importance as a food fish. The quantity landed in 1917 was 38 per cent greater than in the preceding year. The bulk of the increase is due to the fact that halibut fishermen now bring in all they take of this fish. It is marketed chiefly in a fresh or smoked condition. The total catch of flatfishes of various kinds was greater by more than 120 per cent.

These are of excellent quality, and as they become better known to the consuming public will certainly be used in ever greater quantities. Pilchards appear in our returns for the first time. A total of 1,363 cwts. was landed on the west coast of Vancouver island, from which there were canned 1,090 cases

of 48 lbs. each and 200 barrels cured in salt. The catch of smelts, skate, and rock cod amounted in the aggregate to 3,883 against 2,620 cwts. in the preceding year.

*Shellfish.*

The oyster fishery yielded 1,789 barrels, which represents an increase of about 15 per cent. Unlike the oyster fishery on the Atlantic coast, the British Columbia one seems to be increasing from year to year recently. The catch of clams amounted to 11,998 barrels. This is an increase of 40 per cent over the catch in the preceding year. Half the catch was used fresh, while the other half was canned. There were no less than 5,886 cwts. of edible crabs landed, which amounted in value to $48,424. The catch of 1917 was nearly 80 per cent greater than that of 1916.

*Whales and Seals.*

There were three whaling stations in operation on the Pacific coast, and the number of whales caught was 379. In the preceding year the catch was 403. The number of fur seals taken by the Indians along the coast amounted to 218 against 159 in the preceding year.

In the following table will be seen the quantities of the chief kinds of fish landed in British Columbia in the last five years:—

| | | 1917. | 1916-17. | 1915-16. | 1914-15. | 1913-14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salmon | cwt. | 1,601,520 | 1,196,432 | 1,369,394 | 1,369,740 | 1,509,354 |
| Herring | " | 487,241 | 496,030 | 467,452 | 563,406 | 649,062 |
| Halibut | " | 113,529 | 123,062 | 194,896 | 214,444 | 223,465 |
| Flatfishes, other | " | 15,632 | 7,013 | 4,575 | 6,642 | 2,180 |
| Black Cod | " | 87,532 | 63,371 | 35,870 | 47,161 | 29,220 |

The relative total value of Atlantic, Pacific, and inland fisheries in the last five years is shown in the table which follows:-

| | 1917. | 1916-17. | 1915-16. | 1914-15. | 1913-14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Atlantic | 25,491,010 | 19,748,667 | 16,703,182 | 15,683,171 | 15,581,413 |
| Pacific | 20,718,395 | 14,637,346 | 14,538,320 | 11,515,086 | 13,891,398 |
| Inland | 5,299,439 | 4,822,365 | 4,619,206 | 4,066,374 | 3,734,937 |
| Grand total | 52,312,044 | 39,208,378 | 35,860,708 | 31,264,631 | 33,207,748 |

In comparing the value produced in one division with that in another of the three divisions in the foregoing table it should be kept in mind that during 1917, for example there were 63,128 persons engaged in the fisheries of the Atlantic, 20,883 in those of the Pacific, and 11,111 in those of the inland waters.

Appended to this report are tables showing the quantity and value of each kind of fish, and the number and value of vessels, gear, etc., for the whole of Canada, also the quantity and value of each kind of fish, and the number and value of vessels, etc., by provinces.

Gasoline engines are being utilized more and more by fishermen on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to enable them to get speedily to and from the

fishing grounds. In 1917 there were 14,823 boats with such engines in use against 12,828 in the preceding year.

The use of steam trawlers on the Atlantic coast in recent years has immensely stimulated the trade in fresh fish, by the regularity with which they land supplies. These vessels operate all through the winter as well as summer, and their trips to and from the fishing grounds can be exactly timed to suit the requirements of the trade. In view of the continued great demand for all kinds of Canadian fish at home, in the United States, and overseas, and of the preparations made for a vigorous prosecution of the fisheries on river, lake, and ocean during 1918, I look with confidence for another substantial increase in the value of our fisheries.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In concluding this report I desire to say that both the Inside and the Outside Service of the Fisheries Branch are strongly represented at the front. At the outbreak of the war there were six officials in the Inside Service of the branch who were eligible for military service. Of these, five enlisted.

It is with the deepest regret that I chronicle the death of one of these,—Lieutenant B. W. Harmon, M.C., D.C.M., etc. Lieutenant Harmon was a young man of exceptional ability and high ideals. He had a deep sense of responsibility and most earnestly devoted himself to his Departmental duties. Had he lived he was destined to take an important part in the fisheries administration of this country.

At the outbreak of the war he was engaged on a special mission to the Pribilof islands—the United States fur seal group—in Alaska. At the first opportunity after learning that war was declared, he left for Ottawa to seek leave of absence and enlist. He went across with the first contingent as a private. He was promoted on the field to corporal and then to lieutenant. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry and devotion at Givenchy in June, 1915. Shortly afterwards he was awarded the Cross of St. George of Russia, and early in 1917 he was given the Military Cross, the official order stating that "he led a raiding party, bombed three dug-outs, inflicting many casualties, and brought back two unwounded prisoners." Later on he joined the Flying Service in which he met his death while attacking, single-handed, eight enemy machines.

While all those who have gone overseas are performing gallant services, the work of Major Raymond Collishaw of the British Columbia Fisheries Patrol service has been so outstanding that special mention of it herein can involve no unfairness to any other. Mr. Collishaw entered the Flying Service in the early stages of the war. He was rapidly promoted until now he is a squadron commander, with the rank of major. Full information as to his achievements is not yet before me, but it is known that he has received at least five decorations, amongst them being the D.S.O. with bar, the D.S.C., and the Croix de Guerre, with palms. He has over fifty enemy planes to his credit. So far he has not been wounded.

Major J. A. Motherwell, chief clerk in the office of the chief inspector for British Columbia, after rendering conspicuous services was very severely wounded in action in France during the latter portion of the year, and was still in the hospital at the end of the year.

The work of the Fisheries Branch has been extremely heavy throughout the year, but it affords me pleasure to state that by continuous devotion to their duties on the part of both the officers and clerks it has been efficiently performed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,

*Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.*

TABLE 1.—RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Given State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc. State, for the **Whole of Canada,** during the year 1917.

| Kinds of Fish | Sea Fisheries | | | | Inland Fisheries | | Both Fisheries. | | Total Marketed Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Caught and landed | | Marketed | | Caught and Marketed | | Marketed | | |
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | |
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | $ |
| Salmon | cwt | 1,640,476 | 10 121 003 | | | | | | |
| " used fresh | " | | | 297,920 | 3,074,196 | 2,294 | 36,238 | 300,214 | 3,110,434 | |
| " canned | cases | | | 1,557,921 | 14,021,244 | | | 1,557,921 | 14,021,244 | |
| " smoked | cwt | | | 1,617 | 28,197 | | | 1,617 | 28,197 | |
| " dry-salted | " | | | 14,270 | 139,211 | | | 14,270 | 139,211 | |
| " pickled | " | | | 8,611 | 111,943 | | | 8,611 | 111,943 | 17,411,029 |
| Lobsters | " | 474,871 | 3,284,508 | | | | | | | |
| " canned | cases | | | 195 993 | 3,931,866 | | | 195,993 | 3,931,866 | |
| " shipped alive | cwt | | | 84,569 | 1,722,399 | | | 84,569 | 1,722,399 | 5,654,265 |
| Cod | " | 2,215,455 | 5,993,977 | | | | | | | |
| " used fresh | " | | | 180,187 | 1,000,197 | | | 180,187 | 1,000,197 | |
| " dried | " | | | 287,784 | 1,683,745 | | | 287,784 | 1,683,745 | |
| " dried fillets | " | | | 5,264 | 72,865 | | | 5,264 | 72,865 | |
| " pickled | " | | | 481,613 | 4,645,709 | | | 481,613 | 4,645,709 | 7,402,516 |
| Halibut | " | 87,532 | 494,209 | | | | | | | |
| " used fresh | " | | | 73,164 | 743,229 | | | 73,164 | 743,229 | |
| " smoked | " | | | 6,786 | 131,709 | | | 6,786 | 131,709 | |
| " green-salted | " | | | 386 | 4,338 | | | 386 | 4,338 | |
| " dried | " | | | 8 | 128 | | | 8 | 128 | 879,404 |
| Haddock | " | 712,416 | 1,610,248 | | | | | | | |
| " used fresh | " | | | 221,807 | 1,159,359 | | | 221,807 | 1,159,359 | |
| " canned | cases | | | 13,137 | 84,522 | | | 13,137 | 84,522 | |
| " smoked fin (pairs) | cwt | | | 41,382 | 598,939 | | | 41,382 | 598,939 | |
| " green-salted | " | | | 70,496 | 419,273 | | | 70,496 | 419,273 | |
| " dried | " | | | 81,750 | 674,626 | | | 81,750 | 674,626 | 2,936,719 |
| Herring and Cisco | " | 321,605 | 619,007 | | | | | | | |
| " used fresh | " | | | 25,795 | 93,585 | | | 25,795 | 93,585 | |
| " green-salted | " | | | 6,873 | 40,115 | | | 6,873 | 40,115 | |
| " smoked fillets | " | | | 5,314 | 64,026 | | | 5,314 | 64,026 | |
| " pickled | " | | | 58,961 | 692,164 | | | 58,961 | 692,164 | |
| " smoked | " | | | 25 | 375 | | | 25 | 375 | 890,265 |
| Pickerel | " | 189,908 | 561,057 | | | | | | | |
| " used fresh | " | | | 26,444 | 58,471 | | | 26,444 | 58,471 | |
| " green-salted | " | | | 5,142 | 25,434 | | | 5,142 | 25,434 | |
| " smoked fillets | " | | | 2,266 | 25,213 | | | 2,266 | 25,213 | |
| " pickled | " | | | 48,795 | 377,077 | | | 48,795 | 377,077 | 486,195 |
| Whitefish | " | 1,274,922 | 1,578,647 | | | | | | | |
| " used fresh | " | | | 207,432 | 541,126 | 205,805 | 1,003,018 | 413,237 | 1,544,144 | |
| " canned | cases | | | 58,455 | 372,126 | | | 58,455 | 372,126 | |
| " smoked | cwt | | | 55,651 | 311,624 | | | 55,651 | 311,624 | |
| " dried | " | | | 161,865 | 328,721 | | | 161,865 | 328,721 | |
| " pickled | bbls. | | | 86,859 | 753,789 | 27 | 1,962 | 87,186 | 755,751 | |
| " smoked | " | | | 145,378 | 342,672 | | | 145,378 | 342,672 | |
| " green-salted | " | | | 50,338 | 38,650 | | | 50,338 | 38,650 | 3,603,688 |
| Mackerel | cwt | 97,383 | 967,383 | | | | | | | |
| " used fresh | " | | | 75,831 | 701,783 | | | 75,831 | 701,783 | |
| " canned | cases | | | 75 | 600 | | | 75 | 600 | |
| " pickled | bbls. | | | 30,394 | 630,971 | | | 30,394 | 630,971 | 1,333,354 |
| Shad | cwt | 5,707 | 41 [illegible] | | | | | | | |
| " used fresh | " | | | 4,942 | 39,535 | 1,047 | 7,769 | 5,989 | 47,455 | |
| " pickled | bbls. | | | 255 | 3,480 | 94 | 1,309 | 349 | 4,795 | 52,250 |
| Smelts | cwt | 21,861 | 130,919 | | | | | | | |
| " used fresh | " | | | 24,723 | 59,419 | 1,427 | 4,281 | 26,150 | 54,700 | |
| " pickled | bbls. | | | 22,369 | 134,254 | 1,673 | 7,528 | 24,042 | 142,782 | 196,482 |
| Sardines | " | 274,359 | 1,028,391 | | | | | | | |
| " canned | cases | | | 168,805 | 1,009,305 | | | 168,805 | 1,009,305 | |
| " used fresh and salted | brl. | | | 240,420 | 901,400 | | | 240,420 | 901,400 | 1,910,705 |
| Herring | cwt | 144,660 | 1,540,377 | | | | | | | |
| " used fresh | " | | | 139,780 | 2,064,123 | | | 139,780 | 2,064,123 | |
| " smoked | " | | | 122 | 2,512 | | | 122 | 2,512 | 2,066,635 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

TABLE 1.—RECAPITULATION.—of the Quantities and Values of all Fish, etc.

| Kinds of Fish. | Sea Fisheries | | | | Inland Fisheries | | Both Fisheries | | Total Marketed Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Caught and landed | | Marketed. | | Caught and Marketed | | Marketed. | | |
| | Quantity | Value. | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | |
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | $ |
| Soles cwt. | 8,244 | 28,493 | 8,244 | 81,109 | | | 8,244 | | 81,109 |
| Flounders. " | 10,659 | 24,241 | 10,659 | 55,995 | | | 10,659 | | 55,995 |
| Skate. " | 5,044 | 8,174 | 5,044 | 20,883 | | | 5,044 | | 20,883 |
| Smelts.. " | 73,153 | 718,137 | 73,133 | 1,027,545 | | | 73,133 | 1,027,545 | |
| " used as bait.. " | | | 20 | 10 | | | 20 | 10 | 1,027,555 |
| Oulachons " | 1,231 | 4,836 | 1,231 | 10,991 | | | 1,231 | | 10,991 |
| Brill. " | 5,142 | 15,426 | 5,142 | 51,420 | | | 5,142 | | 51,420 |
| Tom Cod. " | 13,168 | 25,920 | 13,168 | 38,893 | | | 13,168 | | 38,893 |
| Octopus " | 184 | 1,388 | 184 | 1,656 | | | 184 | | 1,656 |
| Rock Cod " | 1,086 | 3,900 | 1,086 | 8,688 | | | 1,086 | | 8,688 |
| Pilchards. " | 1,363 | 2,726 | | | | | | | |
| " salted. brl. | | | 200 | 2,000 | | | 200 | 2,000 | |
| " canned cases | | | 1,090 | 9,810 | | | 1,090 | 9,810 | 11,810 |
| Whiting cwt. | 545 | 1,722 | | | | | | | |
| " used fresh.. " | | | 345 | 1,725 | | | 345 | 1,725 | |
| " smoked. " | | | 100 | 1,000 | | | 100 | 1,000 | 2,725 |
| Grayfish (exported fresh) " | 11,712 | 4,673 | 11,200 | 4,480 | | | 11,200 | 4,480 | |
| " canned. cases | | | 289 | 1,300 | | | 289 | 1,300 | 5,780 |
| Swordfish cwt. | 4,338 | 22,590 | 4,338 | 33,178 | | | 4,338 | | 33,178 |
| Albacore " | 15,657 | 52,843 | | | | | | | |
| " used fresh. " | | | 15,521 | 81,451 | | | 15,521 | 81,451 | |
| " canned. cases | | | 85 | 510 | | | 85 | 510 | 81,961 |
| Oysters brl. | 13,632 | 102,593 | 13,632 | 109,265 | | | 13,632 | | 109,265 |
| Clams & Quahaugs.. " | 55,655 | 101,794 | | | | | | | |
| Clams & Quahaugs, use fresh.. " | | | 35,840 | 93,710 | | | 35,840 | 93,710 | |
| Clams & Quahaugs used as bait " | | | 360 | 720 | | | 360 | 720 | |
| Clams & Quahaugs canned cases | | | 19,445 | 128,535 | | | 19,445 | 128,535 | 222,965 |
| Dulse, Crabs, Cockles, etc.. cwt. | 19,540 | 53,290 | 9,601 | 66,918 | | | 9,601 | | 66,918 |
| Scallops.. brl. | 6,600 | 26,800 | 100 | 800 | | | 100 | 800 | |
| " shelled.. gal. | | | 13,000 | 26,000 | | | 13,000 | 26,000 | 26,800 |
| Squid.. brl. | 7,339 | 23,975 | 7,339 | 29,751 | | | 7,339 | | 29,751 |
| Caplin. " | 27,769 | 41,407 | 27,769 | 41,449 | | | 27,769 | | 41,449 |
| Trout. cwt. | 2,990 | 32,188 | 2,990 | 45,183 | 70,672 | 654,767 | 75,662 | | 699,950 |
| Sturgeon. " | 466 | 5,709 | 466 | 10,045 | 5,439 | 87,966 | 5,905 | | 98,011 |
| Bass. " | 1,437 | 16,060 | 1,437 | 20,335 | 383 | 4,147 | 1,820 | | 24,482 |
| Eels " | 3,978 | 23,455 | 3,978 | 30,647 | 7,656 | 59,810 | 11,634 | | 90,457 |
| Whitefish. " | | | | | 178,838 | 1,248,006 | 178,838 | | 1,248,006 |
| Pickerel " | | | | | 86,425 | 650,632 | 86,425 | | 650,632 |
| Perch.. " | 492 | 3,154 | 492 | 4,920 | 24,215 | 121,803 | 24,707 | | 126,723 |
| Pike.. " | | | | | 79,383 | 429,396 | 79,383 | | 429,396 |
| Tullibee " | | | | | 64,910 | 333,686 | 64,910 | | 333,686 |
| Maskinongé " | | | | | 319 | 3,188 | 319 | | 3,188 |
| Catfish " | | | | | 4,850 | 38,210 | 4,850 | | 38,210 |
| Goldeyes " | | | | | 8,131 | 40,209 | 8,131 | | 40,209 |
| Carp.. " | | | | | 16,695 | 40,890 | 16,695 | | 40,890 |
| Mullets " | | | | | 11,013 | 22,026 | 11,013 | | 22,026 |
| Mixed Fish " | 7,446 | 12,694 | 7,446 | 24,049 | 134,680 | 481,493 | 142,126 | | 505,542 |
| Tongues and Sounds.. " | | | 3,650 | 84,635 | | | 3,650 | | 84,635 |
| Caviare lb. | | | | | 11,831 | 15,106 | 11,831 | | 15,106 |
| Sturgeon Bladders No. | | | | | 1,628 | 977 | 1,628 | | 977 |
| Salmon roe cwt. | | | 1,564 | 7,820 | | | 1,564 | | 7,820 |
| Hair seals.. No. | 31,145 | 43,320 | | | | | | | |
| " skins " | | | 31,145 | 71,690 | | | 31,145 | | 71,690 |
| Fur Seals " | 218 | 2,180 | | | | | | | |
| " skins " | | | 218 | 6,540 | | | 218 | | 6,540 |
| Belugas. " | 91 | 682 | | | | | | | |
| " skins. " | | | 91 | 682 | | | 91 | | 682 |
| Whales " | 380 | 195,700 | | | | | | | |
| Whale Bone and Meal. tons. | | | 291 | 10,185 | | | 291 | | 10,185 |
| Fertilizer " | | | 1,267 | 71,889 | 2,250 | 922 | 3,517 | | 72,811 |
| Whale Oil.. gal. | | | 437,245 | 342,422 | | | 437,245 | | 342,422 |
| Fish Oil " | | | 582,943 | 397,164 | | | 582,943 | | 397,164 |
| Seal Oil.. " | | | 84,927 | 83,937 | | | 84,927 | | 83,937 |
| Porpoises No. | | | | | 82 | 4,100 | 82 | | 4,100 |
| Silver Hake cwt. | 140 | 56 | 140 | 56 | | | 140 | | 56 |
| Witches.. " | 5 | 15 | 5 | 50 | | | 5 | | 50 |
| Sea Weed. tons. | | | 550 | 550 | | | 550 | | 550 |
| Tomalley. cases | | | 253 | 5,060 | | | 253 | | 5,060 |
| Fish Offal tons. | | | 150 | 300 | | | 150 | | 300 |
| Glue gal. | | | 900 | 450 | | | 900 | | 450 |
| Gill Bone cwt. | | | 510 | 12,802 | | | 510 | | 12,802 |
| Totals | | 29,370,516 | | 47,012,605 | | 5,299,439 | | | 52,312,044 |

TABLE 2. RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Sea and Inland Fisheries of the **Whole of Canada** for the year 1917.

| | Sea Fisheries. | | Inland Fisheries. | | Both Fisheries. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | $ | | $ | | $ |
| Steam fishing vessels, tonnage 2,413 | 44 | 1,010,943 | 131 | 742,100 | 175 | 1,753,043 |
| Sailing and gasolene vessels | 1,358 | 4,143,118 | | | 1,358 | 4,143,118 |
| Boats, sail and row | 22,780 | 1,011,979 | 4,564 | 130,841 | 27,344 | 1,142,820 |
| Gasolene boats | 13,933 | 4,257,521 | 890 | 363,223 | 14,823 | 4,620,744 |
| Carrying smacks | 522 | 372,785 | | | 522 | 372,785 |
| Gill-nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc. | 162,271 | 3,891,023 | | 1,456,474 | | 5,347,497 |
| Weirs | 734 | 745,765 | 305 | 44,385 | 1,039 | 790,150 |
| Trawls | 22,517 | 353,633 | | | 22,517 | 353,633 |
| Spears | | | 247 | 766 | 247 | 766 |
| Skates of gear | 6,828 | 86,440 | | | 6,828 | 86,440 |
| Hand lines | 72,681 | 89,790 | 4,054 | 4,888 | 76,735 | 94,678 |
| Eel traps | | | 74 | 198 | 74 | 198 |
| Crab traps | 1,140 | 5,700 | | | 1,140 | 5,700 |
| Lobster traps | 1,497,179 | 1,871,701 | | | 1,497,179 | 1,871,701 |
| Lobster canneries | 610 | 1,765,725 | | | 610 | 1,765,725 |
| Salmon canneries | 89 | 6,528,743 | | | 89 | 6,528,743 |
| Oil factory | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Clam canneries | 12 | 251,832 | | | 12 | 251,832 |
| Sardine canneries | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Halibut dories | 69 | 6,900 | | | 69 | 6,900 |
| Salmon traps | 2 | 10,000 | | | 2 | 10,000 |
| Freezers and ice-houses | 873 | 3,021,980 | 2,019 | 272,756 | 2,892 | 3,294,736 |
| Fishing piers and wharves | 2,808 | 2,357,484 | 273 | 75,269 | 3,081 | 2,432,753 |
| Whaling stations | 4 | 170,855 | | | 4 | 170,855 |
| Pile drivers and seine reels | 451 | 33,350 | | | 451 | 33,350 |
| Fish wheels | | | 3 | 355 | 3 | 355 |
| Crab establishments | 2 | 1,200 | | | 2 | 1,200 |
| Oyster establishment | 1 | 15,450 | | | 1 | 15,450 |
| Salteries | 3 | 12,000 | | | 3 | 12,000 |
| Smoke and fish-houses | 9,544 | 2,046,671 | 216 | 15,485 | 9,760 | 2,062,156 |
| Totals | | 34,062,588 | | 3,106,740 | | 37,169,328 |

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

| | Sea Fisheries | Inland Fisheries | Both Fisheries. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of men employed on vessels | 7,431 | 755 | 8,186 |
| " " boats | 53,491 | 9,209 | 62,700 |
| " " carrying smacks | 760 | | 760 |
| Number of persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc. | 22,329 | 403 | 22,732 |
| Number of men fishing not in boats | | 744 | 744 |
| Totals | 84,011 | 11,111 | 95,122 |

TABLE 3.—RECAPITULATION by Provinces, of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed during the year 1917.

| | Kinds of Fish. | | Nova Scotia. | | New Brunswick. | | Prince Edward Island. | | Quebec. | | Ontario. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | |
| | | | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| 1 | Salmon, used fresh | cwt. | 9,604 | 190,138 | 15,983 | 242,950 | 65 | 780 | 11,110 | 105,517 | | | 1 |
| 2 | " canned | cases | 346 | 3,114 | | | | | 90 | 765 | | | 2 |
| 3 | " smoked | cwt. | 199 | 4,975 | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 4 | " dry-salted | " | 36 | 720 | | | | | 1,564 | 12,512 | | | 4 |
| 5 | " mild-cured | " | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| 6 | Lobsters, canned | cases. | 78,426 | 1,582,310 | 43,549 | 870 980 | 62,000 | 1,240,000 | 12,018 | 238,576 | | | 6 |
| 7 | " shipped in shell | cwt. | 64,096 | 1,488,861 | 19,603 | 224,494 | 112 | 1,456 | 758 | 7,588 | | | 7 |
| 8 | Cod, used fresh | " | 151,346 | 903,352 | 13,254 | 49,362 | 3,688 | 15,442 | 11,899 | 32,041 | | | 8 |
| 9 | " green-salted | " | 81,063 | 545,492 | 20,961 | 123,888 | 24,382 | 184,072 | 161,378 | 830,293 | | | 9 |
| 10 | " smoked fillets | " | 5,264 | 72,865 | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| 11 | " dried | " | 299,654 | 3,031,825 | 34,630 | 346,300 | 6,124 | 61,240 | 141,205 | 1,206,344 | | | 11 |
| 12 | Black cod, used fresh | " | | | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| 13 | " " green-salted | " | | | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| 14 | " " smoked | " | | | | | | | | | | | 14 |
| 15 | " " dried | " | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| 16 | Haddock, used fresh | " | 216,230 | 1,141,128 | 5,259 | 15,777 | 300 | 2,400 | 18 | 54 | | | 16 |
| 17 | " canned | cases. | 10,287 | 61,722 | 2,850 | 22,800 | | | | | | | 17 |
| 18 | " smoked | cwt. | 41,382 | 598,939 | | | | | | | | | 18 |
| 19 | " green-salted | " | 70,066 | 417,705 | 75 | 325 | | | 355 | 1,243 | | | 19 |
| 20 | " dried | " | 78,024 | 646,726 | 2,035 | 15,520 | 613 | 5,912 | 1,078 | 6,468 | | | 20 |
| 21 | Hake and cusk, used fresh | " | 24,839 | 90,102 | 157 | 327 | 291 | 1,164 | 365 | 1,277 | | | 21 |
| 22 | " " smoked | " | | | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| 23 | " " green-salted | " | 803 | 3,695 | | | 6,070 | 36,420 | | | | | 23 |
| 24 | " " smoked fillets | " | 4,646 | 58,682 | 668 | 5,344 | | | | | | | 24 |
| 25 | " " dried | " | 60,015 | 506,289 | 25,600 | 159,456 | 3,146 | 25,219 | 200 | 1,200 | | | 25 |
| 26 | Pollock, used fresh | " | 8,955 | 23,492 | 17,489 | 34,978 | | | | | | | 26 |
| 27 | " green-salted | " | 5,142 | 25,434 | | | | | | | | | 27 |
| 28 | " smoked fillets | " | 2,266 | 25,213 | | | | | | | | | 28 |
| 29 | " dried | " | 32,804 | 265,140 | 15,991 | 111,937 | | | | | | | 29 |
| 30 | Herring, used fresh | " | 35,110 | 94,561 | 9,485 | 25,662 | 2,738 | 5,582 | 76,930 | 84,191 | 201,801 | 992,909 | 30 |
| 31 | " canned | cases. | 7,263 | 36,315 | 4,542 | 31,794 | | | | | | | 31 |
| 32 | " smoked | cwt. | 10,354 | 60,997 | 32,030 | 193,590 | | | 7,004 | 28,012 | | | 32 |
| 33 | " dry-salted | " | | | | | | | | | | | 33 |
| 34 | " pickled | brl. | 58,453 | 499,201 | 7,491 | 61,248 | 975 | 6,825 | 12,974 | 70,649 | | | 34 |
| 35 | " used as bait | " | 51,750 | 150,146 | 29,932 | 66,979 | 8,486 | 25,458 | 26,425 | 28,265 | | | 35 |
| 36 | " " fertilizer | " | 92 | 184 | 20,221 | 27,241 | | | 30,025 | 11,225 | | | 36 |

TABLE 3.—RECAPITULATION by Provinces, of the Quantities and Values of all Fish, etc.—*Con.*

| | Kinds of Fish | | Nova Scotia. | | New Brunswick. | | Prince Edward Island | | Quebec. | | Ontario. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity | Value. | |
| | | | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| 37 | Mackerel, used fresh | cwt. | 50,224 | 470,352 | 18,806 | 225,672 | 737 | 5,425 | 64 | 334 | | | 37 |
| 38 | " canned | cases | 75 | 600 | | | | | | | | | 38 |
| 39 | " salted | brl. | 23,150 | 502,372 | 183 | 2,745 | 1,009 | 17,130 | 6,052 | 108,724 | | | 39 |
| 40 | Shad, used fresh | cwt. | 1,123 | 9,341 | 4,559 | 35,557 | | | 286 | 2,242 | | | 40 |
| 41 | " salted | brl. | 170 | 2,076 | 164 | 2,359 | | | | | | | 41 |
| 42 | Alewives, used fresh | cwt. | 6,104 | 11,812 | 20,046 | 42,888 | | | | | | | 42 |
| 43 | " salted | brl. | 2,809 | 18,329 | 21,133 | 122,953 | 100 | 500 | | | | | 43 |
| 44 | Sardines, canned | cases | 295 | 885 | 168,070 | 1,008,420 | | | | | | | 44 |
| 45 | " sold fresh or salted | brl. | 236 | 472 | 240,128 | 900,480 | | | 56 | 448 | | | 45 |
| 46 | Halibut, used fresh | cwt. | 24,877 | 336,820 | 103 | 1,075 | | | 1,515 | 7,728 | | | 46 |
| 47 | " smoked | " | | | | | | | | | | | 47 |
| 48 | Soles | " | 438 | 2,460 | | | | | | | | | 48 |
| 49 | Flounders | " | 4,401 | 20,745 | 3,837 | 9,127 | | | 442 | 2,522 | | | 49 |
| 50 | Skate | " | 3,387 | 10,734 | 24 | 32 | | | | | | | 50 |
| 51 | Smelts | " | 7,964 | 106,146 | 55,703 | 834,415 | 6,401 | 53,984 | 1,921 | 18,740 | | | 51 |
| 52 | Oysterhons | " | | | | | | | | | | | 52 |
| 53 | Brill | " | | | | | | | | | | | 53 |
| 54 | Dogfish | " | 338 | 478 | 12,565 | 37,695 | 95 | 210 | 170 | 510 | | | 54 |
| 55 | Octopus | " | | | | | | | | | | | 55 |
| 56 | Rock cod, etc. | " | | | | | | | | | | | 56 |
| 57 | Pickerels, salted | brl. | | | | | | | | | | | 57 |
| 58 | " canned | cases | | | | | | | | | | | 58 |
| 59 | Whiting, used fresh | cwt | | | | | | | | | | | 59 |
| 60 | " smoked | " | | | | | | | | | | | 60 |
| 61 | Crayfish, used fresh | " | | | | | | | | | | | 61 |
| 62 | " canned | cases | 289 | 1,300 | | | | | | | | | 62 |
| 63 | Swordfish | cwt | 4,338 | 33,178 | | | | | | | | | 63 |
| 64 | Albacore, used fresh | " | 15,521 | 81,451 | | | | | | | | | 64 |
| 65 | " canned | cases | 85 | 510 | | | | | | | | | 65 |
| 66 | Oysters | brl | 1,879 | 13,300 | 6,926 | 41,556 | 3,038 | 22,207 | | | | | 66 |
| 67 | Clams and quahaugs, used fresh | " | 13,122 | 28,112 | 15,070 | 24,984 | 670 | 2,080 | 1,346 | 3,302 | | | 67 |
| 68 | " canned | cases | 168 | 853 | 12,842 | 77,052 | 425 | 2,550 | 4 | 32 | | | 68 |
| 69 | Dulse, crabs, cockles, etc. | cwt | 2,810 | 13,605 | 905 | 4,889 | | | | | | | 69 |
| 70 | Scallops, shelled | gal. | 13,000 | 26,000 | | | | | | | | | 70 |
| 71 | " in shell | brl. | | | 100 | 800 | | | | | | | 71 |
| 72 | Squid | " | 1,852 | 23,738 | 407 | 1,628 | | | 2,080 | 4,390 | | | 72 |
| 73 | Capelin | " | | | | | | | 27,769 | 41,449 | | | 73 |
| 74 | Trout | cwt | 1,056 | 17,225 | 1,329 | 18,386 | 475 | 3,990 | 1,786 | 18,073 | 62,829 | 592,433 | 74 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 75 | Sturgeon | cwt. | | | 46 | 690 | | | 1,408 | 15,977 | 1,325 | 19,874 | 75 |
| 76 | Bass | " | 204 | 1,840 | 1,271 | 19,065 | | | 345 | 3,577 | | | 76 |
| 77 | Eels | " | 2,234 | 14,794 | 1,348 | 12,992 | 75 | 750 | 6,288 | 51,782 | 1,689 | 10,139 | 77 |
| 78 | Whitefish | " | | | 56 | 840 | | | 3,124 | 31,310 | 49,498 | 474,602 | 78 |
| 79 | Pickerel | " | | | 247 | 2,470 | | | 153 | 2,111 | 25,216 | 252,232 | 79 |
| 80 | Perch | " | | | 10 | 40 | | | 410 | 2,787 | 15,170 | 75,853 | 80 |
| 81 | Pike | " | | | | | | | 4,658 | 30,079 | 15,574 | 124,590 | 81 |
| 82 | Tullibee | " | | | | | | | | | 10,139 | 60,835 | 82 |
| 83 | Maskinonge | " | | | | | | | 308 | 2,858 | | | 83 |
| 84 | Catfish | " | | | | | | | 30 | 250 | 4,420 | 35,360 | 84 |
| 85 | Goldeyes | " | | | | | | | | | | | 85 |
| 86 | Carp | " | | | | | | | 2,500 | 12,500 | 14,195 | 28,390 | 86 |
| 87 | Mullets | " | | | | | | | | | | | 87 |
| 88 | Mixed fish | " | 4,011 | 7,267 | 1,322 | 1,838 | 120 | 120 | 11,597 | 86,916 | 38,484 | 192,419 | 88 |
| 89 | Tongues and Sounds | " | 686 | 12,987 | 529 | 15,745 | 1,713 | 50,295 | 722 | 5,608 | | | 89 |
| 90 | Caviare | lb. | | | 100 | 150 | | | 425 | 900 | 5,806 | 5,806 | 90 |
| 91 | Sturgeon bladders | No. | | | | | | | | | 1,628 | 977 | 91 |
| 92 | Salmon roe | cwt. | | | | | | | | | | | 92 |
| 93 | Hair seal skins | No. | 3,152 | 4,271 | 5 | 15 | | | 27,988 | 67,404 | | | 93 |
| 94 | Fur seal skins | " | | | | | | | | | | | 94 |
| 95 | Beluga skins | " | | | | | | | 91 | 682 | | | 95 |
| 96 | Bone meal | tons. | | | | | | | | | | | 96 |
| 97 | Fertilizer | " | 47 | 1,725 | | | | | 2,250 | 922 | | | 97 |
| 98 | Whale oil | gal. | | | 250 | 175 | | | | | | | 98 |
| 99 | Fish oil | " | 270,058 | 148,673 | 86,090 | 65,342 | 21,798 | 15,099 | 160,177 | 144,158 | | | 99 |
| 100 | Seal oil | " | 9,175 | 8,189 | 9 | 5 | | | 75,743 | 75,743 | | | 100 |
| 101 | Fish, offal | tons. | 150 | 300 | | | | | | | | | 101 |
| 102 | Glue | gal. | 900 | 450 | | | | | | | | | 102 |
| 103 | Tomalley | cases. | 253 | 5,060 | | | | | | | | | 103 |
| 104 | Porpoises | No. | | | | | | | 82 | 4,100 | | | 104 |
| 105 | Sea weed | tons. | 550 | 550 | | | | | | | | | 105 |
| 106 | Witches | cwt. | | | | | | | | | | | 106 |
| 107 | Gill bone | " | | | | | | | | | | | 107 |
| 108 | Silver hake | " | | | 140 | 56 | | | | | | | 108 |
| | Totals | | | 14,468,319 | | 6,143,088 | | 1,786,310 | | 3,414,378 | | 2,866,419 | |

TABLE 3.—RECAPITULATION by Provinces, of the Quantities and Values of all Fish, etc.—*Con.*

| | Kinds of Fish. | | Manitoba | | Saskatchewan. | | Alberta. | | Yukon. | | British Columbia. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | |
| | | | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| 1 | Salmon, used fresh | cwt. | | | | | | | 1,385 | 20,775 | 262,067 | 2,550,274 | 1 |
| 2 | " canned | cases. | | | | | | | | | 1,557,485 | 14,017,365 | 2 |
| 3 | " smoked | cwt. | | | | | | | | | 1,418 | 23,222 | 3 |
| 4 | " dry-salted | " | | | | | | | | | 12,670 | 125,979 | 4 |
| 5 | " mild-cured | " | | | | | | | | | 8,611 | 111,943 | 5 |
| 6 | Lobsters, canned | cases. | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| 7 | " shipped in shell | cwt. | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 8 | Cod, used fresh | " | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 9 | " green salted | " | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| 10 | " smoked fillets | " | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| 11 | " dried | " | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| 12 | Black cod, used fresh | " | | | | | | | | | 73,164 | 743,229 | 12 |
| 13 | " green-salted | " | | | | | | | | | 386 | 4,338 | 13 |
| 14 | " smoked | " | | | | | | | | | 6,786 | 131,709 | 14 |
| 15 | " dried | " | | | | | | | | | 8 | 128 | 15 |
| 16 | Haddock, used fresh | " | | | | | | | | | | | 16 |
| 17 | " canned | " | | | | | | | | | | | 17 |
| 18 | " smoked | cwt. | | | | | | | | | | | 18 |
| 19 | " green-salted | " | | | | | | | | | | | 19 |
| 20 | " dried | " | | | | | | | | | | | 20 |
| 21 | Hake and cusk, used fresh | " | | | | | | | | | 143 | 715 | 21 |
| 22 | " " smoked | " | | | | | | | | | 25 | 375 | 22 |
| 23 | " " green-salted | " | | | | | | | | | | | 23 |
| 24 | " " smoked fillets | " | | | | | | | | | | | 24 |
| 25 | " " dried | " | | | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| 26 | Pollock, used fresh | " | | | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| 27 | " green-salted | " | | | | | | | | | | | 27 |
| 28 | " smoked fillets | " | | | | | | | | | | | 28 |
| 29 | " dried | " | | | | | | | | | | | 29 |
| 30 | Herring, used fresh | " | | | | | | | | | 87,173 | 341,239 | 30 |
| 31 | " canned | cases. | | | | | | | | | 46,650 | 304,017 | 31 |
| 32 | " smoked | cwt. | | | | | | | | | 6,263 | 29,025 | 32 |
| 33 | " dry-salted | " | | | | | | | | | 161,865 | 328,721 | 33 |
| 34 | " pickled | brl. | | | | | | | | | 7,293 | 117,828 | 34 |
| 35 | " used as bait | " | | | | | | | | | 28,785 | 71,824 | 35 |
| 36 | " " fertilizer | " | | | | | | | | | | | 36 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | Mackerel, used fresh | cwt. | | | | | | | | | | | 37 |
| 38 | " canned | cases. | | | | | | | | | | | 38 |
| 39 | " salted | brl. | | | | | | | | | | | 39 |
| 40 | Shad, used fresh | cwt. | | | | | | | | | 21 | 315 | 40 |
| 41 | " salted | brl. | | | | | | | | | 15 | 360 | 41 |
| 42 | Alewives, used fresh | cwt. | | | | | | | | | | | 42 |
| 43 | " salted | brl. | | | | | | | | | | | 43 |
| 44 | Sardines, canned | cases. | | | | | | | | | | | 44 |
| 45 | " sold fresh or salted | brl. | | | | | | | | | | | 45 |
| 46 | Halibut, used fresh | cwt. | | | | | | | | | 113,285 | 1,718,500 | 46 |
| 47 | " smoked | " | | | | | | | | | 122 | 2,512 | 47 |
| 48 | Soles | " | | | | | | | | | 7,806 | 78,649 | 48 |
| 49 | Flounders | " | | | | | | | | | 2,679 | 23,601 | 49 |
| 50 | Skate | " | | | | | | | | | 1,633 | 10,117 | 50 |
| 51 | Smelts | " | | | | | | | | | 1,164 | 14,270 | 51 |
| 52 | Oulachons | " | | | | | | | | | 1,231 | 10,991 | 52 |
| 53 | Brill | " | | | | | | | | | 5,142 | 51,420 | 53 |
| 54 | Tom-cod | " | | | | | | | | | | | 54 |
| 55 | Octopus | " | | | | | | | | | 184 | 1,656 | 55 |
| 56 | Rock cod, etc. | " | | | | | | | | | 1,086 | 8,688 | 56 |
| 57 | Pilchards, salted | brl. | | | | | | | | | 200 | 2,000 | 57 |
| 58 | " canned | cases. | | | | | | | | | 1,090 | 9,810 | 58 |
| 59 | Whiting, used fresh | cwt. | | | | | | | | | 345 | 1,725 | 59 |
| 60 | " smoked | " | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1,000 | 60 |
| 61 | Grayfish, used fresh | " | | | | | | | | | 11,200 | 4,480 | 61 |
| 62 | " canned | cases. | | | | | | | | | | | 62 |
| 63 | Swordfish | cwt. | | | | | | | | | | | 63 |
| 64 | Albacore, used fresh | " | | | | | | | | | | | 64 |
| 65 | " canned | cases. | | | | | | | | | | | 65 |
| 66 | Oysters | brl. | | | | | | | | | 1,789 | 32,202 | 66 |
| 67 | Clams and quahaugs, used fresh | " | | | | | | | | | 5,992 | 35,952 | 67 |
| 68 | " " canned | cases. | | | | | | | | | 6,006 | 48,048 | 68 |
| 69 | Dulse, crabs, cockles, etc | cwt. | | | | | | | | | 5,886 | 48,424 | 69 |
| 70 | Scallops, shelled | gal. | | | | | | | | | | | 70 |
| 71 | " in shell | brl. | | | | | | | | | | | 71 |
| 72 | Squid | " | | | | | | | | | | | 72 |
| 73 | Caplin | " | | | | | | | | | | | 73 |
| 74 | Trout | cwt. | 1,561 | 10,927 | 3,696 | 18,594 | 322 | 3,182 | 194 | 6,790 | 414 | 10,350 | 74 |
| 75 | Sturgeon | " | 3,621 | 51,080 | 60 | 600 | | | | | 445 | 9,790 | 75 |
| 76 | Bass | " | | | | | | | | | | | 76 |
| 77 | Eels | " | | | | | | | | | | | 77 |
| 78 | Whitefish | " | 52,419 | 390,321 | 43,301 | 197,920 | 29,792 | 133,573 | 648 | 19,440 | | | 78 |
| 79 | Pickerel | " | 49,728 | 345,179 | 5,831 | 28,314 | 5,239 | 19,996 | 11 | 330 | | | 79 |
| 80 | Perch | " | 8,599 | 42,995 | 26 | 128 | | | | | 492 | 4,920 | 80 |
| 81 | Pike | " | 42,013 | 208,846 | 9,697 | 45,916 | 7,421 | 19,365 | 20 | 600 | | | 81 |
| 82 | Tullibee | " | 52,646 | 263,230 | 1,124 | 5,699 | 999 | 3,862 | 2 | 60 | | | 82 |
| 83 | Maskinonge | " | | | | | | | 11 | 330 | | | 83 |
| 84 | Catfish | " | 400 | 2,600 | | | | | | | | | 84 |
| 85 | Goldeyes | " | 7,982 | 39,084 | 65 | 429 | 84 | 696 | | | | | 85 |
| 86 | Carp | " | | | | | | | | | | | 86 |
| 87 | Mullets | " | 11,013 | 22,026 | | | | | | | | | 87 |

TABLE 3.—RECAPITULATION by Provinces, of the Quantities and Values of all Fish, etc.—*Con.*

| Kinds of Fish | | Manitoba | | Saskatchewan | | Alberta | | Yukon | | British Columbia | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | |
| | | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | |
| 88 Mixed fish | cwt. | 74,640 | 158,750 | 8,372 | 22,638 | 1,177 | 3,335 | 755 | 19,075 | 1,648 | 13,184 | 88 |
| 89 Isinglass and sounds | " | | | | | | | | | | | 89 |
| 90 Caviare | lb. | 5,500 | 8,250 | | | | | | | | | 90 |
| 91 Sturgeon bladders | No. | | | | | | | | | | | 91 |
| 92 Sturgeon roe | cwt. | | | | | | | | | 1,564 | 7,820 | 92 |
| 93 Hair seal skins | No. | | | | | | | | | | | 93 |
| 94 Fur seal skins | " | | | | | | | | | 218 | 6,540 | 94 |
| 95 Beluga skins | " | | | | | | | | | | | 95 |
| 96 Isinglass (dried) | lbs. | | | | | | | | | 291 | 10,185 | 96 |
| 97 Liver oil | " | | | | | | | | | 1,220 | 70,164 | 97 |
| 98 Whale oil | gal. | | | | | | | | | 456,995 | 342,247 | 98 |
| 99 Fish oil | " | | | | | | | | | 44,820 | 23,892 | 99 |
| 100 Seal oil | " | | | | | | | | | | | 100 |
| 101 Fish offal | tons | | | | | | | | | | | 101 |
| 102 Guano | gal. | | | | | | | | | | | 102 |
| 103 Isinglass | lbs. | | | | | | | | | | | 103 |
| 104 Pearl shells | No. | | | | | | | | | | | 104 |
| 105 Sea weed | tons | | | | | | | | | | | 105 |
| 106 Whalebone | cwt. | | | | | | | | | 5 | 50 | 106 |
| 107 Cod tongues | " | | | | | | | | | 510 | 12,802 | 107 |
| 108 Silver hake | " | | | | | | | | | | | 108 |
| Totals | | | 1,543,288 | | 320,238 | | 184,009 | | 67,400 | | 21,548,595 | |

TABLE 4.—RECAPITULATION by Provinces of the Number and Value of Fishing Implements, vessels, boats, etc., used in the Fishing Industry of Canada during the year 1917, and the number of Persons employed.

| Province. | Persons employed. | | | Vessels tugs and carrying smacks. | | Boats. | | | Value of seines, trap and smelt nets, etc. | Value of hand lines weirs, trawls, etc. | Value of lobster plant, etc. | Approximate value of salmon and other canner ie fish-houses, freezers, and fixtures. | Total value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number in vessels etc. | Number in boats. | Number in canneries, fish-houses, etc. | Number | Value. | Gasolene. | Sail and row. | Total value. | | | | | |
| | | | | | $ | | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Nova Scotia | 4,814 | 16,953 | 4,790 | 805 | 2,499,010 | 5,219 | 7,793 | 1,481,625 | 863,607 | 354,416 | 1,649,510 | 2,847,650 | 9,695,818 |
| New Brunswick | 1,656 | 14,070 | 5,304 | 552 | 489,530 | 2,194 | 8,843 | 942,845 | 772,896 | 742,106 | 737,301 | 1,175,137 | 4,859,815 |
| Prince Edward Isl'd | 52 | 3,398 | 2,438 | 22 | 9,700 | 1,812 | 405 | 346,050 | 76,015 | 22,030 | 757,230 | 349,657 | 1,560,682 |
| Quebec | 80 | 9,577 | 2,064 | 31 | 27,805 | 1,652 | 3,693 | 718,538 | 395,309 | 99,235 | 493,385 | 554,452 | 2,288,724 |
| Ontario | 635 | 3,070 | ..... | 120 | 601,100 | 702 | 1,108 | 343,164 | 1,147,692 | 3,988 | | 235,238 | 2,331,182 |
| Manitoba | 120 | 2,072 | 182 | 11 | 141,000 | 7 | 1,062 | 53,323 | 166,713 | 100 | | 101,420 | 462,556 |
| Saskatchewan | | 1,661 | | | | 11 | 540 | 12,782 | 56,407 | 141 | | 3,250 | 72,580 |
| Alberta | | 1,032 | 30 | | | 54 | 378 | 31,102 | 36,518 | 30 | | 10,830 | 78,480 |
| Yukon Territory | | 233 | 8 | | | | 112 | 3,215 | 3,225 | 493 | | 5,500 | 12,433 |
| British Columbia | 1,589 | 11,378 | 7,916 | 514 | 2,500,801 | 3,172 | 3,548 | 1,837,820 | 1,829,115 | 119,381 | | 9,519,941 | 15,807,058 |
| Totals | 8,946 | 63,444 | 22,732 | 2,055 | 6,268,946 | 14,823 | 27,413 | 5,770,464 | 5,347,497 | 1,341,920 | 3,637,426 | 14,803,075 | |

Grand Total Value . . . . . $37,169,328

# COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

[93a]

OTTAWA, March 24, 1919.

The Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs begs to lay upon the Table of the House a copy of a letter received by His Excellency the Governor General from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated February 28, 1919, with the accompanying printed copies of the draft League of Nations Covenant.

CANADA
Dominions No. 144.

DOWNING STREET, February 28, 1919.

My LORD DUKE,—With reference to my telegram of the 14th February, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, the accompanying printed copies of the draft League of Nations Covenant.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient humble servant,

MILNER.

Governor General
His Excellency
The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
etc., etc., etc.

## COVENANT.

### PREAMBLE.

In order to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of just and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the Powers signatory to this Covenant adopt this constitution of the League of Nations.

### ARTICLE I.

The action of the High Contracting Parties under the terms of this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of meetings of a Body of Delegates representing the High Contracting Parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an Executive Council, and of a permanent international Secretariat to be established at the Seat of the League.

ARTICLE II.

Meetings of the Body of Delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the League. Meetings of the Body of Delegates shall be held at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be found convenient and shall consist of representatives of the High Contracting Parties. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have one vote but may have not more than three representatives.

ARTICLE III.

The Executive Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other States, members of the League. The selection of these four States shall be made by the Body of Delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other States, representatives of shall be members of the Executive Council.

Meetings of the Council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require and at least once a year at whatever place may be decided on, or failing any such decision, at the Seat of the League, and any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with at such meetings.

Invitations shall be sent to any Power to attend a meeting of the Council at which matters directly affecting its interests are to be discussed and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such Power unless so invited.

ARTICLE IV.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Body of Delegates or the Executive Council including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters shall be regulated by the Board of Delegates or the Executive Council and may be decided by a majority of the States represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Body of Delegates and of the Executive Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE V.

The permanent Secretariat of the League shall be established at which shall constitute the Seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required, under the general direction and control of a Secretary-General of the League, who shall be chosen by the Executive Council; the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary-General subject to confirmation by the Executive Council.

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Body of Delegates or of the Executive Council.

The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the States members of the League in accordance with the appointment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE VI.

Representatives of the High Contracting Parties and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities, and the buildings occupied by the League or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings, shall enjoy the benefits of extra territoriality.

ARTICLE VII.

Admission to the League of States not signatories to the Covenant and not named in the Protocol hereto as States to be invited to adhere to the Covenant requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the States represented in the Body of Delegates, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries including Dominions and Colonies.

No State shall be admitted to the League unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

ARTICLE VIII.

The High Contracting Parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each State; and the Executive Council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction. The Executive Council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of force laid down in the programme of disarmament; and these limits, when adopted, shall not exceed without the permission of the Executive Council.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections, and direct the Executive Council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The High Contracting Parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to war-like purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programmes.

ARTICLE IX.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the League on the execution of the provisions of Article VIII and on military and naval questions generally.

ARTICLE X.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and preserve, as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the League. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Executive Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE XI.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the High Contracting Parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the League, and the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the High Contracting Parties to draw the attention of the Body of Delegates or of the Executive Council to any circumstances affecting international intercourse which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE XII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved, either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Executive Council and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the Executive Council; and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the League which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the Executive Council.

In any case under this Article, the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the recommendation of the Executive Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE XIII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration. For this purpose the Court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties or stipulated in any Convention existing between them. The High Contracting Parties agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered. In the event of any failure to carry out the award, the Executive Council shall propose what steps can best be taken to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Executive Council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice and this Court shall, when established, be competent to hear and determine any matter which the parties recognize as suitable for submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing Article.

ARTICLE XV.

If there should arise between States members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the High Contracting Parties agree that they will refer the matter to the Executive Council; either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the Secretary-General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Executive Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

When the efforts of the Council lead to the settlement of the dispute, a statement shall be published indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled, a report by the Council shall be published, setting forth with all necessary facts and explanations the recommendation which the Council think just and proper for the settlement of the dispute. If the report is unanimously agreed

to by the members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute, the High Contracting Parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendation and that, if any party shall refuse so to comply, the Council shall propose the measures necessary to give effect to the recommendation. If no such unanimous report can be made, it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements indicating what they believe to be the facts and containing the recommendations which they consider to be just and proper.

The Executive Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Body of Delegates. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request must be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute. In any case referred to the Body of Delegates all the provisions of this Article and of Article XII relating to the action and powers of the Executive Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Body of Delegates.

### Article XVI.

Should any of the High Contracting Parties break or disregard its covenants under Article XII, it shall thereby *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The High Contracting Parties agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the High Contracting Parties who are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

### Article XVII.

In the event of disputes between one State member of the League and another State which is not a member of the League, or between States not members of the League, the High Contracting Parties agree that the State or States not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Executive Council may deem just, and upon acceptance of any such invitation, the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the League.

Upon such invitation being given the Executive Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

In the event of a Power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and taking any action against a State member of the League which in the case of a State member of the League would constitute a breach of Article XII, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Executive Council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the League shall be entrusted with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest.

ARTICLE XIX.

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the League.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory power.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the mandatory state, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory state as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the mandatory state shall render to the League an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the mandatory State shall if not previously agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties in each case, be explicitly defined by the Executive Council in a special Act or Charter.

The High Contracting Parties further agree to establish at the seat of the League a Mandatory Commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatory Powers, and to assist the League in ensuring the observance of the terms of all Mandates.

ARTICLE XX.

The High Contracting Parties will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend; and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the League a permanent Bureau of Labour.

ARTICLE XXI.

The High Contracting Parties agree that provisions shall be made through the instrumentality of the League to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all States members of the League, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918.

ARTICLE XXII.

The High Contracting Parties agree to place under the control of the League, all international bureaux already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. Furthermore, they agree that all such international bureaux to be constituted in future shall be placed under the control of the League.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any State member of the League, shall be forthwith registered with the Secretary-General and as soon as possible published by him, and that no such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE XXIV.

It shall be the right of the Body of Delegates from time to time to advise the reconsideration by States members of the League, of treaties which have become inapplicable, and of international conditions, of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE XXV.

The High Contracting Parties severally agree that the present Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any of the Powers signatory hereto or subsequently admitted to the League shall, before becoming a party to this Covenant, have undertaken any obligations which are inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Executive Council and by three-fourths of the States whose representatives compose the Body of Delegates.

# REVISED DRAFT

OF THE

# COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

[93b]

OTTAWA, May 5, 1919.

The Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs begs to lay upon the Table of the House of Commons, a copy of the revised draft of the League of Nations Covenant, as approved by the Peace Conference in plenary session on April 28, 1919.

## THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The High Contracting Parties in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security, by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just, and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as to actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, agree to this covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE ONE.—The original members of the League of Nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the annex to this covenant, and also such of those other States named in the annex as shall accede without reservation to this covenant. Such accessions shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other members of the League.

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony, not named in the annex may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military and naval forces and armaments.

Any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

ARTICLE TWO.—The action of the League under this covenant shall be effected through the intrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

ARTICLE EIGHT. The Assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require, at the seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within sphere of action of the League, or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly each member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three representatives.

ARTICLE FOUR.—The Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League. These four members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the League first selected by the Assembly representatives of (blank) shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional members of the League, whose representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League, or affecting the peace of the world.

Any member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the League.

At meetings of the Council each member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative.

ARTICLE FIVE.—Except where otherwise expressly provided in this covenant, or by the terms of this treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or Council, the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE SIX.—The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretariat General and such Secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first Secretary-General shall be the person named in the annex; thereafter the Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The Secretaries and the Staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary-General, with the approval of the Council.

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE SEVEN. The seat of the League is established at Geneva. The Council may at any time decide that the seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the members of the League and officials of the League, when engaged on the business of the League, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

ARTICLE EIGHT.—The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

ARTICLE NINE.—A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles One and Eight, and on military and naval questions generally.

ARTICLE TEN.—The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE ELEVEN.—Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise, the Secretary-General shall, on the request of any member of the League, forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the fundamental right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE TWELVE.—The members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN.—The members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration. Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established, would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration. For the consideration of any such dispute the Court of Arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the Court agreed upon by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE FOURTEEN.—The Council shall formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption, plans for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

ARTICLE FIFTEEN.—If there should arise between members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible statements of their case, all the relevant facts and papers; the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavour to effect a settlement of any dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute, terms of settlement thereof, that the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council, either unanimously or by a majority vote, shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council to arise out of a matter which, by international law, is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly all the provisions of this Article and of Article Twelve, relating to the action and powers of the Council, shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other members of the League exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

ARTICLE SIXTEEN.—Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenents under Article Twelve, Thirteen or Fifteen, it shall, *ipso facto,* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such cases to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military or naval forces the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armaments of forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a member of the League by a vote of the Council, concurred in by the representatives of all the members of the League represented thereon.

ARTICLE SEVENTEEN.—In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a state which is not a member of the League, or between states not members of the League, the state or states not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of article twelve to sixteen, inclusive, shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given, the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a member of the League, the provisions of article sixteen shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute, when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE EIGHTEEN.—Every convention or international engagement entered into hereafter by any member of the League, shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE NINETEEN.—The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE TWENTY.—The members of the League severally agree that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understanding *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case members of the League shall, before becoming a member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE TWENTY-ONE.—Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace.

ARTICLE TWENTY-TWO.—To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization, and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this covenant.

The best method of giving practicable effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples be entrusted to advanced nations, who, by reasons of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment

of fortifications or military and naval bases and of artillery training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size or their remoteness from the centres of civilization or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatory and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned, in the interests of the indigenous population. In every case of mandate, the mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatories, and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

ARTICLE TWENTY-THREE.—Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing, or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the League (*a*) will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations; (*b*) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control; (*c*) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs; (*d*) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of their traffic is necessary in the common interest; (*e*) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communication and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the League. In this connection the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be in mind; (*f*) will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

ARTICLE TWENTY-FOUR.—There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaus already established by general treaties, if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaus, and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted, shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions, but which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council, and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information, and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

ARTICLE TWENTY-FIVE.—The members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

ARTICLE TWENTY-SIX. Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the members of the League whose representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the members of the League whose representatives compose the Assembly.

No such amendments shall bind any member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the League.

## ANNEX TO THE COVENANT.

ONE.—Original members of the League of Nations,—

Signatories of the Treaty of Peace: United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, China, Cuba Czecho-Slovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay.

States invited to accede to the Covenant: Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.

TWO.—First Secretary-General of the League of Nations (blank).

# REPORT

OF THE

# ROYAL COMMISSION

ON THE

## PILOTAGE DISTRICTS OF MIRAMICHI, SYDNEY, LOUISBOURG, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

[No. 104—1919.]

[104]

**REPORT of the Royal Commission Appointed to inquire into and report upon conditions in the Pilotage Districts of Miramichi, Sydney, Louisburg, Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Quebec, and to recommend, if necessary, any changes found desirable.**

**1918.**

MONTREAL, September 10, 1918.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit to you the following report in connection with the pilotage districts of Miramichi, Sydney, Louisburg, St. John, Montreal and Quebec, in addition to the report already presented to you dealing with the pilotage district of Halifax.

At the outset your commissioners wish to reiterate the statements made in the report regarding the Halifax Pilotage district, as to the scope of our investigations under the Orders in Council under which we were appointed, and to say that we have guided ourselves, in conducting our inquiries into the above-mentioned districts, by the procedure followed in Halifax.

During the twelve open sessions of the commission, in respect of the various districts hereinbefore mentioned, ninety-six witnesses were examined, including, as in Halifax, the local commissioners, steamship owners, steamship agents, shipmasters, naval and Government officials, pilots and apprentices, and important evidence has been adduced having reference to the respective districts.

Among those appearing before the commission were Messrs. W. B. Snowball, J. P. Burchell, M.L.A., and F. E. Neale, at Chatham; Lieutenant Wood, Joseph Salter, steamship agent; F. Fitzgerald, of the Dominion Coal Company; F. C. Barrington, of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, and Capt. Ronald MacDonald, at Sydney; Dr. D. A. Morrison; Lieut. J. C. Caine, Capt. J. E. Evans; Capt. J. E. Morry, and William E. McAlpine, of the Dominion Coal Company, at Louisburg; Commander G. O. E. Elliott; James B. Russell; Capt. John Hall; Capt. G. C. Evans; Capt. Isaac Evans; Capt. Ames Potter; H. C. Schofield; J. W. Smith; J. C. Chesley, agent Marine Department; R. W. Blennerhassett, of Canadian Pacific Ocean Services; R. C. Elkin; H. E. Wardroper; and D. W. Ledingham, of Messrs. William Thomson Company, steamship agents, at St. John; Messrs. R. W. Reford, president, Robert Reford Company; John Torrance, manager of White Star Lines; W. H. Duthie and G. J. Madden, of Canada Steamship Lines, and Canada Shipping Company, respectively; Capt. P. L. Lachance, and Alberic Angers, president of Montreal Pilots Association, at Montreal; and Capt. Lachance, J. B. Bernier and Ph. Lamontagne, of the Quebec Corporation of Pilots, at Quebec.

The commission wishes to record its full appreciation of the cheerfulness and willingness exhibited by the various witnesses who appeared before it, in testifying, and the help they have rendered to the commission in every respect. The number and extreme importance of the exhibits submitted have occasioned a thorough and careful review which has occupied considerable time.

## MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

The inquiry into the Miramichi Pilotage district was opened on March 8, 1918, in the board room of the Chatham town hall, which was very courteously placed at our disposal by Mayor W. B. Snowball, and continued on March 9, to permit of the attendance of Mr. J. P. Burchell, M.L.A., a member of the local pilotage commission, when the hearing of oral evidence in respect of this district was concluded.

### ADMINISTRATION.

It affords your commissioners great pleasure to say that, judging from the minute books submitted by the secretary of the Miramichi Pilotage district, the records of the district have been well kept. The minute books presented to us cover a space of 25 years, from January 18, 1893, to March 8, 1918. It appears from the minute books that meetings of the commissioners have been held once or twice a year; that in December, 1895, there were thirty-nine pilots in this district, with four pilot schooners; that from 1900 to 1910, inclusive, there were twenty branch pilots, with three pilot schooners; while in 1911 there were nineteen pilots; that from 1912 to 1917 there were sixteen branch pilots and one apprentice, with the exception of 1913, when there were seventeen branch pilots. This reduction in number of pilots has come about naturally owing to the change from sail to steam.

### PILOTS.

While your commissioners were very favourably impressed with the branch pilots who appeared before us about eleven in number—we found that four of the sixteen pilots at present in this district were over 70 years of age, nine over 60 years, and under 70, while the remaining three were between 50 and 60. Whilst it may be said that the branch pilots of this district are, as a whole, apparently a strong, ablebodied class of men, and well preserved for their ages, we feel that no one should be permitted to act as a pilot who is over 70 years of age.

### APPRENTICES.

In the Miramichi Pilotage district the apprentice pilots have, in the past, been indentured for four years, and the only apprentice at present in this district is engaged on board of the pilot schooner *Admiral Beatty*, in running the gasoline engine, etc.

The first two years of the apprenticeship the apprentice serves as a member of the crew of the pilot schooner, and the remaining two years the apprentice pilot is supposed to accompany the pilots; but no apprentice pilot is permitted to pilot a vessel until he receives his branch. The present apprentice is paid $20 per month. He has had no sea service other than that which he obtained on board the pilot schooner in the capacity above mentioned.

### PILOT SCHOONERS.

Up to the fall of 1917 there were two pilot schooners in this district the *Admiral Beatty*, owned by eleven of the pilots, and the *Mabel*, owned by the remaining five pilots. The latter vessel was lost during last fall.

The *Admiral Beatty* is an auxiliary schooner, having a gasoline engine, of about 50 tons gross, 72 feet over all, 18 feet 4 inches beam, and 8 foot depth, with a speed of about 8 knots, and has accommodation for eleven pilots and three apprentices. This vessel was built in 1916, for eleven of the pilots, at a cost of $6,350.

Your commissioners availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting this vessel, which is at the present time the only one engaged as a pilot tender in this district.

Since the loss of the *Mabel* some of the pilots are without means of earning their living, owing to not having a vessel of their own, or shares in the *Admiral Beatty*.

EYESIGHT AND HEARING TEST.

It appears that no proper tests of the eyesight or hearing of the pilots or apprentices were made, the practice followed in the past being for the pilots to visit a local optician and obtain a certificate from him for presentation to the local commissioners annually, while occasionally one of the commissioners would conduct an informal test.

POOLING OF EARNINGS.

From the evidence it would seem that the system of pooling the earnings was first adopted in this district in 1882, and is continued at the present time. Deductions are made from the earnings of the respective pilots to pay for their shares of the cost and maintenance of the pilot schooners. This explains the fact of the earnings varying in the annual returns submitted to the Marine Department.

PENSION FUND.

In 1882 it appears that a club was founded amongst the pilots with the idea of forming a superannuation fund; but as it was not unanimous the scheme did not develop. The pilots have assisted each other during illness, by not making any deductions, granting full shares of earnings in respective cases, and have made allowances for widows of deceased pilots for short periods; but this latter practice has had to be discontinued owing to lack of funds. It is to be regretted that no provision has been made for superannuating pilots in their declining years.

NUMBER OF PILOTS.

It would seem, from the evidence, that there are too many pilots in this district at the present time. The evidence from the shipping interests and pilots themselves was unanimous that twelve pilots would be sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade of the ports.

In 1916 the income to each pilot was about $900; in 1917 the income to each pilot was $275, and after paying expenses they had only about $150 left. The average income in ordinary years was about $750.

## LOUISBURG PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

The commission held open sittings in Louisburg during the morning and afternoon of March 13, 1918, in the town hall, which was very kindly placed at our disposal by Mayor W. E. McAlpine.

ADMINISTRATION.

The first witness examined was Mr. E. G. Whitman, who is secretary-treasurer of the Louisburg Pilotage commission, as well as a member of the said commission. Mr. Whitman produced his minute books covering the proceedings of the commission from the time he was appointed secretary-treasurer, the first entry contained therein being June 18, 1917, and the last entry, September 5, 1917. He was unable to produce the records previous to his appointment owing to the former secretary, Capt. Thomas Townsend, not having handed same over to the local commission, although he was requested to do so both by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and the Louisburg Pilotage commissioners. As the records submitted by Mr. Whitman cover such a short period we are unable to pass any opinion as to whether or not the records were properly and efficiently kept previous to his taking office.

PILOTS.

There are at present eight licensed pilots in this district, four of whom possess certificates as masters in the coasting trade, and whose ages range from 47 to 57. Four of the eight pilots appeared before your commissioners to give evidence, and created a very favourable impression on our minds, in respect of intelligence and ability.

APPRENTICES.

There are no apprentice pilots in this district, nor have any definite arrangements apparently been made in this respect. The weight of the evidence was to the effect that any vacancies which might exist in the future in the list of branch pilots could always be filled from local shipmaster and others with practical sea experience and knowledge of the district. This has been the course followed in the past, and appears to have proven highly satisfactory.

PILOT BOATS.

There are apparently eight pilot row-boats in this district, in addition to a gasoline launch, 42 feet 9 inches over all, which is used for boarding vessels outside. The launch appears to answer all requirements, except when ice conditions render navigation for such a small vessel difficult.

PILOTS' SHORE STATION.

In Louisburg the pilots have a shore station about one mile from the International pier, by water, at the entrance to the harbour. The property upon which the pilots have erected their building is leased from the Kennedy estate for $10 per annum.

EYESIGHT AND HEARING TESTS.

There does not appear to have been any tests of the eyesight or hearing of the pilots of this district at any time.

PILOTS' EARNINGS.

Prior to the war the earnings of the pilots in the Louisburg district were apparently very small. In 1913-14 the pilots' average earnings were $593.50; but in 1914-15 they increased to $818.47; and in 1915-16 amounted to $1,187.33; while in 1916-17 they averaged $1,607.61. By taking one week off duty, turn about, the pilots have been enabled to supplement their earnings by fishing, etc., four pilots being on duty and four off each week, and it appears that under this system there have always been a sufficient number of pilots on duty to meet the requirements of the trade of the port. The winter months are of course the busiest for the pilots of this district, the port of Louisburg practically handling the trade of Sydney for that period.

PENSION FUND.

There has been no provision made for the retirement of pilots in this district in the way of deductions from the earnings so as to form a superannuation fund.

## SYDNEY PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

The sittings of the commission in this district extended over three days, March 11, 12 and 14, 1918, and the conditions existing here were not found to be quite as good as those in the Miramichi and Louisburg districts. The evidence of twenty-three witnesses, representing the various interests concerned in this district, was obtained.

### ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. F. C. Kimber, who is secretary-treasurer of the Sydney Pilotage authority, as well as a commissioner, produced his records, which were found to have been kept in a very satisfactory manner.

On page thirty-three of the minute book, under date of October 6, 1913, it appears that the secretary reported the unsatisfactory state of Collector R. T. J. Vooght's accounts, and that Mr. Vooght, who was also a commissioner, asked for time to adjust same.

On page 45, December 31, 1913, Commissioner Vooght undertook to have the North Sydney collections straightened out by January 10, 1914.

This matter apparently dragged along until April 14, 1915, when the commissioners passed a resolution as follows: "That in view of the unsatisfactory manner in which the collectorship at North Sydney has been handled during the past two seasons, and in the interests of the pilotage service generally, the board of commissioners do not feel justified in reappointing Commissioner Vooght as collector for the ensuing year without exacting from him satisfactory securities for the proper and faithful discharge of his duties as such collector, and the Board, therefore, instruct the Secretary to notify Mr. Vooght that unless he can, on or before the 30th of April, furnish two substantial bondsmen satisfactory to the board, some other appointment will have to be made."

On May 28, 1915, the resignation of Mr. Vooght as collector of pilotage at North Sydney was read and accepted. Then again, on page 91, under date of November 25, 1915, the following entry appears: "This meeting was called to consider what action the authority should take in regard to the action threatened by heirs of ex-pilot the late George Brown for recovery of pilotage due to him. Pilot Richardson having explained that the money, amounting to $155.75, had been left with Mr. R. T. J. Vooght until it was known to whom the money was legally payable, it was decided that the money should be paid by the secretary and deducted from Mr. Vooght's salary as commissioner. The secretary was instructed to be careful in paying the money to ascertain that it was paid to the proper party or parties."

It appears that Commissioner Vooght had been requested on several occasions to pay this money over; but up to the date he appeared before this commission—14th March, 1918—he had not settled this account.

When on the stand he admitted that the money was still due; but stated that he had arranged to refund it at the end of this year, out of his salary as commissioner. The only explanation he had to offer when asked by the chairman: "Q. Don't you think that it is a wrong action on the part of a commissioner? You are supposed to look after the control of the pilots."—was "A. I fancy it was; but at the time it was an obligement for me—that is the only explanation I have to offer."

Mr. Vooght was ordered by the chairman to refund this money at once, and we are pleased to be able to advise you that in a communication from the secretary-treasurer of the district it is stated that the matter has now been settled.

This, and other instances, confirms your commissioners' views of the necessity of doing away with local influence or control and the supervision and management of this and other districts being placed under a Government department.

An unusual state of affairs appears to exist in the district in the appointment of collectors at North Sydney and the International pier who appear to collect the pilotage dues and hand same over to the secretary-treasurer for distribution to the pilots.

The collector at North Sydney was last year paid $600, besides $100 for office rent, while the collector at the International Pier is in receipt of an annual allowance of $250, and was granted a gratuity of $250 last year, making in all a sum of $1,200, which has been deducted from the earnings of the pilots for this purpose.

In the annual statement of the district for 1917 there appears an item of $3,598.98 for expenses, and from exhibits produced for the months of May, July and August, it is apparent that a large proportion of these expenses are made up of gratuities to masters of vessels visiting this port.

The commissioners of this district each receive $150 per year for their services, while the superintendent of pilots receives $250, in addition to his share as a pilot, and the secretary-treasurer is in receipt of $500 per year, plus his allowance as commissioner.

It appears that a finance committee, consisting of three pilots, meets the secretary-treasurer on the 10th of each month to discuss the previous month's business, and decide on the division of the earnings amongst the pilots and apprentices, and settlement of accounts.

PILOTS.

In 1917 there were thirty branch pilots in this district, these being divided into two shifts, each shift working one week in turn; but in cases where extra pilots were required the shift off duty appears to have been called upon and to have answered the call readily.

Four of the pilots are stationed at the International Pier, two at North Sydney, two for the vessels plying the Bras D'Or lakes and the balance divided between the two stations at Low Point and Lloyd's Cove.

The pilots for the lake vessels remain on board of these steamers, having permission from the pilotage authority to do so, and apparently receive a separate remuneration from the owners of these vessels for duties performed outside of the district, besides receiving their share of the pool of earnings for pilotage in the district. It might be said that some of the pilots have little or no knowledge of the chart, and it is apparent that they perform their duties under very crude methods.

APPRENTICE PILOTS.

According to the evidence of Superintendent of Pilots Barrington, there are eight apprentice pilots, who are appointed, apparently, through political patronage, and who, after being required to serve two years in the pilotage service, are supposed to have one season of sea service.

Some of the present apprentice pilots have been over five years in the service, one of them being over fifty years of age. These apprentices receive half of a pilot's share of earnings, which last year amounted to as high as $871.52 per apprentice. This is considered by your commissioners to be a most unusual and unnecessary tax upon shipping, and so far as we could learn there does not seem to be any actual service given, in return for this remuneration, by the apprentices, the only duties they perform being about the port stations and pilot boats.

One of the apprentice pilots examined by your commissioners appears to have served three years in the pilotage service, and to be totally ignorant of the duties of a pilot. He cannot steer a vessel, has no knowledge of the chart or lead line, and during his service has only made seven trips with a pilot. Another apprentice pilot who has been ten months in the service is equally backward in knowledge of the chart and gasoline tender.

These apprentices on the whole appear to be the makings of good and efficient pilots if properly trained; but from the evidence adduced it is apparent that the branch pilots do not take the slightest interest in them, in so far as assisting them to become acquainted with the pilotage district of Sydney. The only duties they perform appear to be in connection with the embarking and disembarking of the pilots by means of gasolene tender.

PILOT BOATS.

The pilots have one gasoline launch, 35 feet overall, 8-foot beam which has no sleeping accommodation, and two small boats. The launch, which is manned by the pilots and apprentices, cost the pilots about $1,200.

EYESIGHT AND HEARING TESTS.

Previous to 1917 it appears that no regular examination of the eyesight and hearing of the pilots and apprentices was conducted; but it seems that an annual eyesight and hearing test has been decided upon in this district, as a result of a recommendation made by the Dominion Wreck Commissioner in his finding, following an investigation into the stranding of a steamer in Sydney harbour whilst in charge of a branch pilot.

PENSION FUND.

Two and a half per cent is deducted from the earnings of the pilots for the purpose of providing a fund for superannuating the pilots and granting allowances to widows and children of deceased pilots, and on the 31st of December, 1917, there were $213.20 in the savings bank besides an investment of $4,000 in Victory Bonds.

NUMBER OF PILOTS.

It appears from the evidence obtained that there are too many pilots in this district, and a petition has been presented to this commission, signed by a number of the pilots who were present at the time suggesting that the number of pilots be reduced to twenty-six, and the number of apprentice pilots to four.

## ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

The inquiry opened on March 20, 1918, at the Board of Trade rooms, which were kindly placed at our disposal by the Board of Trade. Twenty-seven witnesses were examined, the first being Mr. J. U. Thomas, secretary-treasurer of the district, who is not a commissioner.

The Chairmanship is at present vacant owing to the death of Mr. James E. Cowan. —the board now consisting of six commissioners and the secretary.

It was found that pilotage in St. John is divided into three districts, as follows: -

1st district: from Partridge island to Musquash head, bearing NW;

2nd district: from Musquash head to point Lepreaux, NW;

3rd district: from the outside limit of the second district to a point ranging from the North Head of Grand Manan to Liberty point bearing NW. by N, north channel,— and from Machias Seal Island to cape Sable, Seal island, bearing SSE, south channel.

The secretary submitted three minute books the first entry bearing date August 11, 1874, which records the first official meeting of the St. John Pilot Commissioners. These books have been regularly kept and the last entry is dated March 1, 1918.

We found, on carefully examining these minute books, that a large number of disputes between pilots and masters of vessels as to the liability of vessels reported

to the secretary as having been spoken within the pilotage limits, and which had later picked up another pilot. We learned that an enormous amount of the commissioners' time had been taken up in settling these disputes. It appears from the minute books produced that in many instances meetings were called, and owing to inability to obtain a quorum the meetings were cancelled.

The total earnings of the pilots in 1917 were $35,681.37, the deductions for pension fund and other expenses amounting to $4,442.37, leaving a balance of $31,239 for distribution to pilots, who defray the expenses of boats, etc., which Pilot Doherty stated average nearly $100 per month per man. While it is stated in evidence that the earnings of each boat are divided amongst the pilots share and share alike, the annual returns to the Department of Marine, do not show any two pilots receiving similar amounts.

PILOT SCHOONERS.

There are two pilot schooners for this district, the *Howard D. Troop*, which is 105 feet over all, 23 foot beam, 69 tons net, with accommodation for six pilots and four of a crew, having auxiliary engines, with a speed of about 8 knots, valued in 1916 at $9,800, and was built in 1896. The *David Lynch*, also an auxiliary vessel, was valued at $6,600. These valuations are taken from a minute under date of 1st September, 1916, and were arrived at by an appraiser. These two pilot boats work in opposition to each other and are owned by the pilots only—the commissioners having no interest in them.

According to the by-laws of the district every licensed pilot is required to be the registered owner of not less than four tons of a licensed pilot boat in actual service. Notwithstanding the above provision it has been customary in the past, where a man does not actually own the required share in a pilot boat, to give him what is known as a flag share, which permits him to use a small boat for boarding vessels.

There is at the present time one pilot who is unable to use this flag as the commissioners would not grant the necessary permission. This pilot has been 20 years in the service, and had shares in a pilot boat, the *David Lynch*, the mortgage on which was foreclosed, and he has been unable up to the present to purchase another share or shares in a pilot boat, even after the *David Lynch* was re-purchased by five pilots, and he is, therefore, not in a position to act as a pilot.

PILOTS.

There are at present fourteen branch pilots here, one of whom is 72 years of age, and two others are above 65 years.

APPRENTICES.

There are four apprentice pilots in the St. John Pilotage district between 18 and 19 years of age. We were unable to have any of these apprentice pilots before us as they were all at sea on the pilot boats. These apprentice pilots are indentured to individual pilots, having to serve under such pilots for five years, besides having to serve as seaman on a square rigged vessel for two European trips or on trip to South America; but may be permitted to serve on a steamer, at the discretion of the pilotage authority, and are in receipt of $40 per month. They have no means of supplementing their earnings when serving on the pilot schooners.

POOLING OF EARNINGS.

We find, from the evidence given, that each pilot boat pools its pilotage earnings, which are divided between the pilots who own shares in her and work for her.

PENSION FUND.

The evidence of the secretary is to the effect that the pension fund invested on December 31, 1917, amounted to $17,684.69. seven per cent is deducted from the pilots' earnings, as well as 25 cents per foot draught on the outward pilotage, the balance from which, after paying office expenses and salary of secretary, is paid or credited to the pension fund.

Pilot Rogers in his evidence expressed dissatisfaction as to the manner in which the pension fund had been administered.

PILOTAGE AUTHORITY.

The weight of the evidence submitted is to the effect that the pilotage authority for the district of St. John should be invested in the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. This appeared to be the unanimous opinion of both pilots and commissioners.

PILOT STATION.

It was first proposed by Captain Bennett, a commissioner for the district, and approved by the majority of the witnesses, that the three existing districts should be discontinued and that one central station should be adopted where a steam pilot tender shall cruise. The following are the proposed bearings for this station:—

Musquash Point light bearing NW. magnetic, Cape Spencer light E. by N. magnetic, distance 8 miles from Partridge island.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

With respect to the Miramichi district we have the honour to make the following special recommendations:—

1. That the administration has been found to have been very satisfactory.

2. That the condition of the pilotage in this district has been found to be exceptional and the earnings of the pilots during the year 1917 have been exceedingly low, owing to the falling off of deal shipments by water, from the ports in this district. That it is most urgent that something should be done whereby the individual earnings of these pilots may be increased, and with this in view we strongly recommend that the number of pilots be reduced so as not to exceed twelve, and to accomplished this aim will require the retirement of four of the oldest pilots, whose ages range from 71 to 74. The enforced retirement of these men your commissioners consider will entail a certain hardship as they are well preserved and still active. Having these conditions in mind we recommend that some compensation be made to these men annually, to a sum not exceeding $300, for the remainder of their lives; but this shall be understood not to extend to any pilots who may hereafter be retired in this district. This will be in line with the precedent created by the Marine Department in the Quebec Pilotage district when reducing the number of pilots in that district a few years ago.

3. That in order to assist and keep up a pilotage service, the commissioners recommend that the present pilot vessel *Admiral Beatty* (which is considered a very suitable vessel and practically new) be taken over from the pilots and the expenses of operating be assumed by the department until such time as the average income of the pilots amounts to $750 per annum. Unless something is done, in the opinion of your commissioners, it will not be possible for the pilotage service to be maintained. The district is an important one and your commissioners feel that it warrants assistance at this time, without creating any precedent, in view of the exceptional circumstances.

4. That an additional five per centum per annum be deducted from the gross earnings of the pilots of this district for the purpose of creating and maintaining a superannuation fund for the pilots retiring in the district.

RE SYDNEY PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

We have the following special recommendations to make with respect to the Sydney Pilotage district:—

1. That the system at present in vogue in this district, for the collection of pilotage dues by collectors stationed at North Sydney and International Pier be at once discontinued. That all pilotage dues be required to be paid to the collectors of Customs at North Sydney and Sydney, who should be responsible to the pilotage authority, and who should not grant clearance to any ship until such pilotage dues are paid, or satisfactory arrangements made for payment thereof.

*Pilot Tender.*

2. That a steam pilot tender be provided for this district, with accommodation for twelve pilots. That this vessel be used for the Louisburg Pilotage district in the late winter and early spring when ice conditions prevail and Sydney harbour is closed.

That seven and one-half per cent of the gross earnings of the pilots of the Sydney Pilotage district be deducted annually to be applied towards the upkeep and running expenses of this steam pilot tender. That the pilots be required to pay for meals on board the tender at a rate to be fixed by the superintendent.

3. That the pension fund should be taken over and managed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and, as at present, five per cent be deducted from the pilotage earnings to be applied in this connection, as well as any receipts from white flag licenses which may be issued, and any fines which may be imposed.

4. That the number of pilots in this district is excessive, and we recommend that no more pilots be engaged so long as the number of pilots for this district exceeds twenty. It is, of course, understood that the number of pilots shall not be reduced until the present apprentice pilots are branched. The twenty pilots are in our opinion sufficient to answer the requirements of the trade of this district.

5. That each of the present apprentice pilots in this district be required to accompany a branch pilot on at least fifty round trips each year.

6. That no further apprentice pilots be appointed in this district. (See General Recommendations.)

LOUISBURG PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

We desire to make the following recommendations specially effecting this district:—

1. That during the late winter and early spring, when ice conditions prevail in this district, the steam tender already recommended for the Sydney Pilotage district be used for the Louisburg Pilotage district. That five per cent of the gross earnings of the pilots of this district be deducted during the time the tender is used in this service, to be applied towards the upkeep and running expenses of such tender. That the pilots be required to pay for meals on board said tender at a rate to be fixed by the superintendent, similar to the Sydney district.

2. That 5½ per cent of the gross earnings of the pilots of this district be deducted yearly for the purpose of creating and maintaining a superannuation fund for retired pilots.

ST. JOHN PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

With respect to the St. John Pilotage district, we have the following special recommendations to make, in addition to our general recommendations:

1. That the three pilotage districts as at present constituted under this authority be immediately abolished, and that one district be formed, the outside limit of same to be the cruising ground of the pilot tender recommended hereafter.

2. That a steam pilot tender be provided for the purpose of embarking and disembarking the pilots at the outside limit of the above district at all times, to cruise on the following bearings: Musquash Point light bearing NW. magnetic; Cape Spencer light E. by N. magnetic, distance 8 miles from Partridge island.

3. That the combined rates of the present three pilotage districts be divided by three to form a new rate for the district proposed above.

This would make a fair and equitable rate for the new district, and, according to the evidence submitted, would meet with the approval of all interested parties. The adoption of the above recommendations, and putting same into practice, would do away with the present system of having three districts, and charging three separate and distinct rates, besides enabling masters of vessels inward bound to know just where to secure the pilots. This would also put an end to the disputes which have arisen in connection with the competitive arrangement which now exists, whereby a ship may be called upon to pay two pilotages, owing to not taking a pilot who claims to have offered his services first, and not being seen by the ship.

## GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS RE QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES PILOTAGE DISTRICTS.

We have the honour to make the following recommendations in connection with the pilotage districts in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

1. That the commissions at present administrating the pilotage service in the districts of Miramichi, Sydney, Louisburg and St. John have been found by your commissioners to have outrun their usefulness, and we recommend the immediate enactment of legislation appointing the Minister of Marine and Fisheries the pilotage authority for these districts.

2. That it is urgent that a superintendent, having sea-going experience, with a clean record, should be immediately placed in full charge of the Sydney and Louisburg districts combined. That a superintendent with like qualifications be appointed for the district of St. John, and that he be supplied with a qualified assistant for the Miramichi district, such assistant to be responsible to the superintendent of the St. John district, who shall have charge of the St. John and Miramichi districts. That the foregoing officials be immediately placed in full charge of the respective districts, to re-organize and administer their affairs, and be directly responsible to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. That such superintendents should not have been pilots of the districts mentioned at any time.

3. That the tests for the eyesight and hearing of the pilots, and present apprentices, be conducted on a standard basis, the same system applying in the various districts. That such tests should be held annually in the cases of pilots and apprentices under the ages of 65, and semi-annually in the case of pilots between the age of 65 and 70. That any license granted after a pilot reaches the age of 65 be at the discretion of the minister and that all pilots be compulsorily retired at 70 years. That the system in vogue in the Quebec and Montreal Pilotage districts be adopted, as set forth in by-law 16 of the Montreal Pilotage district, which requires all licensed pilots and apprentice pilots to undergo each year an examination as regards eyesight, colour blindness and hearing, before a medical officer and an officer of the Department of Marine, both selected by the minister, and that sight tests shall be the same as those passed by candidates for masters and mates examinations.

4. That no pilot or apprentice pilot shall be allowed to use intoxicating liquors. That any infraction of this rule be punishable by fine or suspension for the first offence, and dismissal for the second offence.

5. That no intoxicating liquors be permitted to be kept in any pilotage office or on board any pilot tender, or at any pilot station. Any infraction of this rule to entail instant dismissal.

6. That in respect of the gratuities given by the pilots we reiterate recommendation 23 of our report respecting the Halifax Pilotage district: viz: that the solicitation by a pilot, or the use of any influence by a pilot to secure for himself, or any other pilot, the pilotage of any ship or ships required to pay pilotage or otherwise, or offering any inducement, monetary or otherwise, be strictly prohibited, and any infraction of this to be considered as an offence, and dealt with accordingly.

7. That no pilot be allowed to perform any pilotage duties outside of his own district.

8. That upon the appointment of the superintendents, as hereinbefore recommended, new sets of by-laws be drawn up and adopted, defining their duties, with provisions for the management and conduct of pilots, etc., in the respective districts.

9. That upon any branch pilot attaining the age of 65 years he should be required to hand in his license, and, providing he is able to pass the usual examination as to eyesight and hearing semi-annually, he may be granted a permit enabling him to act as branch pilot until he reaches the age of seventy years, when he should be compulsorily retired.

10. That the systems at present in force in the various Maritime Province Pilotage districts with respect to maintaining apprentice pilots for the purpose of filling vacancies which may occur in the ranks of branch pilots has not been found satisfactory, and we recommend that it be discontinued as soon as the apprentice pilots at present undergoing training have served their time and receive their branch or otherwise cease to become apprentice pilots, and that no further apprentice pilot be engaged. That public notice be given when vacancies arise in the ranks of branch pilots in the various Maritime Province Pilotage districts as well as the Quebec Pilotage district and that an examination of candidates be conducted under proper supervision of an officer of the Marine and Fisheries Department assisted by a Branch Pilot of a standard not lower than that required for a second mate of a sea-going ship, written answers being required to printed questions, and that each candidate be obliged to pass a physical, eyesight and hearing test before final admission to the pilotage service, preference being given to applicants possessing sea-going or coasting certificates, according to grades. It is the intention of your commissioners to have the above recommendation apply to all of the Maritime Province Pilotage districts, as well as the Quebec Pilotage districts; but not to the Montreal Pilotage district, as we feel that Apprentices are necessary in this latter district.

11. That the card system of records at present in use by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in the pilotage districts of Montreal and Quebec, be adopted in the Maritime Province districts, and that the respective superintendents shall see that such is strictly carried out.

12. That the Minister of Marine and Fisheries should take over and manage the pilots' pension funds already created, or which may hereafter be formed. That the pilots of the respective districts be each year asked to appoint one of their number, who, for the time being, shall act in conjunction with the local superintendent or other officer of the department, and make any representations to the department which may be necessary from time to time in connection with the administration of the pilots' pension funds in the respective districts.

13. That after giving consideration to the question of pooling of pilotage earnings, which, in the opinion of your commissioners, tends to maintain a monopoly for a body whose interests are not identical with the best public interests, when they are aware that they get a share of the pool whether they work for it or not, and whose services may not be so readily or cheerfully given as if the employment depended on efficiency and competency and the amount of work obtained depended upon each individual pilot, and after reviewing the different systems in vogue in Canada and elsewhere, and in view of our recommendation that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries become the pilotage authority for all pilotage districts in Canada, your com-

missioners recommend that the pilots be put on a salary which can be adjusted to meet the requirements of the local districts. That the pilots be permitted to draw a certain amount per month, the balance being adjusted quarterly, after making deductions for the expenses of the district, and a proportion, not less than 5 per cent, to go towards creating a pension fund. Your commissioners appreciate the difficulty which may arise in handling this matter in districts where there are only a few pilots, and to meet this we recommend that in districts where a pilot's average earnings are over $2,000, that 25 per cent of such surplus be placed to the credit of a fund to assist the upkeep of the pilotage service in the poorer districts. In fixing the salaries the pilots will require to be taken into the confidence of the department, and local conditions in each district will need to be considered. Your commissioners think that all pilotage services in Canada should be made and supported by the shipping, and should not be a drain on the revenue of the country.

This is but a brief outline of what undoubtedly will be a radical change, and we think if it is handled properly by marine officials who understand the pilots, and who can explain matters to them, there will be no undue difficulty in putting it into operation.

The commission found that the pilots are a bright, intelligent body of men, speaking of them generally, and if it is left to a man such as a shipmaster the Government need have no fear of any trouble arising, and should matters arise they can be referred to the department for adjustment.

No pilot should, of course, be entitled to any share of pilotage rates or other earnings of the pilots in respect of any time which he shall be absent from duty without leave, and in a case of a pilot being off sick, where a medical certificate is provided, he should receive his share for a period not exceeding one month in any year. All pilotage and other earnings should be collected by and paid to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

14. The question of the tariff has been dealt with in the district reports.

15. At this juncture, as at least a temporary expediency, as the practical questions which arise from day to day in connection with pilotage between the shipping interests and the pilots are of such a nature that they can be dealt with better by a seaman, and thus avoid the time of the minister and deputy minister being taken up with small matters of administration which require practical opinions, we recommend that a practical officer in the department deal with them. The position in the Montreal district is such that the greatest harmony exists between the shipping interests and the pilots, the underwriters also being well satisfied with the department's administration, and if we can have the same conditions established in Quebec your commissioners will feel that the efforts of the Government will be well rewarded, and the stigma which has been hanging over the St. Lawrence pilotage will be removed.

### MONTREAL PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

From the evidence adduced by your Commission it appears that the administration of the Montreal Pilotage district has been carried out in an efficient manner, and in this respect considerable credit must be given to the civil servant who has been handling the records, etc., and followed out the principle introduced by a deceased official, which has been found satisfactory.

One of the questions at issue in this district was a request by the Montreal pilots for an increase in the charges for moving vessels in the harbour of Montreal. The present rate of $5 for each move was established when Longue Pointe was the outside limit of the harbour of Montreal, and since the extension of the limits as far down as Bout-de-l'Isle the same charge has been made.

After giving the question due consideration and conferring with various shipping interests in connection with the matter we have arrived at the conclusion that the

Montreal pilots are deserving of an increase in the premises, and we recommend the following graduated scale:—

For the movage of any ship from Lachine canal to Victoria pier, or any place within that limit, or vice versa, $5.

For the movage of any inland or lake vessel from Lachine canal to section 50, or vice versa, $5;

For the movage of any inland or lake vessel from section 50 to the eastern limit of the harbour, or vice versa, $10;

For the movage of any sea-going ship from any place in the harbour above Victoria pier to section 50, or vice versa, $10;

For the movage of any sea-going ship from any place above section 50 to Vickers Dry dock, or vice versa, $15;

For the movage of any sea-going ship from any place above section 50 to the eastern limits of the harbour, or vice versa, $20;

For the movage of any sea-going ship from any place above section 50 to the Lachine ground, $15. Should the pilot be detained on board more than 24 hours he shall be paid an additional $10 per day. This charge will be over and above the ordinary pilotage of the vessel between Montreal and Quebec.

*Pooling of Pilots' Earnings in the Montreal District.*

In regard to the pooling of earnings of the pilots in the Montreal district as set out in letter from the Deputy Minister of Marine of July 23, 1918, with enclosure from the secretary of the Montreal Pilots' committee, dated July 18, 1918, the commission went into this matter very fully.

The secretary of the Montreal Pilots' committee quotes the earnings of Pilot Angers as $1,039.74 for fourteen trips; Pilot A. Perron, as $985.84 for twenty-eight trips, and Norbert Arcand as $349.70 for ten trips. These are exceptional cases.

In the first place Pilot Angers referred to is dealing with large ocean liners which are very difficult to handle and require a different class of experience than the vessels handled by Pilots Perron and Arcand, hence the difference in the amount of work and earnings.

In addition, the commissioners attach herewith the earnings of branch pilots in the district from the opening of navigation to July 29, for the years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918, and from which it will be seen that the average for 18 special line pilots for 1918 was $911.85, and for the 32 "tour-de-role" pilots was $603.

In 1913, previous to the war, taking a comparison up to July 29, in normal times, the pilots' average earnings amounted to $1,079.75 for branch pilots and $613.46 for "tour-de-role" pilots.

Taking normal and present conditions there is little difference, and no reason, in our opinion, to recommend any change in the distribution of the earnings.

It might be stated in fairness that in the year 1916 up to July 29, the line pilots earned an average of $845.59, and the "tour de role" pilots $750.54. From this it will be seen that since the outbreak of the war the "tour de role" pilots (who desire the change) have been making in proportion, circumstances considered, better earnings than the line pilots.

Further, the established lines' representatives are unanimous against any change in the distribution of the earnings, contending that it would interfere with the spirit of enterprise of the pilots in the Montreal district, who look forward to promotion from the "tour de role" to the regular lines. The regular pilots undoubtedly make fewer voyages, but the ships they have to handle are larger and more difficult and require the most efficient pilots possible.

The commission finds that there have been fewer vessels coming to the port since the war started, and the gross earnings of the pilotage service are less.

The president of the pilots' committee in his evidence mentioned that there were too many pilots and the number should be reduced to forty.

Your commissioners are of the same opinion, and recommend that during the war the number of pilots be reduced from fifty to forty, and that permission be given to any of the pilots to enter the Naval Service, or the service of any of the shipping companies, as masters, mates, or in other capacities, or be put in a position to serve their country the same as other citizens have been called upon to do. At the termination of the war these men to be permitted to return to the pilotage service.

This, in your commissioners' opinion, would provide for the falling off in ships and increase the present pilots' earnings sufficiently to meet the cost of living which they have to face at present.

## QUEBEC PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

In connection with the Quebec Pilotage district, we have found that the administration of pilotage affairs have greatly improved since 1913, due, to a great extent, to the adoption of a system of record-keeping similar to that in force in the Montreal Pilotage district.

There does not seem to be any serious complaints from the shipping interests with respect to the actual administration; but unrest appears to have existed amongst the ranks of the branch pilots of this district, which apparently culminated in a legal action being instituted by the Quebec corporation of pilots against one Branch Pilot Joseph Paquet, to recover from the said Pilot Paquet the sum of $532.78, being pilotage dues which Pilot Paquet collected during the season of 1917, up to July 2.

The corporation of pilots alleged that this money belonged to it under the old law of 1862, while Pilot Paquet alleged in answer that that old law was repealed by 4 and 5 George V, chapter 48, except insofar as the administration of the pilots pension fund was concerned, and that the corporation of pilots had no right to the money in question under the new law and the regulations competently passed.

The allegations of the corporation of pilots were, in the opinion of your commissioners, directly contrary to the intentions of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in accepting the recommendations of the royal commission which investigated pilotage conditions in this district in 1913, which had for their purpose, the abolition of the corporation of pilots and the compulsory system of controlling the earnings of the pilots which had existed in the Quebec district previous to 1913.

Mr. Justice Dorion, of the Superior Court of Quebec, before whom the above case was argued, rendered judgment dismissing action of the corporation of pilots on November 2, 1917.

The corporation of pilots appealed to the Court of King's Bench from the Superior Court judgment, with the result that a majority of this Court rendered judgment reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Dorion, holding that the corporation of pilots is still entitled to receive from the pilots all of their earnings, and to control same.

Subsequent to the latter judgment Pilot Paquet informed this commission, when he appeared before it, that he had been approached, on behalf of the corporation of pilots, with an offer to defray all costs in connection with the action, providing he dropped the case without further appeal, and, owing to lack of funds, although it was directly against his personal views and wishes, Paquet was inclined to accept the offer unless the Government desired to provide the necessary funds to proceed with the matter and make it a test case.

It was with the foregoing knowledge that your commissioners submitted to you an interim report in connection with this case on April 23, 1918, recommending that the Government take up the cudgel on behalf of Pilot Paquet, and provide the requisite funds to carry the case to the highest courts in order to have a definite decision arrived at in the matter, and settle the status of the Act 4 and 5 George V, chapter 48.

It is understood that, acting on the above recommendation, the Department of Justice has now instituted the necessary proceedings to attain the desired end, and we need not dwell further on the subject, beyond saying that it is to be hoped that some satisfactory conclusion will be reached in the very near future in order to allay the feeling which is undoubtedly growing as a result of the actions of the parties concerned.

*Re Pensions given to Quebec Pilots by Dominion Government.*

In practically every pilotage district inquired into by your commissioners, reference has been made to the exceptional treatment by the Dominion Government of the pilots for and below the harbour of Quebec, especially in respect of the pensions being paid to branch pilots, retiring through old age or otherwise, above 60 years of age amounting to $300 in each case, in addition to the $300 pension to which they are entitled from their private pension fund.

The answer given by your commissioners to those who raised the question, was that the Government had granted these additional pensions in order to reduce the number of pilots from 116 to 75, in 1906, and was advanced as a special inducement to the pilots to retire; but we were met with the argument that the pensions were still being paid to pilots retiring even at present, above 60 years.

Your commissioners have made a thorough study of the departmental records and other references in connection with this vexed question and arrived at the conclusion that there is not the slightest doubt that the intention of the Marine Department in granting these pensions to retired pilots was for the distinct purpose of reducing the number of pilots to a reasonable figure, viz., from 116 to 75, in 1906,and nothing but a strained interpretation of the Order in Council of December 5, 1906, can be advanced in support of continuing the practice once the number of pilots was reduced to seventy-five

In the opinion of your commissioners, the principle of granting pensions to the pilots who retired after the number had fallen to seventy five, is absolutely untenable, unless it is extended to apply to retired pilots in the other districts in Canada, and your commissioners recommend that the granting of pensions to retired pilots in the Quebec Pilotage district, while neglecting to deal similarly with the pilotage districts of Montreal, Halifax, Sydney, Miramichi, St. John, Louisburg, Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo, and New Westminster, should be discontinued.

In order to alleviate the feeling existing in the other pilotage districts, and to meet out fair and equitable justice your commissioners also recommend that all Pensions granted to retired pilots of the Quebec pilotage district since the number of pilots was reduced to seventy five, be immediately withdrawn, as there is not the slightest grounds, in the opinion of your commissioners, to justify such an expenditure of the public money of Canada in any special pilotage district.

There is no reason in the world, so far as your commissioners are aware, why the Quebec pilots should be favoured with such a contribution as they are receiving The Dominion Government does not even provide such a pension for its well deserving civil servants, who are in most cases earning much less salaries, and working under more difficult circumstances than the pilots of this district, and for 12 months each year!

Your commissioners cannot press this point too strongly, and we are certain that you will see the force of the argument put forth, especially in view of the fact that the Quebec Pilots corporation have a pension fund of practically $100,000 which would seem to be sufficient to provide reasonable pensions to all of the Quebec pilots.

In addition to the two pensions which the pilots retiring in Quebec receive at present, it seems that they are each given $1,000 upon retiring, and your commissioners are at a loss to understand this grant, and the only explanation given by the secretary of the corporation is that it is for the shares in former pilot boats.

*Re Expenses, etc., in Quebec District.*

Your commissioners have carefully inquired into the various amounts expended by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in connection with the administration, etc., of the Quebec Pilotage district; also the operating expenses of the Quebec Pilots corporation, and have found that for the fiscal year 1916-17, the following expenditures were made by the Marine and Fisheries Department in this district, exclusive of expenses of operating and maintaining the steam pilot tender *Eureka* at Father Point:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries | $ 6,269 84 |
| Telephones | 188 81 |
| Rentals at Quebec, Montreal and Quebec districts | 1,987 30 |
| Rental at Father Point | 66 00 |
| Cleaning offices at Quebec | 165 00 |
| Coal at Quebec | 86 58 |
| Light at Quebec | 65 74 |
| Board at Chicoutimi and Father Point | 3,143 75 |
| | $11,973 02 |

According to the annual returns of the Quebec Pilots' corporation for 1915, 1916 and 1917, the apparent expenses of operation were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1915— | |
| Pilotage collected by corporation | $123,569 |
| " divided amongst pilots | 112,874 |
| Apparent expenses | $9,695 |
| 1916— | |
| Pilotage collected by corporation | $115,711 |
| " divided amongst pilots | 109,463 |
| Apparent expenses | $6,248 |
| 1917— | |
| Pilotage collected by corporation | $103,563 |
| " divided amongst pilots | 90,788 |
| Apparent expenses | $12,775 |

The apparent cost of operating the corporation of pilots, or difference between earnings and dividends, exclusive of pension fund, is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1915 | $ 9,695 |
| 1916 | 6,248 |
| 1917 | 12,775 |
| Total | $28,718 |
| Average | $9,572⅓ |

As a sample of the expenses of the corporation of pilots, the following is extracted from the annual return of that body for 1917:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rent | $ 900 00 |
| General expenses | 1,130 28 |
| Expense of pilots | 130 95 |
| Indemnities to directors | 600 00 |
| Legal advisers | 711 00 |
| Interdiction | 195 33 |
| Boat shares of pilots | 965 50 |
| Secretary-treasurer and assistant | 1,750 00 |
| Reserve fund | 549 14 |

The amounts paid by the Marine Department for the board of pilots and apprentices at Chicoutimi and Father Point for the fiscal years 1915-16, 1916-17 and 1917-18, are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | $ 1,419 25 |
| [illegible] | 3,143 75 |
| [illegible] | 6,143 07 |
| | $10,706 07 |

From the foregoing it is apparent that the cost of operating the corporation of pilots is almost equal to the amounts expended by the department in administration, and, therefore, if the pilots are prepared to spend as much as $12,775 of their earnings for the upkeep of an organization such as the corporation of pilots, aside altogether from the administration of their pension fund, and cost thereof, your commissioners do not see any reason why the Marine Department should be called upon to provide the total funds for its administration of this district, and we therefore recommend for your favourable consideration, the advisability of deducting a certain precentage of the pilotage earnings of this district to be applied towards the cost of administration.

We are of opinion that seven per centum of the gross earnings of this district should be deducted for the above purpose.

Your commissioners are also firmly of the conviction that the distribution of the earnings, handling of the pension funds, etc., of the Quebec pilots, now done by the corporation of pilots at considerable expense to the pilots, as hereinbefore outlined, unnecessarily, can easily and well be attended to by the present staff of the pilotage branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Quebec, without any expense whatever to the Quebec pilots, beyond the seven per centum deduction above mentioned, and without entailing any increase of staff or expenditure to the department, and we feel that this method would be favourably looked upon by the pilots if it were given a fair trial.

Even with the purposed seven per centum deduction, the expense to the Quebec pilots would be less than at present, under the corporation of pilots, and with increased efficiency.

*Re Quebec Pilotage Tariff.*

The pilots of the Quebec district have made a request for an increase in the movage charges for Quebec harbour, and after giving the matter due consideration, we are of opinion that the tariff should be increased to allow $5 for each movage on the Quebec or Lévis side of the river, and $10 for each movage entailing crossing from the Quebec side to the Lévis side of the harbour, or vice versa.

Your commissioners also recommend that in cases where pilots are employed as [illegible] ships' compasses are being adjusted in Quebec harbour, they should be [illegible] $10.

The Quebec pilots have also asked that the pilotage tariff between Father Point and Quebec be increased to $5 per foot draught for the whole year round, instead of the four different rates as at present, for various seasons of the year.

From figures compiled by your commissioners, it is apparent that 85 per cent of the pilotage earned in this district, is during the season from May 1 to November 10, or at the rate of $5.87 per foot draught inward, and $5.10 per foot draught outward.

[illegible] of the pilotage is practically earned from November 10 to 19— on rate of $4.05 inward, and $4 [illegible] inward and from November 19 to the end of the season on the rate of $6.01 inward and $5.54 outward.

In addition to the above rates the shipping companies pay $12 per trip, each way —or $24 to the special pilots in the Quebec Pilotage district, and this amounted in 1917, to about $5,000 extra.

This is, our opinion, a direct contravention of the Canada Shipping Act, and is a pernicious practice which should be stopped immediately.

The Quebec pilots and apprentice pilots are also paid their board whilst waiting for vessels at Father Point and Chicoutimi. In 1917 this amounted to $6,143.07.

This is another expenditure of public money which your commissioners do not look favourably upon unless similar treatment is meted out to the various other pilotage districts in the Dominion.

In order to meet this situation your commissioners recommend that the pilotage on outward bound vessels—from Quebec to Father Point between May 1 and November 10, be increased from the present rate of $3.40 to $3.65, and that the Quebec pilots and apprentice pilots be required to provide their own board, etc., at Father Point and Chicoutimi; other rates to remain as at present.

Your commissioners feel that with the department administrating the distribution of earnings, pension fund, etc., the pilots will find an increase in their dividends, and that the 25-cent increase above provided, will pay for their board, etc., at Father Point and Chicoutimi, and still leave a comfortable increase on the right side of the ledger.

For the reasons given in dealing with the Montreal district, your commissioners are of the opinion and recommend that during the war the number of pilots in the Quebec district should be reduced from sixty-two to fifty—the same ratio as used in connection with the Montreal district—and that permission be given to any of the pilots to enter the Naval Service, or any of the shipping companies as masters, mates or in other capacities, or put in a position to serve their country the same as other citizens have been called upon to do. At the termination of the war these men to be permitted to return to the pilotage service.

This, in your commissioners' opinion would provide for the falling off in ships, and increase the present pilots earnings sufficiently to meet the cost of living which they have to face at present.

### *Re Paquet Case.*

The decision in the Paquet case which is now under appeal, if maintained, will take away certain powers which the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, as pilotage authority in the Quebec district, has in connection with the earnings of the pilots, and should the appeal fail it will be necessary to put this matter beyond a doubt so as to give the minister the control that is necessary for the proper administration of the Quebec district.

### SUPERINTENDENT OF PILOTS FOR THE MONTREAL AND QUEBEC DISTRICTS.

On page 8 of the report of the royal commission on pilotage in the Quebec district, 1913, clause 3, reads as follows: —

> That the Government should appoint a superintendent of sea-going experience in full charge of the district, to reorganize its affairs, and be directly responsible to the minister. That he should not have been a pilot of the district at any time, and qualified assistants should be appointed as may be found necessary.

From the information given to the commission it was found that a superintendent of seagoing experience with a master mariner's certificate had been appointed to this district; but through circumstances which may have been beyond the department, his services were requisitioned for war purposes, and his duties were placed in the hands of the acting superintendent of pilots, who admitted to the commissioners that he had been a member of the Quebec corporation of pilots which has given the Government so much trouble in the past. When asked by your commissioners at the inquiry, he admitted he would still look to the corporation for his pension.

Your commissioners, in view of the report made by the commission above referred to, and the representations that have been made from time to time, consider it would be in the best interest of all concerned to endorse and reiterate the recommendations made in 1913 that a superintendent of seagoing experience who has not been a pilot, be named to take charge of the administration of the Montreal and Quebec Pilotage districts. Our reasons we desire not to dwell further on.

## *Re Bill 105 (1914).*

Advantage was taken, in the different districts where our inquiries were held, to submit Bill 105, "An Act to consolidate and amend the Canada Shipping Act," which was introduced in the third session of the twelfth Parliament, 4 George V, 1914.

This Bill was not proceeded with in that session, and it was indicated that the matter was to be held over until the termination of the war. In part V. certain amendments to the present Pilotage Act are set out, which, if put in force, would exempt Canadian registered vessels from the payment of pilotage while employed in coasting voyages within certain limits. This amendment was submitted to the respective interests and no serious objections were raised as to it being put in force. In England and in the United States vessels engaged in the coasting trade are exempt from the obligation to pay pilotage. These privileges should be more distinctly defined as it is not clear in Bill 105 that they are to be only applicable to vessels registered and owned in Canada. The Bill also provides for the minister becoming the pilotage authority for all districts in Canada. This amendment would meet our recommendations in regard to the minister becoming the general authority for all pilotage districts in Canada. In the opinion of your commissioners, this Bill, when it is passed by the House and put in force, will meet all requirements and be somewhat similar to that which has been recently put into effect in the United Kingdom.

When all is said and done, pilotage in the United Kingdom has been in equally as bad a muddle as what we have found here, and in going into the pilotage question, not alone of the United Kingdom but all maritime nations, it appeared to be in an unsatisfactory condition, generally speaking.

In view of the urgency of the question, it might be beneficial if part V of Bill 105, dealing with pilotage, were introduced in the next session of Parliament and put in to force and effect as soon as possible.

Owing to the many cases which may arise in adjusting this report, your commissioners feel that in order to satisfy the pilots and other interests, it would be well if a commission, of not more than three members including a representative of the minister, as chairman, a representative of the shipping interests, and a representative of the pilots, were appointed to act in an advisory capacity for the minister, for the purpose of making local by-laws, settling the limits of pilotage districts; rates of pilotage; regulating pilotage at and for each district; and recommending such by-laws for the approval of the minister, who shall be the pilotage authority.

The commission wishes to record its sincere appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. J. T. Rowan, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, its secretary.

In our inquiries in the different pilotage districts considerable written and oral evidence was adduced, which has thrown a large amount of labour upon Mr. Rowan, and the skill and industry displayed by him in connection therewith has greatly facilitated the preparation of this report.

The commission respectfully submits the foregoing as its report.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

THOMAS ROBB.
*Chairman.*

JAS. N. BALES.
*Commissioner.*

J. W. HARRISON,
*Commissioner.*

J. T. ROWAN,
*Secretary.*

1915—Branch Pilots earnings from the opening of navigation to July 29, 1915 including movages and the number of trips for each one.

| No. | Name of Pilot. | Special Pilots. | Tour-de-Role men. | Movages | Total earnings. | No. of Trips. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| 1 | Ferdinand Labranche | | 638 98 | 40 00 | 678 98 | 17 |
| 2 | Louis Z. Bouille | | 614 82 | 75 00 | 689 82 | 16 |
| 3 | Laurent Gauthier | 1,438 00 | | 10 00 | 1,448 00 | 20 |
| 4 | Prisque Nault | 1,448 37 | | 10 00 | 1,458 37 | 31 |
| 5 | Wilfrid Gauthier | 1,449 75 | | 35 00 | 1,484 75 | 22 |
| 6 | Norbert Arcand | 1,099 32 | | 10 00 | 1,109 32 | 28 |
| 7 | Leonide Bouille | | 931 03 | 55 00 | 986 03 | 22 |
| 8 | Wilfrid Raymond | 916 00 | | 5 00 | 921 00 | 15 |
| 9 | Joseph P. Hurteau | 1,424 23 | | 15 00 | 1,439 23 | 32 |
| 10 | Edouard Perreault | 523 50 | | 5 00 | 528 50 | 9 |
| 11 | Horace Dussault | | 686 94 | 5 00 | 691 94 | 14 |
| 12 | Arthur Briere | 1,258 10 | | 30 00 | 1,288 10 | 20 |
| 13 | Alexis Perreault | 1,630 05 | | 20 00 | 1,650 05 | 49 |
| 14 | Come Dufresne | | 760 75 | 80 00 | 840 75 | 16 |
| 15 | Albert Nault | | 811 87 | 20 00 | 831 87 | 16 |
| 16 | Napoleon Dussault | 776 25 | | 20 00 | 796 25 | 12 |
| 17 | Prudent Bouille | 1,168 67 | | 35 00 | 1,203 67 | 30 |
| 18 | Georges Arcand | | 763 71 | 80 00 | 843 71 | 14 |
| 19 | Constant Dupuis | | 699 75 | 40 00 | 739 75 | 16 |
| 20 | Georges Perreault | 808 00 | | 10 00 | 818 00 | 12 |
| 21 | Narcisse Bouille | 671 00 | | 5 00 | 676 00 | 12 |
| 22 | Joseph Leveille | 855 89 | | | 855 89 | 13 |
| 23 | Severe Perron | 1,268 56 | | | 1,268 56 | 32 |
| 24 | Alberic Angers | 814 75 | | | 814 75 | 11 |
| 25 | Arthur Belisle | | 817 60 | 80 00 | 897 60 | 18 |
| 26 | O. Theodore Hamelin | 1,438 28 | | 5 00 | 1,443 28 | 31 |
| 27 | Archyme Perreault | | 942 89 | 130 00 | 1,072 89 | 24 |
| 28 | J. N. Raymond | | 946 66 | 80 00 | 1,026 66 | 23 |
| 29 | J. Henri Bourassa | 1,183 38 | | 10 00 | 1,193 38 | 29 |
| 30 | J. Aquilas Paquet | | 712 37 | 55 00 | 767 37 | 17 |
| 31 | J. M. Labranche | | 983 40 | 45 00 | 1,028 40 | 22 |
| 32 | Damien Paquet | | 763 00 | 65 00 | 828 00 | 19 |
| 33 | J. Arthur Gariepy | 1,265 67 | | | 1,265 67 | 29 |
| 34 | Albert Gagnon | | 756 69 | 45 00 | 801 69 | 19 |
| 35 | J. Oswald Frenette | 1,026 89 | | | 1,026 89 | 25 |
| 36 | C. B. Hamelin | | 852 83 | 40 00 | 892 83 | 19 |
| 37 | Leonide Perron | 906 00 | | 5 00 | 911 00 | 15 |
| 38 | J. Delavoie Frenette | 616 50 | | | 616 50 | 9 |
| 39 | Fortunat Hamelin | 1,382 25 | | 15 00 | 1,397 25 | 21 |
| 40 | J. C. Gauthier | 763 75 | | | 763 75 | 12 |
| 41 | Leo B. Angers | | 858 70 | 40 00 | 898 70 | 21 |
| 42 | David J. Perrault | 668 40 | | | 668 40 | 9 |
| 43 | Napoleon Dubeau | | 779 97 | 40 00 | 819 97 | 16 |
| 44 | Henri Bouille | | 703 08 | 15 00 | 718 08 | 19 |
| 45 | Leonide Perron | 1,666 46 | | 10 00 | 1,676 46 | 49 |
| 46 | Peter Dupuis | 389 60 | | | 389 60 | 7 |
| 47 | J. Arthur Arcand | 1,209 14 | | | 1,209 14 | 27 |
| 48 | F. X. Bizard | | 769 64 | 45 00 | 814 64 | 17 |
| 49 | J. A. Maynard | | 827 20 | 50 00 | 877 20 | 22 |
| 50 | Jules Briere | | 938 46 | 65 00 | 1,003 46 | 23 |
| | | 30,066 76 | 17,560 34 | 1,445 00 | 49,072 10 | 1,021 |

The average for 28 special pilots is $1,073 81
The average for 22 tour-de-role men is 798 19

1916—Branch Pilots earnings from the opening of navigation to July 29 1916 including moyages and the number of trips for each one.

| No. | Name of Pilot. | Special Pilots. | Tour-de-Role men. | Moyages | Total earnings. | No. of Trips. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| 1 | Louis Z. Bouille | | 581 47 | 65 00 | 646 47 | 12 |
| 2 | Laurent Gauthier | 830 75 | | 15 00 | 845 75 | 13 |
| 3 | Delavoie Nault | 663 38 | | | 663 38 | 14 |
| 4 | Wilbrod Gauthier | 871 50 | | 30 00 | 901 50 | 12 |
| 5 | Norbert Arcand | 541 09 | | | 541 09 | 13 |
| 6 | Tancrede Bouille | | 654 70 | 25 00 | 679 70 | 18 |
| 7 | Wilfrid Raymond | 909 50 | | 15 00 | 924 50 | 14 |
| 8 | Joseph P. Hurteau | 736 28 | | | 736 28 | 18 |
| 9 | Edouard Perreault | 370 17 | | | 370 17 | 7 |
| 10 | Honore Dussault | | 517 42 | 5 00 | 522 42 | 10 |
| 11 | Arthur Briere | 1,194 18 | | 40 00 | 1,234 18 | 20 |
| 12 | Alexis Perreault | 1,125 15 | | | 1,125 15 | 33 |
| 13 | Cesme Dufresne | | 746 26 | 65 00 | 811 26 | 16 |
| 14 | Napoleon Dussault | 1,047 67 | | 60 00 | 1,107 67 | 16 |
| 15 | Aubert Naud | | 810 90 | 10 00 | 820 90 | 15 |
| 16 | Prudent Bellisle | 736 45 | | | 736 45 | 14 |
| 17 | Georges Arcand | | 598 01 | 45 00 | 643 01 | 13 |
| 18 | Constant Toupin | | 763 75 | 60 00 | 823 75 | 14 |
| 19 | Georges Perreault | | 651 30 | 50 00 | 701 30 | 15 |
| 20 | Narcisse Bouille | 439 50 | | 25 00 | 464 50 | 7 |
| 21 | Joseph Leveille | 1,108 75 | | 35 00 | 1,143 75 | 16 |
| 22 | S. Perron | 663 69 | | | 663 69 | 16 |
| 23 | Alberic Angers | 825 30 | | 25 00 | 850 30 | 13 |
| 24 | Arthur Belisle | | 750 75 | 75 00 | 825 75 | 14 |
| 25 | G. Theodule Hamelin | | 803 75 | 80 00 | 883 75 | 15 |
| 26 | Anthyme Perreault | | 885 84 | 160 00 | 1,045 84 | 22 |
| 27 | Joseph Raymond | | 848 00 | 115 00 | 963 00 | 15 |
| 28 | J. Henri Bourassa | 1,069 62 | | | 1,069 62 | 31 |
| 29 | E. Azarias Paquin | | 799 60 | 65 00 | 864 60 | 17 |
| 30 | J. M. Labranche | | 801 75 | 40 00 | 841 75 | 15 |
| 31 | Damien Paquette | | 838 53 | 85 00 | 923 53 | 14 |
| 32 | J. Arthur Gariepy | | 846 25 | 40 00 | 886 25 | 16 |
| 33 | Albert Gagnon | | 754 51 | 25 00 | 779 51 | 16 |
| 34 | J. Oswald Frenette | | 809 34 | 55 00 | 864 34 | 16 |
| 35 | C. B. Hamelin | | 837 23 | 50 00 | 887 23 | 16 |
| 36 | Tancrede Perron | 1,061 75 | | 75 00 | 1,136 75 | 16 |
| 37 | J. Delavoie Frenette | 985 25 | | 5 00 | 990 25 | 38 |
| 38 | Fortunat Hamelin | 917 50 | | 30 00 | 947 50 | 15 |
| 39 | J. Cyriac Gauthier | 1,032 46 | | 45 00 | 1,077 46 | 15 |
| 40 | John B. Angers | | 799 96 | 35 00 | 834 96 | 20 |
| 41 | David J. Perreault | | 678 50 | 25 00 | 703 50 | 13 |
| 42 | Napoleon Lachance | 868 75 | | 10 00 | 878 75 | 12 |
| 43 | Henri Bouille | | 782 76 | 75 00 | 857 76 | 16 |
| 44 | Theode Perron | 1,074 01 | | | 1,074 01 | 31 |
| 45 | Bona Dussault | 373 81 | | 5 00 | 378 81 | 7 |
| 46 | J. Arthur Arcand | | 776 75 | 40 00 | 816 75 | 15 |
| 47 | F. X. Rivard | | 710 88 | 55 00 | 765 88 | 14 |
| 48 | J. A. Mayrand | | 746 95 | 120 00 | 866 95 | 18 |
| 49 | Jules Briere | | 731 32 | 65 00 | 796 32 | 17 |
| 50 | Napoleon Villers | | 738 15 | 100 00 | 838 15 | 18 |
| | | 19,446 51 | 20,264 63 | 2,045 00 | 41,756 14 | 821 |

The average of 23 special pilots is $845 50
The average of 27 tour-de-role men is 750.54

1917.—Detroit River pilots' earnings from the opening of navigation to July 29, 1917, including moorages and the number of trips for each one.

| No. | Name of Pilot | Special Pilots. | Tour-de-Rôle men. | Moorages | Total earnings. | No. of Trips |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| 1 | Louis Z. Bouille..... | | 961 48 | 90 00 | 1,051 48 | 19 |
| 2 | [illegible] | 1,008 32 | | 40 00 | 1,048 32 | 13 |
| 3 | [illegible] | | 776 23 | 40 00 | 816 23 | 16 |
| 4 | [illegible] | 1,005 90 | | 5 00 | 1,010 90 | 13 |
| 5 | [illegible] | | 1,053 73 | 85 00 | 1,138 73 | 18 |
| 6 | [illegible] | | 1,004 45 | 45 00 | 1,049 45 | 20 |
| 7 | Wilfrid Raymond | 1,051 66 | | 30 00 | 1,081 66 | 14 |
| 8 | [illegible] | | 1,162 30 | 90 00 | 1,252 30 | 22 |
| 9 | [illegible] | 308 22 | | 10 00 | 318 22 | 5 |
| 10 | [illegible] | | 711 67 | 25 00 | 736 67 | 14 |
| 11 | [illegible] | 544 11 | | 40 00 | 584 11 | 8 |
| 12 | [illegible] | 1,211 00 | | 15 00 | 1,226 00 | 35 |
| 13 | [illegible] | | 912 37 | 50 00 | 962 37 | 18 |
| 14 | [illegible] | | 981 05 | 25 00 | 1,006 05 | 17 |
| 15 | [illegible] | 1,072 52 | | 15 00 | 1,087 52 | 14 |
| 16 | [illegible] | | 986 47 | 125 00 | 1,111 47 | 21 |
| 17 | [illegible] | | 1,074 40 | 55 00 | 1,129 40 | 18 |
| 18 | [illegible] | | 576 13 | 75 00 | 651 13 | 10 |
| 19 | [illegible] | 1,055 78 | | 20 00 | 1,075 78 | 14 |
| 20 | [illegible] | 426 87 | | 15 00 | 441 87 | 6 |
| 21 | [illegible] | 1,181 28 | | 10 00 | 1,191 28 | 15 |
| 22 | [illegible] | | 998 60 | 115 00 | 1,113 60 | 12 |
| 23 | [illegible] | 1,049 03 | | 20 00 | 1,069 03 | 14 |
| 24 | [illegible] | | 1,010 91 | 90 00 | 1,100 91 | 16 |
| 25 | [illegible] | | 988 44 | 125 00 | 1,113 44 | 22 |
| 26 | Joseph N. Raymond.... | | 905 61 | 75 00 | 980 61 | 19 |
| 27 | J. Henri Bourassa..... | 1,260 44 | | 15 00 | 1,275 44 | 37 |
| 28 | E. Azarias Paquin.. | | 1,050 72 | 55 00 | 1,105 72 | 19 |
| 29 | [illegible] | | 971 97 | 45 00 | 1,016 97 | 17 |
| 30 | [illegible] | | 951 77 | 55 00 | 1,006 77 | 18 |
| 31 | J. Arthur Gariepy.. | | 981 66 | 85 00 | 1,066 66 | 18 |
| 32 | [illegible] | | 1,003 88 | 45 00 | 1,048 88 | 18 |
| 33 | [illegible] | | 858 84 | 45 00 | 903 84 | 17 |
| 34 | C. B. Hamelin | | 990 81 | 40 00 | 1,030 81 | 19 |
| 35 | [illegible] | 1,321 23 | | 30 00 | 1,351 23 | 18 |
| 36 | [illegible] | 977 63 | | 90 00 | 1,067 63 | 11 |
| 37 | Fortunat Hamelin?.. | 1,064 90 | | 10 00 | 1,074 90 | 13 |
| 38 | [illegible] | 968 78 | | 35 00 | 1,003 78 | 13 |
| 39 | [illegible] | | 768 [illegible] | 75 00 | 843 [illegible] | 16 |
| 40 | [illegible] | | 780 65 | 5 00 | 785 65 | 14 |
| 41 | [illegible] | 949 60 | | 15 00 | 964 60 | 12 |
| 42 | [illegible] | | 1,027 07 | 60 00 | 1,087 07 | 19 |
| 43 | [illegible] | 1,328 79 | | 100 00 | 1,428 79 | 35 |
| 44 | [illegible] | 428 19 | | [illegible] | [illegible] 19 | 6 |
| 45 | [illegible] | | [illegible] | 5 00 | [illegible] | 1 |
| 46 | [illegible] | | 871 97 | 45 00 | 916 97 | 16 |
| 47 | [illegible] | | [illegible] | 100 00 | 922 27 | 20 |
| 48 | [illegible] | | 843 40 | 55 00 | 898 40 | 17 |
| 49 | [illegible] | | 970 73 | 110 00 | 1,080 73 | 19 |
| 50 | [illegible] | | 736 [illegible] | 95 00 | 841 [illegible] | 17 |
| | | 18,223 70 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 48 156 75 | 842 |

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 104

1918.—Branch Pilots earnings from the opening of navigation to July 29, 1918, including movages and the number of trips for each one.

| No | Name of Pilot. | Special Pilots. | Tour-de-Role men. | Movages | Total earnings. | No. of Trips |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts | $ cts | $ cts | $ cts | |
| 1 | Louis Z. Bouille | | 654 69 | 50 00 | 704 69 | 16 |
| 2 | Laurent Gauthier | 212 88 | | 5 00 | 217 88 | 3 |
| 3 | Delavoie Nault | | 645 94 | 55 00 | 700 94 | 13 |
| 4 | Wilbrod Gauthier... | 1,068 44 | | 45 00 | 1,113 44 | 14 |
| 5 | Norbert Arcand | | 538 48 | 35 00 | 573 48 | 13 |
| 6 | Tancrede Bouille | | 529 44 | 45 00 | 574 44 | 12 |
| 7 | Wilfrid Raymond... | 954 56 | | 10 00 | 964 56 | 13 |
| 8 | Joseph P. Hurteau | | 788 63 | 120 00 | 908 63 | 20 |
| 9 | Edouard Perreault | 755 38 | | 30 00 | 785 38 | 11 |
| 10 | Honore Dussault | | 486 80 | 30 00 | 516 80 | 12 |
| 11 | Arthur Briere | 352 35 | | 25 00 | 377 35 | 5 |
| 12 | Alexis Perreault..... | 1,133 62 | ..... | 30 00 | 1,163 62 | 32 |
| 13 | Aubert Naud | | 638 11 | 15 00 | 653 11 | 12 |
| 14 | Napoleon Dussault... | 823 62 | | 20 00 | 843 62 | 11 |
| 15 | Prudent Bellisle..... | | 782 34 | 80 00 | 862 34 | 17 |
| 16 | Georges Arcand | | 456 66 | 55 00 | 511 66 | 11 |
| 17 | Constant Toupin..... | | 540 78 | 30 00 | 570 78 | 11 |
| 18 | Narcisse Bouille..... | 971 42 | | 55 00 | 1,026 42 | 15 |
| 19 | Joseph Leveille | 1,004 53 | | 20 00 | 1,024 53 | 14 |
| 20 | Severe Perron..... | | 602 41 | 110 00 | 712 41 | 17 |
| 21 | Alberic Angers | 1,255 33 | | 20 00 | 1,275 33 | 17 |
| 22 | Arthur Belisle..... | | 607 47 | 55 00 | 662 47 | 13 |
| 23 | Anthyme Perreault.. | | 672 84 | 90 00 | 762 84 | 19 |
| 24 | Joseph N. Raymond | | 627 20 | 90 00 | 717 20 | 17 |
| 25 | J. Henri Bourassa.... | 1,124 44 | | 40 00 | 1,164 44 | 32 |
| 26 | E. Azarias Paquin | | 589 99 | 65 00 | 654 99 | 13 |
| 27 | J. M. Labranche | | 663 37 | 45 00 | 708 37 | 14 |
| 28 | Damien Paquet | | 641 65 | 55 00 | 696 65 | 12 |
| 29 | J. Arthur Gariepy | | 545 21 | 55 00 | 600 21 | 11 |
| 30 | Albert Gagnon | | 630 36 | 65 00 | 695 36 | 14 |
| 31 | J. Oswald Frenette... | | 651 61 | 70 00 | 721 61 | 16 |
| 32 | C. B. Hamelin | | 733 35 | 45 00 | 778 35 | 15 |
| 33 | Tancrede Perron | 892 13 | | 100 00 | 992 13 | 12 |
| 34 | J. Delavoie Frénette. | 701 74 | | 45 00 | 746 74 | 10 |
| 35 | Fortunat Hamelin | 1,022 95 | | 60 00 | 1,082 95 | 13 |
| 36 | J. Cyriac Gauthier... | 1,035 68 | | 25 00 | 1,060 68 | 14 |
| 37 | John B. Angers | | 744 87 | 40 00 | 784 87 | 16 |
| 38 | David J. Perreault... | | 75 50 | 5 00 | 80 50 | 2 |
| 39 | Napoleon Lachance. | | 593 01 | 30 00 | 623 01 | 13 |
| 40 | Henri Bouille ... | | 796 89 | 50 00 | 846 89 | 17 |
| 41 | Theode Perron..... | 1,112 69 | | 65 00 | 1,177 66 | 33 |
| 42 | Bona Dusseault | 895 47 | | 65 00 | 960 47 | 15 |
| 43 | J. Arthur Arcand | | 453 45 | 40 00 | 493 45 | 9 |
| 44 | F. X. Rivard | | 530 39 | 90 00 | 620 39 | 16 |
| 45 | Joseph A. Mayrand | 1,096 10 | | 20 00 | 1,116 10 | 15 |
| 46 | Jules Briere | | 576 48 | 70 00 | 646 48 | 14 |
| 47 | Nap de Villers..... | | 690 52 | 70 00 | 760 52 | 17 |
| 48 | Achille Gosselin..... | | 781 73 | 95 00 | 876 73 | 18 |
| 49 | Armand Marchand..... | | 484 61 | 55 00 | 539 61 | 13 |
| 50 | Donat Paquette | | 554 96 | 85 00 | 639 96 | 15 |
| | | 16,413 33 | 19,309 74 | 2,570 00 | 38,293 07 | 727 |

The average for 18 special pilots is, $911 85
The average for 32 tour-de-role men is 603.43

Pilot Laurent Gauthier (No. 2 on the list) has been sick since May 27.
Pilot J. Arthur Arcand (No. 43 on the list) being sick last spring, started to work on about May 25, 1918.

# REPORT

OF THE

# ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

## CONDITIONS IN THE PILOTAGE DISTRICTS OF VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, NANAIMO AND NEW WESTMINSTER

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

105—1

[105]

**REPORT of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into and Report upon the conditions in the Pilotage Districts of Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster, and to recommend, if necessary, any changes found desirable therein.**

**1918.**

MONTREAL, November 6, 1918.

To the Honourable
C. C. BALLANTYNE, M.P.,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

HONOURED SIR,—We have the honour to submit to you the following report in connection with pilotage on the British Columbia coast, as a result of our investigations into same.

We held the first open sitting for the purpose of obtaining evidence with respect to this question in Vancouver, on May 22, 1918, continuing at that Port on May 23 and 25; then proceeded to Victoria, where oral evidence was heard on May 27, 28 and 29, after which sitting was held for the same purpose in Nanaimo on May 30, 1918. We then returned to the mainland, and held a sitting in New Westminster on June 4, and a final open session in Vancouver on June 5, 1918.

In the course of the open sessions above mentioned, sixty-nine witnesses were examined, including the pilotage commissioners of the respective districts as at present constituted, steamship owners, steamship agents, representatives of the various Boards of Trade, shipmasters, Government officials and pilots, as well as the Vancouver Harbour commissioners, the port warden and acting harbour master of Vancouver, and the harbour officials of Victoria and Nanaimo.

Among those appearing before the commission were Messrs. J. C. Irons, of the Australian and New Zealand Shipping Company; John Eadie, of the Vancouver Board of Trade; F. R. Lucas and Alderman Hamilton, of the Vancouver Civic Committee; D. M. Cameron, of the Blue Funnel Line; M. A. Thorburn, of Messrs. Balfour, Guthrie & Co.; J. A. Fullerton, and W. D. Harvie, commissioner and secretary, respectively, of the Vancouver Harbour Commission, at Vancouver; J. J. Shallcross, Beaumont Biggs and George McGregor, of the Victoria Board of Trade; Captain G. E. L. Robertson, agent of Marine and Fisheries; W. M. Allan of Messrs. R. P. Rithet and Co.; Captain Troup, of the Canadian Pacific Coast Steamship Services, and Captain Mowatt, of the Imperial Munitions Board, at Victoria; John F. Doyle and John Shaw of the Nanaimo Board of Trade, and M. C. Ironsides, of the Border Line Transportation Co. at Nanaimo; and A. W. Gray, Mayor of New Westminster, as well as secretary of the Board of Trade at that Port, and D. E. Mackenzie, of the New Westminster Board of Trade.

Your commissioners wish to record their full appreciation of the cheerfulness and willingness displayed by the many witnesses who appeared before them, in testifying, as well as the apparent desire to acquaint the commission with every information, and the assistance which they have given in every respect.

The pilotage system of British Columbia probably originated during the rush to the gold diggings on the Fraser river in 1858, during the regime of the Hudson's Bay Company, at which time Governor Douglas established rules and regulations for the navigation of the Fraser river. The first pilot licenses issued were for the district of New Westminster and Yale. In 1879 a new authority was established which embraced the districts of Victoria, Burrard Inlet, New Westminster and Nanaimo. In 1907 the districts of Vancouver and New Westminster were placed under separate commissions, as at present constituted.

## VANCOUVER PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

The commission opened its sittings in respect of the Vancouver Pilotage district, in the court house at Vancouver, on May 22, 1918, continuing same on May 23 and 25, and after completing its inquiries in the other pilotage districts, the commission held a final sitting in Vancouver on June 5, 1918.

Your Commissioners also took advantage of an offer to visit the pilotage office and station of the Vancouver pilots, as well as making a tour of the harbour in Company with the chairman and secretary of the Vancouver Harbour commission, and port warden and acting harbour master.

Twenty-four witnesses in all were heard on matters dealing with the Vancouver Pilotage commission, and many exhibits were produced, which entailed careful study and perusal.

The pilotage district of Vancouver embraces the port of Vancouver, Howe sound and Powell river, and extends with jurisdiction to all ports of the mainland coast of British Columbia north of the New Westminster Pilotage district. The limit of the port of Vancouver is inside a line drawn from point Atkinson to the Nun buoy on Spanish bank. The limit of Howe sound is inside a line drawn from point Atkinson to cape Roger Curtis and from cape Roger Curtis to Popham island and Gower point. The limits of Powell river are inside a line drawn one mile east and one mile west of the mouth of Powell river, and extending one mile seaward.

The following are copies of the annual statements of receipts and expenditures of the Vancouver Pilotage district for the years 1913, 1916 and 1917:—

1913.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross pilotage earnings, January 1 to December 31, 1913 | | | $43,433 33 |
| Pilots' salaries, 1913 | | $27,041 99 | |
| Office expense account, 1913 | | 1,352 90 | |
| Expenses, pilot station, Port Atkinson | | | |
| Salaries of staff | $2,030 00 | | |
| Provisions | 1,252 19 | | |
| Boat and station supplies, operating | 792 10 | | |
| Repairs and renewals | 297 80 | | |
| Insurance | 266 00 | | |
| Rent | 88 00 | | |
| | | 4,726 09 | |
| Pilots' travelling expenses (hotel and waiting at Victoria) | | 6,262 75 | |
| Telegrams and telephones | | 608 75 | |
| Sundries | | 451 10 | |
| Balance December 31, 1913 | | 2,990 41 | |
| | | $43,433 33 | $43,433 33 |

1916.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross pilotage earnings, January 1 to December 31, 1916 | | | $47,812 88 |
| Pilots' salaries, 1916 | | $30,717 03 | |
| Office expense account, 1916 | | 1,650 90 | |
| Expenses, pilot station, port Atkinson | | | |
| Salaries of staff | $1,631 92 | | |
| Provisions | 1,200 00 | | |
| Boat and station supplies, operating | 617 49 | | |
| Repairs and renewals | 553 35 | | |
| Insurance | 252 00 | | |
| Rent | 18 00 | | |
| | | 4,174 97 | |
| Launch account, Victoria | | 865 25 | |
| Pilots' travelling expenses (hotel and waiting at Victoria) | | 6,272 30 | |
| Telegrams and telephones | | 625 39 | |
| Sundries | | 373 67 | |
| Balance December 31, 1916 | | 3,130 37 | |
| | | $47,812 88 | $47,812 88 |

1917.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross pilotage earnings, January 1 to December 31, 1917 | | | $45,465 01 |
| Pilots' salaries, 1917 | | $28,469 30 | |
| Office expense account, 1917 | | 1,599 25 | |
| Expenses, pilot station, port Atkinson— | | | |
| Salaries of staff | $1,621 04 | | |
| Provisions | 1,200 00 | | |
| Boat and station supplies, operating | 545 66 | | |
| Repairs and renewals | 111 08 | | |
| Insurance | 298 13 | | |
| Rent | 54 00 | | |
| | | 3,829 91 | |
| Launch account, Victoria | | 1,320 00 | |
| Pilots' travelling expenses (hotel and waiting at Victoria) | | 6,291 00 | |
| Telegrams and telephones | | 574 85 | |
| Sundries | | 433 45 | |
| Balance December 31, 1917 | | 2,947 25 | |
| | | $45,465 01 | $45,465 01 |

The gross earnings for 1913, 1916 and 1917 amounted to $136,711.22, while the pilotage received $95,296.35, giving an annual average amount paid to each pilot of $4,143.32; also an average expense paid to each pilot of $818.51, or a grand average paid to each pilot of $4,961.83.

This is after deducting the secretary's salary, cost of stations, provisions, boat hire, office expenses, repairs and renewals, insurance, rent, telegrams and sundries.

The total expenses, including the travelling allowances to pilots, come to about 34 per cent of the gross pilotage earnings for the three years.

There was no protest from pilots; but the commercial interests appeared to be unanimous that some change was necessary in the administration.

The pilots gave the commission every assistance and it appeared that they would welcome some solution of the difficulty, which they felt, from the agitation amongst the different commercial interests, cast reflections on them.

The shipping bureau of the Vancouver Board of Trade made strong representations and valuable suggestions as to the necessity of certain changes for the improvement of the British Columbia Pilotage service.

Recommendations were submitted in a memorandum to the royal commission dated May 22, 1918, to the effect that it would be in the best interests to consolidate the pilotage authorities of Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo.

This contention, as far as the evidence at Vancouver is concerned, was well supported, even by the pilots, the only objection which appeared to be raised being from the local pilotage commissioners, who appeared to be very anxious to retain office.

Your commissioners had to return to Vancouver to obtain further information. We are also appending to our report the relative port charges at Vancouver, as compared with the ports of Puget sound to the south. The only other charge that the commercial interests appear to fear is the sick mariners' dues, which is 4½ cents per ton per year as compared with the tonnage dues in Seattle.

Here it might be opportune to point out the hardship in connection with the imposition of the sick mariners' dues. If this tax were abolished and the United States vessels were permitted to enter the Pacific coast, or other ports in Canada, in view of the suspending clause in the United States tonnage tax law, which permits the president to suspend the tonnage duty on vessels from any country giving reciprocal privileges, some good might result.

Here is an instance where Canadian vessels are taxed going into the United States ports at the rate of 30 cents a ton per annum because Canada charges them sick mariner's dues of 4½ cents when they come to Canadian ports. This privilege has now been in application in so far as the Great Lakes are concerned, and vessels from Ontario have been exempt from this tax a number of years, and it has been felt that Ontario having this privilege and other provinces not having it, that a discrimination exists. We simply direct your attention to this.

## VICTORIA PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

The commission proceeded to Victoria from Vancouver, commencing its sittings at Victoria on May 27, continuing same on May 28 and 29, 1918, making a tour of the pilotage district of Victoria and Esquimalt during the morning of May 28, 1918, in company with the Victoria Pilotage commissioners and pilots.

The pilotage district of Victoria embraces the ports of Victoria and Esquimalt and William's Head Quarantine station.

The limits of this port for speaking vessels bound into either harbour are a line drawn from William's Head to Trial island, bearing N.E. and S.W. magnetic.

The limit of Victoria harbour is a line drawn from Clover point to Brotchy head, bearing W. by S. ½ S. magnetic.

The limit of Esquimalt harbour is a line drawn from Brotchy head to Fisguard lighthouse bearing W. by N. magnetic.

Taking the gross receipts for 1913, 1916 and 1917, which amount to $54,221, the four pilots of this district received $34,954.38, giving an average for the three years of $2,837.85 for each pilot, the average expenses of office per man for each of the three years amount to $673.30 and the average expenses per man for boat comes to $1,006.24, making a grand average per man of $4,514.39.

## NANAIMO PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

Your commissioners heard evidence in respect of the Nanaimo Pilotage district in Victoria, where six of the pilots of this district have their permanent residence, on May 28 and 29, 1918, and during the afternoon and evening of the latter date proceeded to Nanaimo by water, accompanied by two of the Nanaimo pilots, thus availing ourselves of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with this section of the Nanaimo Pilotage district.

In Nanaimo, on May 30, your commissioners obtained the evidence of the Nanaimo Pilotage commissioners, representatives of the Nanaimo Board of Trade and shipping interests, as well as some of the pilots.

The pilotage district of Nanaimo extends to all parts of Vancouver island, and islands adjacent thereto, excepting the ports of Victoria and Esquimalt. The ports of the pilotage district of Nanaimo are as follows:—

Port of Nanaimo and Departure bay,
Port of Ladysmith,
Port of Comox and Baynes sound (Union bay),
Port of Chemainus,
Port of Crofton,
Port of Cowichan.

The limits for speaking vessels bound to Nanaimo and Departure bay are outside a line drawn from Schooner point, Gabriola island, to Lighthouse island, and from Lighthouse island to Horsewell bluff, Vancouver island.

The limits for speaking vessels bound to Ladysmith, Chemainus or Crofton are outside a line drawn from Schooner point, Gabriola island, to Lighthouse island, and [illegible] W. magnetic.

The limits for speaking vessels bound to Comox and Baynes sound (Union bay) are outside a line drawn from Yellow island to the shore of Vancouver island bearing N. and S. magnetic.

The limits for speaking vessels bound to Cowichan are outside a line drawn from [illegible] Cowichan head bearing S.W. by S. ½ S. and N.E. ½ N. magnetic.

The gross receipts for pilotage in the Nanaimo Pilotage district for the years 1913, 1916 and 1917, amounted to $72,297.56, the seven pilots received $46,335.48, making an average of $2,206.49 for each pilot for the three years, while the average expenses of the Nanaimo office for the three years amount to $205.40 for each pilot, the average travelling expenses of each pilot for the same period to $640.75, and the average expenses of pilot boats and stations of the district was $404.46 for each pilot, making a grand average per pilot of $3,457.10.

## NEW WESTMINSTER PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

On June 4, 1918, your commissioners journeyed to New Westminster where the testimony of the New Westminster Pilotage commissioners and secretary, mayor of New Westminster, and secretary of the New Westminster Board of Trade, as well as its duly appointed representative, also the only pilot in the district, was obtained.

The ports of the pilotage district of New Westminster include the ports of New Westminster and Steveston, as well as the several way landings on the Fraser river.

The district of New Westminster is somewhat exceptional as compared with the other pilotage districts on the British Columbia coast, as it is governed by local conditions which do not affect the other districts, and as the revenue derived from pilotage in this district is not sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of maintaining a pilot the municipal authorities of New Westminster have assumed this charge, and pay the only pilot of the district a monthly salary, while whatever receipts there are from pilotage are turned over to the city of New Westminster by the pilotage commission, after deducting the necessary expenses incurred by the said commission.

While the annual pilotage receipts have never yet balanced the amount paid in salary to the pilot in this district, the city of New Westminster appears to be very anxious and willing to maintain the pilot under the existing arrangements, feeling that, all circumstances considered, it is a good investment for the city.

The representatives of the city of New Westminster and the New Westminster Board of Trade urged the necessity of keeping one pilot for this district, owing to the peculiar conditions existing in the river, and that such pilot should be a resident of New Westminster.

Your commissioners desire to point out the amounts expended in connection with the maintenance of pilot boats, offices, stations, salaries of secretaries, and other assistants, as well as the travelling expenses of the pilots of the Vancouver, Victoria, and Nanaimo Pilotage districts.

In taking the figures for the years 1913, 1916 and 1917, for which copies of annual statements were handed to your commissioners, we find that the expenses of the pilot station at Skunk cove—Point Atkinson—pilot boat at Vancouver, and for use of launch of Nanaimo pilots at Victoria for Vancouver pilots, amounted to $4,726.09 in 1913; $5,040.22 in 1916, and $5,149.91 in 1916.

For the maintenance of pilot boat of Victoria for Victoria pilots, the following sums were paid, $3,870.55 in 1913; $4,155.16 in 1916 and $4,061.27 in 1917.

For the Nanaimo Pilotage district the expenses of the pilot station and launch at Victoria, pilot station and boat hire at Nanaimo, amounted to $1,671.93 in 1913; $2,450.54 in 1916 and $4,371.24 in 1917.

In addition to the foregoing amounts, the office expenses, sundries, telegrams, etc., of the Vancouver pilots, were $2,412.09 in 1913; $2,652.96 in 1916 and $2,607.55 in 1917.

For the Victoria Pilotage district for the same purpose, the following sums were expended, $1,190 in 1913; $1,132.46 in 1916 and $1,024.02 in 1917, in addition to paying $1,962.20 in 1916 and $1,743.19 in 1917 to the Patriotic Fund.

The office expenses, etc., in the Nanaimo Pilotage district amounted to $1,104.11 in 1913; $1,446.58 in 1916 and $1,762.66 in 1917. Then the travelling expenses of the pilots of these districts must also be taken into consideration. In 1913 the travelling expenses of the Vancouver pilots amounted to $6,262.75; in 1916 to $6,272.30 and in 1917 to $6,291.00, while those of the Nanaimo pilots amounted to $4,205.00 in 1913; $4,480 in 1916 and $4,470 in 1917.

A review of the above figures shows a total of expenses for pilot boats, stations, etc., in the three districts, was $10,268.57 in 1913; $11,645.92 in 1916 and $12,582.42 in 1917, and a grand total of $35,496.91, giving an average of $11,832.30.

The total of office expenses, sundries, etc., including the Patriotic Fund allowance in the Victoria Pilotage district, was $4,706.20 in 1913; $8,194.20 in 1916 and $7,137.42 in 1917, for a grand total of $20,037.82, making an average of $6,679.27.

The total of the travelling expenses of the Vancouver and Nanaimo pilots was $10,467.75 in 1913; $10,752.30 in 1916 and $11,761 in 1917, for a grand total of $32,981.05, making an average of $10,993.68 for each year, exclusive of the Victoria pilots in this instance.

This makes a total expense in the three districts, in 1913, of $24,442.52; in 1916, of $30,592.42 and in 1917, of $32,470.84, for a grand total of $77,505.78, giving an average expense of $25,835.26 for each year.

The gross earnings in the three pilotage districts of Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo in 1913 were $78,180.66; in 1916, $93,032.94, and in 1917 were $93,434.70, giving a total of $265,648.30, or an average of $88,549.43.

Figuring this out it shows that the average expenses of the three districts, combined for the three years mentioned, equalled 34 per cent of the gross earnings of the three districts for this period.

The pilots of the various pilotage districts on the British Columbia coast have been found by your commissioners to be a very fine body of men, each and every one possessing master's certificates, some of them for the coasting trade and some foreign going.

It seems that the navigators on this coast look forward to admission to the pilotage service in the light of promotion, from the coasting services, and many of the present pilots have been in command of the best passenger vessels on the coast, and all of them are capable of piloting vessels in any of the pilotage waters in British Columbia, although they are now confined to their respective districts.

There is one pilot in each of the pilotage districts of Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, seventy years of age or over at the present time. It is plainly evident that there is no necessity of maintaining an apprenticeship system on this coast, as there are no doubt many of the local navigators who are eligible to become pilots whenever vacancies occur in the ranks.

Evidence was submitted by the Union Steamship Company of an instance where one of the regular liners inward to British Columbia, and calling at the ports of Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo, paid $584 in and out. This is one case.

Messrs. Dodwell and Company, agents for the Blue Funnel Line submitted a similar case, viz: *Tyndareus*, on a voyage to Victoria, Vancouver and Union Bay, paid $514.69. The latter vessel was only bringing part cargo for British Columbia ports. In the case of the *Tyndareus*, the owners of this vessel stated, and enclosed a memorandum showing the established pilotage rates on Puget sound, where this line employs a licensed pilot at a monthly salary. There were also representations made from the coasting services asking that certain privileges be granted to masters of Canadian registered vessels trading regularly to the respective ports in British Columbia.

There has been considerable discussion among the various interested parties, Boards of Trade, local pilotage commissions and shipping interests, in the past, with respect to an amalgamation of the pilotage districts on this coast; but in each

instance it appears that it has been considered advisable to leave the New Westminster Pilotage district as it is at present, or at any rate not to bring it directly under any consolidation scheme which might be adopted, principally owing to the peculiar conditions existing in connection with this district, and to it having only one pilot, who is required to be constantly in touch with conditions in the river.

A joint meeting of delegates from the Boards of Trade, in conjunction with the representatives of the pilotage authorities of Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, was held in Nanaimo on February 27, 1918, for the purpose of discussing the proposal of the centralization of the several pilotage authorities with the Minister of Marine as the pilotage authority, and the following resolution was passed unanimously by the representatives of the Boards of Trade, and subsequently endorsed by the respective Boards of Trade:—

> "That this joint meeting of representatives of the Nanaimo, Vancouver and Victoria Boards of Trade, recommend that a local central pilotage authority be established, consisting of an equal number of representatives of the ports of Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, it being a fundamental condition that any reduction in rates be a proportionate reduction of the rates being respectively charged in the various districts, and if at any time higher rates are proposed for any port than those now being charged, such port, on the joint application of the city council and the Board of Trade, should be formed into a separate pilotage authority, and further that in view of local conditions, and further that this resolution be carried subject to the confirmation of the respective Boards of Trade."

When your commissioners made the suggestions for consolidation of the different districts under the honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, as pilotage authority, who would appoint a qualified officer to supervise the pilotage on the British Columbia coast, as superintendent of pilots, such officer to have control as direct representative of the minister, it appeared to meet with the approval of the various commercial interests, of the respective districts, as well as the pilots; but the different local pilotage commissioners were not particularly in accord with the plan.

The Victoria Board of Trade approves of the above proposal providing that there is a reduction in rates and that such reduction be proportionate, so that Victoria will not lose the natural advantage it claims to have through its geographical position.

Any objection that exists so far as Nanaimo is concerned will also cease so long as there is no increase in rates.

The consolidation plan outlined by your commissioners included the adoption and establishment of a central pilot station at Williams' head, or in Victoria with a station at Williams' Head.

The respective Boards of Trade also seem to feel that representatives of the various districts should form the pilotage authority and appoint a superintendent.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

Your commissioners have the honour to recommend as follows in respect of pilotage on the British Columbia coast:—

1. That the pilotage districts of Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, as at present constituted, be amalgamated and form one district, with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries as the pilotage authority.

2. That the Minister of Marine and Fisheries should appoint a master mariner, with sea-going experience, as superintendent of pilots for the above district. Such superintendent should not at any time have been a pilot for any of the above districts: but should be conversant with local conditions.

3. That such superintendent should organize and administer the affairs of this district, and be directly responsible to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

4. That qualified assistants be provided to assist the said superintendent at the different principal ports in the district, such as Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, to receive reports from the pilots, convey the orders of the superintendent, and delegate the pilots to the ships requiring them.

5. That the headquarters of such superintendent should be at Victoria.

6. That the principal station for boarding all vessels in the district be situated at Williams' Head, where a suitable building should be erected for this purpose, and proper boat or boats maintained for the use of all pilots.

7. That an advisory committee be appointed composed of one member from each of the Boards of Trade of Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, and one representative of the pilots, to consider and make representations to the minister, through the superintendent, on any matters relating to the rates of pilotage or shipping conditions which they may deem necessary, such committee to act solely in an advisory capacity, and to have no administrative power.

8. That the pilotage station at Skunk Cove be immediately discontinued, as well as the maintenance of the duplication of pilot launches at Victoria.

9. That the present fifteen pilots of the respective districts under the age of seventy years become pilots of the proposed consolidated districts, and granted licenses as such.

10. That any license granted to a pilot after reaching the age of 65 years be at the discretion of the minister.

11. That all pilots be compulsorily retired at the age of 70 years.

12. That the system in vogue in the Quebec and Montreal Pilotage districts be adopted, as set forth in by-law 16 of the Montreal Pilotage district, which requires all licensed pilots to undergo each year an examination as regards eyesight, colour blindness and hearing, before a medical officer and an officer of the Department of Marine, both selected by the minister, and that sight tests shall be the same as those passed by candidates for masters and mates certificates.

13. That upon a pilot reaching the age of 65 years he be required to pass the test provided for in recommendation 12 semi-annually until he attains the age of 70 years, when he shall be compulsorily retired.

14. That no pilot shall be allowed to use intoxicating liquors. That any infraction of this rule be punishable by fine or suspension for the first offence, and dismissal for the second offence.

15. That no intoxicating liquors be permitted to be kept in any pilotage office, or on board any pilot tender, or boat, or at any pilot station. Any infraction of this rule to entail instant dismissal.

16. That no pilot be allowed to perform any pilotage duties outside of his own district.

17. That upon the appointment of the superintendent, as hereinbefore recommended, a new set of by-laws be drawn up and adopted, defining his duties, with provisions for the management and conduct of the pilots, etc., in this district.

18. That public notice be given, as the Canada Gazette or otherwise, when vacancies arise in the ranks of branch pilots in the proposed district, and that an examination of candidates be conducted under proper supervision of an officer of the Marine and Fisheries Department—assisted by a branch pilot—of a standard not lower than that required for a second mate of a sea-going ship, written answers being required to printed questions, and that each candidate be obliged to pass a physical, eyesight and hearing test before final admission to the pilotage service, preference being given to applicants possessing sea-going or coasting certificates, according to grades.

19. That no person should be appointed, or eligible for appointment as a pilot, who is over forty years of age.

20. That the card system of records at present in use by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in the pilotage districts of Montreal and Quebec be adopted in the proposed district, and that the superintendent see that such is strictly carried out.

21. That the Minister of Marine and Fisheries should create a pilots' pension fund for this district, deducting 7 per cent from the gross earnings for this purpose. That the pilots should each year be asked to appoint one of their number, who, for the time being shall act in conjunction with the superintendent, or other officer of the department, and make any representations to the department which may be necessary from time to time in connection with the administration of such pension fund.

22. That all pilotage dues should be collected by the various collectors or sub-collectors of Customs, and transmitted to the superintendent.

23. That in case of any new ports developing the number of pilots, which is being reduced to fifteen by the retirement of those above seventy years of age, bay be increased to meet the new demands. This recommendation can only be put into effect on the advice of the superintendent.

24. That pilots with the permission of the superintendent, should be allowed to give their services to go to any new ports, and that the rates for such services should be twenty dollars per day and expenses until the pilot returns to headquarters, in addition to regular pilotage within the district, the extra allowance counting from time vessel passes outside of the pilotage limits.

25. That after giving consideration to the question of the pooling of the earnings of pilots, your commissioners are unanimous in recommending for your consideration the advisability of placing the pilots on salary, which can better be adjusted to meet local requirements from time to time. In the meantime the proposed rates should produce sufficient revenue to provide a salary of three thousand dollars for each of the fifteen pilots who will be retained, after retiring those over seventy years, besides relieving the public interests of the heavy charges complained of, as well as cover the expense of upkeep of the district, such as boats, salaries, etc.

26. In view of the relatively high earnings of the British Columbia pilots in the past, as compared with pilots of some of the other districts, and the opportunity they have had to provide for their old age, your commissioners cannot recommend the new authority assuming the responsibility of providing for them further.

27. That the present system of charging, and rates of pilotage in force in the pilotage districts affected be repealed, and the following rates be substituted, the payment of pilotage in the gulf being made compulsory, based on the draught of water:

| | Per foot Draught. |
|---|---|
| Williams' Head to Victoria or Esquimalt, or vice versa | 0·75 |
| Williams' Head to Vancouver or New Westminster, or vice versa | 3·50 |
| Williams' Head to Nanaimo, Union Bay, Powell River or intermediate ports, or vice versa | 3·50 |
| Victoria to Nanaimo, Union Bay, Vancouver, Powell River or intermediate ports, or vice versa | 3·00 |
| Powell River, Union Bay, Nanaimo or intermediate ports to Canadian Gulf Limits, in direction of Port Townsend, or vice versa. | 3·50 |
| Vancouver to Nanaimo, Union Bay, Powell River or intermediate ports, or vice versa | 3·50 |
| Nanaimo to Union Bay, Powell River, or intermediate ports, or vice versa | 3·50 |
| (Intermediate ports include ports on Vancouver Island between Union Bay and Victoria, and on mainland between Powell River and Vancouver.) | |
| Movages in harbours | 10·00 each shift. |

The above rates to include placing ship in her berth in harbour.

Where a pilot is required to go to ports north of Powell River, or Union Bay, in addition to the usual pilotage at the above rates to the pilotage limits, $20.00 per day and expenses.

## COMPARISON OF PRESENT AND PROPOSED NEW RATES FOR PILOTAGE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### REGULAR LINERS.

#### *Empress of Russia, 8789 tons.*

| Present rate | | Proposed | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria— | | | |
| In at 24' | $ 75.00 at 75cts | | $ 42.38 |
| Out at 30' 6" | | | |
| Vancouver— | | | |
| In at 24' | | In 26' at $3 | $ 78.00 |
| Out at 30' 6" | 288.78 | Out 30½ at $3.50 | 106.75 |
| | | | $184.75 |
| Gulf Pilotage | $363.78 | | |
| | | | $227.13 |

#### *Makura, 4921 tons net.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria— | | | |
| In at 24' | | | |
| Out at 27' | $ 72.00 | | $ 38.25 |
| Vancouver— | | | |
| In at 24' | | In 24' at $3 | $ 72.00 |
| Out at 27' | 149.42 | Out 27' at $3.50 | 94.50 |
| | | | 166.50 |
| Gulf pilotage pilo | $221.42 | | |
| | | | $204.75 |

#### *Protesilaus, 6118 tons net.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria— | | | |
| In & out at 27 | $ [illegible] | | $ 40.5[illegible] |
| Vancouver— | | | |
| In at 18' | | In at 18' at $3 | 54.00 |
| Out at 17' | 195.36 | Out included in rate to Union Bay. | |
| To Union Bay— | | | |
| In at 17' | | In 17' at $3.50 | $ 59.50 |
| Out at 19' 5" | | Out 19½ at $3.50 | 78.25 |
| To [illegible] | 188.50 | To Cape Lazo | |
| | | | $137.75 |
| Victoria— | | | |
| In & Out at 31 | 26.60 | | 23.63 |
| | $460.42 | | $254.88 |

### IRREGULAR LINERS.

#### *Tynsareus, 7171 tons net.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria— | | | |
| In & out at 24' | $ 6[illegible] | | $ 37.5[illegible] |
| Vancouver— | | | |
| In at 18' | | In 18½ at $3 | 54.00 |
| Out at 24' | [illegible] | Out to Union Bay in Union Bay rate | |
| To Union Bay— | | | |
| In at 17' 8" | | From Vancouver. | |
| Out at 20' 8" | | In 17' 8" at $3.50 | $ 63.00 |
| To Union Bay | [illegible] | Out to Powell Sd 20' 8" at $3.50 | 72.50 |
| | | | $136.50 |
| Victoria— | | | |
| In & out at 32 | [illegible] | | 18.75 |
| | $514.59 | | $278.25 |

*Civilian, 5059 tons net.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria— | | | |
| In & out at 19'.. .. .. .. .. .. ..$ 69.56 | | .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. $ 28.50 | |
| Nanaimo— | | | |
| In at 19'.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | In 19' at $3.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..$ 57.00 | |
| Out at 19' 3".. .. .. .. .. .. ..$139.68 | | Out 19½ at $3.50.. .. .. .. .. .. 68.25 | |
| | | (to Vancouver.) ——— | $125.25 |
| Vancouver— | | | |
| In at 19' 3".. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | In is in Nanaimo rate. | |
| Out at 20' 3".. .. .. .. .. .. .. 140.68 | | Out 20' 3" at $3.50.. .. .. .. .. .. 71.75 | |
| Gulf Pilotage plus.. .. ..$349.22 | | | $225.50 |

Your commissioners desire to take this opportunity of expressing their sincere appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered to the commission by Mr. J. T. Rowan who performed the duties of secretary in an able manner.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

THOMAS ROBB,
*Chairman.*

JAS. S. BALES,
*Commissioner.*

HENRY PYBUS,
*Commissioner.*

J. T. ROWAN,
*Secretary.*

# DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE

# ST. LAWRENCE POWER COMPANY

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

[No. 230.—1919.]

[230]

# DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POWER COMPANY

The Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs begs to lay upon the Table of the House of Commons,—

1. Copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd of September, 1918, in reference to the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation of the State of New York, for the approval of a project to construct certain works in the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence River, an international navigable boundary water.

2. Copy of Order-in-Council of the 2nd of September, 1918, appointing the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior and Hon. A. L. Sifton, Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, to represent the Government of Canada, at a conference with the representatives of the United States Government concerning the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company.

3. Copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th of October, 1918, in reference to the result of negotiations by the Hon. Arthur Meighen and the Hon. A. L. Sifton, as representatives of the Government of Canada with the representatives of the United States Government in reference to the said application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company and also in reference to the order of the International Joint Commission, authorizing the St. Lawrence River Power Company to construct certain works in the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence River.

4. Copy of the order of the said International Joint Commission authorizing the construction of the said works dated September 4, 1918.

5. The interim order and opinion of International Joint Commission, in the matter of the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, for the approval of the construction and maintenance of a submerged weir in the South Channel of the St. Lawrence river near the mouth of its power canal at Massena, New York.

6. The statement of the case of the Government of the Dominion of Canada on such application.

P.C. 2144.

*Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd September, 1918.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 31st August, 1918, from the Right Honourable Sir George E. Foster, Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, submitting that there has recently been before the International Joint Commission an application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation of the State of New York, for the approval of a project to construct certain works in the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence River, an international navigable boundary water: that as a result of this proceeding a situation has arisen

that may seriously affect Canadian interests: and that for the reasons set out in the memorandum hereto annexed, it is desirable that the whole matter should be made the subject of direct discussion and settlement with the Government of the United States.

The minister, therefore, recommends that representatives of this government be delegated and empowered to approach the United States Government through the appropriate channel and to enter into negotiations upon the matter with representatives of that government upon the basis of the annexed memorandum.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

## MEMORANDUM.

The St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation of the State of New York, has made, under what is conceived to be the authority of the Treaty of January 11, 1909, between the United States and His Majesty the King, an application to the International Joint Commission for the approval of a project to construct a submerged weir in the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence River. The South Sault Channel is an international boundary water, and the Government of Canada and the United States having appeared by counsel in the proceeding and the hearing thereon, certain questions have arisen that affect not only the treaty relations between Canada and the United States and the powers of the International Joint Commission, but also the prosecution of the European war. For the reasons hereinafter indicated, it appears desirable that the matter should be made immediately the subject of direct consultation and negotiation between the two Governments.

The position as reported by counsel for the Canadian Government may be here summarized. In September 1917, the St. Lawrence River Power Company applied for and secured permission from the Secretary of War of the United States to undertake certain works in the South Sault Channel, namely, to dredge a channel through what is known as Dodge's Shoal, to construct a moveable ice boom, and to extend to Long Sault Island, by means of a submerged weir, the jetty or deflecting dyke already existing in the South Sault Channel. It was stated that the object in view was, through the effect of these works on the river ice-formations, to secure during the winter season an increased development of hydro-electric power in the company's power plant at Massena, New York, which is dependent for its operation upon a diversion of the waters of the St. Lawrence River. The construction of the submerged weir, was only permitted by the Secretary of War subject to the approval of the International Joint Commission; the other works, however, were approved, without the knowledge of the Canadian Government and without any reference to the Commission, and have in whole or in part been proceeded with.

Although the immediate completion of all these works has been represented as being highly desirable and even urgently necessary, almost a year was allowed to elapse before the St. Lawrence River Power Company took steps to fulfil the condition imposed by the Secretary of War in respect of the proposed submerged weir; it was not until August 9, 1918, that the company's plans and application for approval thereof were filed at the offices of the International Joint Commission at Washington. Thereafter, on August 12, before any notice of the application has been formally served upon the Canadian Government, counsel for the United States Government presented a motion before the International Joint Commission in the course of a hearing upon another matter, praying that the hearing on the application should proceed at that session notwithstanding the Commission's rules of procedure, which require notice and publication of the application and provide for a considerable period for the filing of

counter statements. In support of his motion counsel represented on behalf of the United States that the St. Lawrence River Power Company was supplying the electrical power essential to its parent corporation, the Aluminum Company of America, one of the world's chief producers of aluminum; that the proposed works would result in an increased production of aluminum during the coming winter months estimated at six million pounds; and that this increased production was urgently necessary for the purposes of the Government of the United States and the Allies in the prosecution of the War. Counsel, therefore, urged that it should be made possible to hold an immediate hearing on the merits of the application.

Counsel for the Canadian Government, having had no opportunity to secure instructions, opposed the motion, declaring at the same time the readiness of his Government to co-operate in all necessary war measures and urging that the matter was more properly one for direct consultation between the Governments.

After consideration the International Joint Commission ordered the suspension of the rules and fixed the hearing of the application for August 29 at Montreal.

At the hearing at Montreal counsel for the United States for the first time, came forward with a definite request that the application should be granted forthwith as an urgent war measure, and presented in support thereof a letter from the Secretary of War of the United States. Counsel for Canada submitted, and argued in support of, a statement presented to the Commission, copy of which is attached hereto. It was contended that under existing treaties the Commission was without power to grant the approval sought; and the suggestion was repeated that in any case the proper and more expeditious procedure was that of direct negotiation between the two Governments, and the Government of Canada was prepared to enter upon such negotiation immediately.

The International Joint Commission has taken the application under advisement until September 12, when it is possible of course, not certain, that a decision may be announced. It was urged at the hearing that unless the proposed work was commenced before September 15, there would be a risk that it could not be finished before the winter.

Having regard both for the necessity of securing the most effective prosecution of the War and for the great desirability of a wise regulation of the boundary water system between Canada and the United States, it is believed that the procedure pursued in this matter is not calculated to result in a mutually satisfactory solution. The Government of Canada is strongly convinced that some other and more direct means of settlement should be sought and in this conviction it submits the following considerations and suggestions:

Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 declares "that the channels of the River St. Lawrence on both sides of Long Sault Islands and of Barnhart Island .... shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties". This declaration, relating as it does specifically to the South Sault Channel, clearly prohibits the construction of the proposed submerged weir, which admittedly would prevent all navigation through this Channel. So far as the Treaty of January 11, 1909 goes to the question, it is equally conclusive against the project. Article VIII lays down an order of precedence to be observed among the various uses for boundary waters enumerated therein, and declares that "no use shall be permitted which tends materially to conflict with or restrain any other use which is given in preference over it in this order of precedence." In the order of precedence that follows "uses for navigation," are given preference over "uses for power and for irrigation purposes." The construction of the proposed submerged weir is sought purely for power purposes, and as such it must be held to be prohibited by Article VIII, since it would not only "tend materially to conflict with or restrain" but it would wholly prevent, the use of this channel of the St. Lawrence River for navigation. Clearly, therefore, the Inter-

national Joint Commission is without power to approve the proposed structure, and it is apparent that the application if pressed as at present must fail.

2. It is true that the project in question might have been put forward in such a manner that it could properly have become the subject of inquiry and recommendation by the International Joint Commission. In the turn which the proceeding actually took the United States Government became in effect the real party; the case became in substance a United States Government matter. Such a case might properly have been referred to the International Joint Commission for inquiry and report under Article IX of the Treaty of January 11, 1909; for it is under this Article that governmental matters or projects should be submitted to and considered by the Commission. It need only be added here that the Government of Canada was prepared from the beginning to entertain such a course and to assist in every possible way in carrying it out.

3. As already intimated, the Canadian Government is not unmindful of the considerations of urgency advanced in this matter on behalf of the Government of the United States; it is not only ready, but is very anxious to do everything in its power to promote in every sphere of endeavour the most effective and harmonious co-operation in the prosecution of the war, in which the two governments are associated under common ideals against a common foe.

4. For this great purpose the Canadian Government recognizes that in view of the near approach of the winter season it is highly desirable that a speedy conclusion should be reached upon the question of the necessity for the construction of the proposed works in the South Sault Channel. To this end the Canadian Government would suggest that the whole matter should be withdrawn from the purview of the International Joint Commission and be made immediately the subject of diplomatic negotiation between the two governments. This suggestion is advanced in the belief not only that it will if accepted conduce to a speedy conclusion of the matter, but that it is more appropriate that all proposed measures of co-operation in respect of the war should be discussed in this manner rather than through the medium of the International Joint Commission. In the view of the Canadian Government it was never contemplated that the machinery of this Commission should be used for the settlement of such unusual executive measures as present themselves to the two governments in the extraordinary emergency that confronts them today; rather the Commission was designed to promote, for permanent and comprehensive application, the establishment of a system of principles under which a great natural highway, common to the two countries, might be wisely and deliberately developed for the common benefit. The circumstances in which the present matter has been brought forward and heard need only be recalled to show how little calculated they are to afford to the Commission the opportunity for careful and fully informed consideration that is so essential to the fulfilment of the Commission's real purpose.

5. If, therefore, the United States Government still considers that the proposed works ought to be constructed as a war measure, the Government of Canada is prepared to enter into immediate discussion upon the matter, and to that end it would propose the following as a basis.

(a) If the Government of the United States is satisfied that, unless the proposed works are constructed in the South Sault Channel, there must necessarily be a substantial shortage in the supply of aluminum for the purposes of the United States and the Allies in the prosecution of the war, the Government of Canada will assent to the proposed construction as a war measure. In pursuance of this undertaking, the present application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company to the International Joint Commission should be withdrawn.

(b) The terms upon which the proposed works shall be constructed shall be agreed upon at a conference between representatives of the two governments delegated and empowered for this purpose.

(*c*) In order that the South Sault Channel may be restored to its present status, the terms should include a provision to the effect that the submerged weir, if constructed, shall be removed within twelve months after the conclusion of the European War.

(*d*) There shall not be diverted from the St. Lawrence river by the St. Lawrence River Power Company a greater quantity of water daily than is at present being so diverted. This paragraph is not to be construed as admitting any right on the part of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, or of any other person or corporation, to divert water from the St. Lawrence river.

(*e*) The Canadian Government, being advised that it would be possible to develop some seven hundred thousand horse power from the waters of the St. Lawrence river in the vicinity of the Long Sault Rapids and recognizing that any such development could only proceed under agreement between the two countries, proposes for consideration that the two governments should take immediate steps jointly to prepare a scheme looking to such power development in the interests of the two countries. In the light of this possibility the Canadian Government is strongly of the opinion that no permanent project by private interests should be permitted at this time that would prevent or interfere with the carrying out of such a joint program by the two countries.

6. In conclusion the Government of Canada earnestly trusts that by means of such a conference between the two governments as is here proposed some mutually satisfactory solution of the matter may be reached; for it would look with the gravest concern upon any casual or hastily considered project that might have serious results upon the navigability of the great highway that constitutes Canada's main artery of communication and commerce. In this connection the Canadian Government would welcome further information concerning the circumstances and authority under which the dredging of Dodge's Shoal in the South Sault Channel, hereinbefore referred to, was undertaken, for even although it should appear, as alleged, that this change in the river bed will have no effect upon the navigability of the St. Lawrence river, yet in the view of this Government it is highly desirable, in the interest of the establishment of sound principles and rules for the development of the common boundary waters, that such projects of private companies should be submitted in advance to the International Joint Commission. The Canadian Government, which is advised that this dredging has already had the serious effect of lowering by at least five inches the water at the head of the Cornwall Canal, reserves for further attention any rights in respect thereof under existing treaties.

A similar reservation is made in respect of the proposed: ice boom—the construction of which is apparently contemplated without any consultation with the Canadian Government or reference to the International Joint Commission.

OTTAWA, August 31, 1918.

P.C. 2145.

*Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd September, 1918.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Sir George E. Foster, Acting Prime Minister, advise that the Honourable Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, and the Honourable Arthur L. Sifton, Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, be appointed to represent the Government of Canada, in the negotiations with the representatives of the United States Government concerning the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company for approval of a project to construct certain works in the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence river.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

P.C. 2509.

*Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th October, 1918.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 19th September, 1918, from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, submitting as follows:—

As the result of an application recently made to the International Joint Commission by the St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation of the State of New York, for the approval of a project to construct certain works in the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence river, an international navigable boundary water, a situation arose which gravely concerned Canadian interests; for in the view of this Government, already expressed at length in the Order in Council of the 2nd September, 1918, (P.C. 2140), not only was it clear that, since the proposed works would wholly prevent navigation through the South Sault Channel, the International Joint Commission was, by reason of existing treaties, between His Majesty the King and the United States, without power to sanction the project, but it was further apparent that the project itself was inconsistent with and would seriously impede the best development of the St. Lawrence river for navigation and power purposes in the interest of both countries. It was also the view of this Government that the construction of such works was in no wise necessary for the attainment of the end desired by the St. Lawrence River Power Company, as expressed in their application, but that other effective and wholly unobjectionable means were available for that purpose. Accordingly it became the duty of the Government to appear formally before the International Joint Commission and to enter its strong objection to any consideration of the application by that tribunal. At the same time it appeared that the Government of the United States had come forward in support of the application and was urging its immediate approval as an urgent war measure.

In these circumstances this Government, with every desire to promote the most effective co-operation in the prosecution of the war, proposed, as will appear from the said Order in Council of the 2nd September, 1918, that the matter should be withdrawn from the International Joint Commission and discussed directly between the two Governments with a view to securing the immediate accomplishment of the desire and purpose of the United States Government and at the same time preserving the position of this country in respect of its treaty rights and its interest in the sound development of the St. Lawrence river for navigation and power purposes. The proposal was indeed calculated to secure this purpose of the United States Government more expeditiously than was possible through the medium of the Commission, even if the Commission had had power to entertain the same.

In pursuance of this proposal two members of the government proceeded to Washington and presented the position in greater detail to the Secretary of State of the United States. It may be added here that the proposal was not at that time accepted, nor has it since been accepted; in fact, no reply thereto has yet been received from the United States Government.

Subsequently, on the 14th September, 1918, the International Joint Commission reached a decision on the application and delivered an order, copy of which is appended hereto, approving the construction of the proposed works on certain conditions therein set forth. At the same time the order reserves for further consideration the question whether under the terms of existing treaties the Commission has power to approve the proposed structure. It should be added that the Canadian Government through its counsel had already, before the issuance of the order, acquainted the Commission with the terms of the Order in Council of the 2nd September, 1918, setting forth its view that the Commission was without power to make such an order.

It is worthy of note that the Commission in issuing the order expressly declines to decide whether it actually has power to do so. In exercising authority it leaves for future determination the controlling question as to whether it possesses any such authority. However, it cannot be doubted that the issuance of the order is in itself an assumption of such authority.

Thus confronted with an assumption of power on the part of the International Joint Commission, which in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown was entirely unwarranted, it is necessary to determine at once the course of the government. A conclusion as to the course to be pursued under such conditions is not without difficulty. It is pertinent however, to recall that in a former case presenting a similar situation, the Government of the United States refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission. In the matter of the division of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk rivers, then pending before the Commission, it appears from a despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, dated November 13, 1917, that the United States Secretary of State, by letter dated November 8, 1917, informed the Ambassador that since the Commission had under consideration the question of its authority to interpret or construe Article VI of the Treaty of January 11, 1909, and since in the view of his Government the Commission had no such authority in the then state of the case, he had deemed it proper to inform the Commission that whatever conclusion was reached by the Commission could not be regarded as binding upon his government in so far as it undertook to construe the Article in question.

In view of the foregoing, the minister recommends that the Government of the United States be informed that this Government feels bound to repeat its view that, for the reasons already indicated, the International Joint Commission was without authority to approve the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, and that the order of the Commission assuming to grant such approval cannot be regarded by the Government of Canada as binding upon this Dominion.

The Government of the United States will readily understand that in taking this course the Canadian Government is actuated only by its concern for those treaties and conventions that have so happily promoted the friendly relations between the two countries, and by the belief that it is through a jealous regard for the integrity of such understandings that these fortunate relations may best be maintained.

It is with this purpose also that the Canadian Government deems it appropriate to refer here to the proposal made in the Order in Council of the 2nd September, 1918, that the two Governments should take immediate steps jointly to prepare and carry out a scheme looking to the most economical and comprehensive development of the waters of the St. Lawrence River in the interests of the people of both countries. Even though the utilization of only a portion of the whole capacity of the river can be immediately contemplated, yet the endeavour should be to design at the outset a complete scheme into which successive developments might be fitted from time to time as and when the occasion might demand. Without some such scheme there is always present the great danger that the ultimate possibilities of St. Lawrence navigation may be neglected or even irreparably injured; for it must be borne in mind, not only that navigation is the paramount national and international use of this great highway of commerce, but that the possibilities of the stream in this respect have been as yet by no means fully developed. On the other hand it is certain that the subordinate and incidental but important use of these international boundary waters for power purposes can never be rendered as efficient and productive through a policy of simply permitting a haphazard series of unrelated private enterprises as through a carefully considered and comprehensive scheme of development carried out under public auspices by the two countries; and obviously it is only by agreement and concerted action between the two countries that such a development can be undertaken.

But, as already intimated, this is not all; there is, in addition to the economic advantages, the much more important consideration affecting the status of the treaties and conventions between the two countries. For the adoption of the proposed joint project as an international policy would, it is conceived, be calculated to obviate many occasions for public dissatisfaction and misunderstanding that on the one side or the other might otherwise arise from time to time in respect of private exploitations of the uses of these waters. Unquestionably these uses are becoming more and more regarded as public uses, and it follows that the responsibility for their development should be undertaken, and the benefits of such development enjoyed, by the public. Indeed, for this reason, and in view of the other considerations here adduced the Canadian Government is strongly convinced that nothing should be allowed to prejudice the chance of such a comprehensive power development of the St. Lawrence waters, and so far as its consent may be necessary, it will, therefore, be unable to sanction further private enterprise of this nature.

The Committee concur in the foregoing report and the recommendations therein made and recommend that Your Excellency may be pleased to transmit a copy hereof immediately to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington for communication to the Government of the United States, and also that a copy be transmitted to the International Joint Commission.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

*In the matter of the Application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company for the approval of the construction and maintenance of a submerged weir in the south channel of the St. Lawrence River near the mouth of its power canal at Massena, New York.*

Whereas, by its application dated July 25, 1918, as subsequently amended with the permission of the Commission, the St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office at Massena, New York, applied to this Commission for its approval of the construction and maintenance of a submerged weir in the St. Lawrence River extending from the existing jetty of the said Company below the intake of its power canal to Long Sault Island in said river and being wholly within the territory of the United States, which construction has been authorized by the United States and approved by a permit of the Secretary of War bearing number 38786-64, dated September 10, 1917, and attached to said application, which said permit contains, among others, the following provisions:

> "That if future operations by the United States require an alteration in the position of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, it shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of said water, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Secretary of War, to remove or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby without expense to the United States so as to render navigation reasonably free, easy and unobstructed, and if, upon the expiration or revocation of this permit, the structure, fill, excavation or other modification of the watercourse hereby authorized shall not be completed, the permittee, at his own expense, and to such extent and in such time and manner as the Secretary of War may require, shall remove all or any portion of the uncompleted structure or fill and restore to its former condition the navigable capacity of the watercourse. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration." and

Whereas, said application was first presented to the Commission at its session at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on August 12, 1918, whereupon counsel appearing for and on behalf of the United States applied for an immediate hearing on said application, representing as was also alleged by the applicant, that the said St. Lawrence River Power Company is a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America; that the applicant company had for many years developed hydro-electric power in its power house at Massena, N.Y., using water for that purpose taken from the South Channel of the St. Lawrence River immediately below Dodges Shoal via its power canal and Grasse river near Cornwall Island, that the hydro-electric power thus produced is used mainly in the production of aluminum by the said Aluminum Company of America; that the demand on this company to supply aluminum is most urgent and insistent and practically their entire output is being taken by the United States and allied governments for military purposes in the prosecution of the present war; that during the months of January, February, March and part of April in each year huge ice jams in the said south channel cause practically a shutdown of the said plant and an annual reduction in the output amounting to over six million pounds, and that these serious ice difficulties can be remedied by the construction of the said submerged weir, and counsel for the United States Government therefore applied to the Commission for an order for the suspension of its Rules of Procedure so as to permit of the immediate hearing of the said application and in support of said motion submitted letters from the Chairman of the War Industries Board of the United States and the Acting Director of Aircraft Production urgently praying for favourable consideration and approval of the application herein, and

Whereas, by its order dated at Atlantic City, August 13, 1918, the Commission suspended Rules 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of its Rules of Procedure and ordered that a hearing on said application be fixed for the 29th day of August, 1918, at 10 a.m. of that day in the City of Montreal, Quebec, and

Whereas, at the time and place agreed upon the hearing having taken place, the Commission at the conclusion of the evidence of the applicant, heard counsel on its behalf, as well as counsel on behalf of the United States, the Dominion of Canada, the Province of Ontario, and the State of New York, and also on behalf of several private and corporate interests, no testimony having been presented by either Government or by any interest in opposition to said application, and

Whereas, at the said hearing at Montreal counsel for the United States presented to the Commission a letter from the Secretary of War of the United States to the Commission, requesting in order to meet the urgent necessity for the increased production of aluminum for the prosecution of the present war, that the permit he had granted to the applicant receive the approval of the Commission, and

Whereas, the Dominion of Canada by its Statement in Response and also at the said hearing denied the jurisdiction of the Commission to entertain and grant the said application, alleging that under Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of August 9, 1842, it is stipulated that the channels in the River St. Lawrence on both sides of Long Sault Island and Barnhart Island shall be equally free and open to ships, vessels and boats of both parties, and also that by the Treaty of January, 1909, between Great Britain and the United States it was agreed that the navigation of all navigable boundary waters shall for ever continue free and open for the purposes of commerce to the inhabitants and to the ships, vessels and boats of both countries, and

Whereas, the Commission at Montreal, on the 31st August having duly considered the said application and the evidence offered in support thereof and the said exception to its jurisdiction, adjourned its sitting to the 12th day of September at the City of New York, when it continued the consideration thereof on the said and following days, and

Whereas, the Commission is of opinion that the said submerged weir would be an obstruction in a boundary water on the United States side of the boundary line which

would alter the level on the Canadian side thereof, and therefore the Commission has, under Articles III and VIII of the Treaty of 1909, full jurisdiction and authority to pass upon the said application, and

Whereas, the Commission is of the opinion that in order to arrive at a final decision further evidence should be taken and further argument submitted, especially with regard to the effect of Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty in so far as it may or may not constitute a bar to the construction of the said weir, and with regard to the question of whether said Article has been superseded by the Treaty of January, 1909, and

Whereas, the war necessities of the allied governments imperatively demand that the production of aluminum at the applicant's plant at Massena be increased as much as possible during the winter months, and

Whereas, it further appears that the construction of the said submerged weir must be immediately commenced and be completed by the 15th day of December next in order that the production of aluminum for the present year may be increased.

Therefore, without at the present time finally deciding the question whether the Commission should approve the construction and permanent maintenance of the said weir, and without prejudice in any way to its right to decide such question hereafter, and in view of the pressing necessity for the immediate increase for war purposes of the available supply of aluminum and at the urgent request of the United States.

It is hereby ordered, as an interim measure, that the construction of the said weir and its maintenance until the expiration of the term of five years from the date hereof, or until the termination of the present war, is hereby approved upon the following conditions:—

(1) That at the expiration of said period of five years, or upon the termination of the present war, whichever shall last occur, said weir shall be removed by the applicant, reserving, however, to the applicant or any other interested party the right to apply to the Commission at least one year before the expiration of the said period for a further continuance of the said weir, and on such application the Commission may approve of such continuance on such terms and conditions as it may deem appropriate and equitable for the protection of the rights and interests of the people on either side of the line in accordance with Article VIII of the Treaty of 1909;

(2) That the said weir shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the plans mentioned and under all the terms and conditions set forth in the paragraphs number from 1 to 11, both inclusive, in the permit therefor granted by the Secretary of War dated September 10, 1917, so far as same are applicable;

(3) That for the purpose of protecting the rights, property and interest on either side of the boundary from any injurious effect resulting from the construction and maintenance of said weir the Commission will during the terms of its approval herein retain jurisdiction over the subject matter of said application, and may make such further order or orders in the premises as may be necessary.

Provided, That in making the foregoing order the Commission shall not be deemed to have considered nor passed upon any question pertaining to the right of the applicant to divert water from the St. Lawrence River.

Dated at New York, September 14, 1918.

C. A. MAGRATH,
O. GARDNER,
HENRY A. POWELL,
JAMES A. TAWNSY,
P. B. MIGNAULT,
R. B. GLENN.

## INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

## IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POWER COMPANY FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF A SUBMERGED WEIR IN THE SOUTH CHANNEL OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER NEAR THE MOUTH OF ITS POWER CANAL AT MASSENA, NEW YORK.

---

### INTERIM ORDER.

Whereas, by its application dated July 25, 1918, as subsequently amended with the permission of the Commission, the St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York, having its principal office at Massena, New York, applied to this Commission for its approval of the construction and maintenance of a submerged weir in the St. Lawrence river extending from the existing jetty of the said company below the intake of its power canal to Long Sault island in said river and being wholly within the territory of the United States, which construction has been authorized by the United States and approved by a permit of the Secretary of War bearing number 38786/64, dated September 10, 1917, and attached to said application, which said permit contains, among others, the following provisions:

> "That if future operations by the United States require an alteration in the position of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, it shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of said water, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Secretary of War, to remove or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby without expense to the United States so as to render navigation reasonably free, easy and unobstructed; and if, upon the expiration or revocation of this permit, the structure, fill, excavation or other modification of the watercourse hereby authorized shall not be completed, the permittee, at his own expense, and to such extent and in such time and manner as the Secretary of War may require, shall remove all or any portion of the uncompleted structure or fill and restore to its former condition the navigable capacity of the watercourse. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration;" and

Whereas, said application was first presented to the Commission at its session at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on August 12, 1918, whereupon counsel appearing for and on behalf of the United States applied for an immediate hearing on said application, representing, as was also alleged by the applicant, that the said St. Lawrence River Power Company is a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America; that the applicant company had for many years developed hydro-electric power in its power house at Massena, N.Y., using water for that purpose taken from the South channel of the St. Lawrence river immediately below Dodges shoal via its power canal and Grasse river near Cornwall island; that the hydro-electric power thus produced is used mainly in the production of aluminum by the said Aluminum Company of America; that the demand on this company to supply aluminum is most urgent and insistent, and practically their entire output is being taken by the United States and Allied Governments for military purposes in the prosecution of the present war; that during the months of January, February, March and part of April in each year huge ice jams

in the said South channel cause practically a shutdown of the said plant and an annual reduction in the output amounting to over six million pounds, and that these serious ice difficulties can be remedied by the construction of the said submerged weir, and counsel for the United States Government therefore applied to the Commission for an order for the suspension of its Rules of Procedure so as to permit of the immediate hearing of the said application and in support of said motion submitted letters from the Chairman of the War Industries Board of the United States and the Acting Director of Aircraft Production urgently praying for favourable consideration and approval of the application herein, and

Whereas, by its order dated at Atlantic City, August 13, 1918, the Commission suspended rules 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of its Rules of Procedure and ordered that a hearing on said application be fixed for the 29th day of August, 1918, at 10 a.m. of that day in the city of Montreal, Que., and

Whereas, at the time and place agreed upon the hearing having taken place, the commission at the conclusion of the evidence of the applicant, heard counsel on its behalf, as well as counsel on behalf of the United States, the Dominion of Canada, the province of Ontario, and the state of New York, and also on behalf of several private and corporate interests, no testimony having been presented by either Government or by any interest in opposition to said application, and

Whereas, at the said hearing at Montreal counsel for the United States presented to the Commission a letter from the Secretary of War of the United States to the Commission, requesting in order to meet the urgent necessity for the increased production of aluminum for the prosecution of the present war, that the permit he had granted to the applicant receive the approval of the Commission, and

Whereas, the Dominion of Canada by its Statement in Response and also at the said hearing denied the jurisdiction of the Commission to entertain and grant the said application, alleging that under Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of August 9, 1842, it is stipulated that the channels in the river St. Lawrence on both sides of Long Sault island and Barnhart island shall be equally free and open to ships, vessels and boats of both parties, and also that by the Treaty of January 11, 1909, between Great Britain and the United States it was agreed that the navigation of all navigable boundary waters shall for ever continue free and open for the purposes of commerce to the inhabitants and to the ships, vessels and boats of both countries, and

Whereas, the Commission at Montreal, on the 31st August, having duly considered the said application and the evidence offered in support thereof, and the said exception to its jurisdiction, adjourned its sitting to the 12th day of September at the city of New York, when it continued the consideration thereof on the said and following days, and

Whereas, the Commission is of opinion that the said submerged weir would be an obstruction in a boundary water on the United States side of the boundary line which would alter the level on the Canadian side thereof, and therefore the Commission has, under Articles III and VIII of the Treaty of 1909, full jurisdiction and authority to pass upon the said application, and

Whereas, the Commission is of the opinion that in order to arrive at a final decision further evidence should be taken and further argument submitted, especially with regard to the effect of Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty in so far as it may or may not constitute a bar to the construction of the said weir, and with regard to the question of whether said article has been superseded by the Treaty of January 11, 1909, and

Whereas, the war necessities of the Allied Governments imperatively demand that the production of aluminum at the applicant's plant at Massena be increased as much as possible during the winter months, and

Whereas, it further appears that the construction of the said submerged weir must be immediately commenced and be completed by the 15th day of December next in order that the production of aluminum for the present year may be increased;

Therefore, without at the present time finally deciding the question whether the Commission should approve the construction and permanent maintenance of the said weir, and without prejudice in any way to its right to decide such question hereafter, and in view of the pressing necessity for the immediate increase for war purposes of the available supply of aluminum, and at the urgent request of the United States.

*It is hereby ordered*, as an interim measure, that the construction of the said weir and its maintenance until the expiration of the term of five years from the date hereof, or until the termination of the present war, is hereby approved upon the following conditions: —

(1) That at the expiration of said period of five years, or upon the termination of the present war, whichever shall last occur, said weir shall be removed by the applicant; reserving, however, to the applicant or any other interested party the right to apply to the Commission at least one year before the expiration of the said period for a further continuance of the said weir, and on such application the Commission may approve of such continuance on such terms and conditions as it may deem appropriate and equitable for the protection of the rights and interests of the people on either side of the line in accordance with Article VIII of the Treaty of 1909.

(2) That the said weir shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the plans mentioned and under all the terms and conditions set forth in the paragraphs numbered from 1 to 11, both inclusive, in the permit therefor granted by the Secretary of War dated September 10, 1917, so far as same are applicable.

(3) That for the purpose of protecting the rights, property and interests on either side of the boundary from any injurious effect resulting from the construction and maintenance of said weir the Commission will, during the term of its approval herein, retain jurisdiction over the subject matter of said application, and may make such further order or orders in the premises as may be necessary.

Provided, that in making the foregoing order the Commission shall not be deemed to have considered nor passed upon any question pertaining to the right of the applicant to divert water from the St. Lawrence river.

Dated at New York, N.Y., September 14, 1918.

C. A. MAGRATH.
O. GARDNER.
HENRY A. POWELL.
JAMES A. TAWNEY.
P. B. MIGNAULT.
R. B. GLENN.

## INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION.

## IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POWER COMPANY FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF A SUBMERGED WEIR IN THE SOUTH CHANNEL OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER NEAR THE MOUTH OF ITS POWER CANAL AT MASSENA, NEW YORK.

### OPINION.

This is an application by the St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York, having its principal office at Massena, New York, for the approval by this Commission of a submerged weir to be constructed in the south channel of the St. Lawrence river from the existing jetty of the company, below the intake of its power canal, to Long Sault island.

#### THE APPLICATION.

In its application the company alleges in substance that it is a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America, and has for many years developed hydro-electric power in its power-house at Massena, using water taken from the south channel of the St. Lawrence river immediately below Dodges shoal, via its power canal and Grasse river, through which the water is returned to the St. Lawrence river near Cornwall island; that this hydro-electric power is used mainly in the production of aluminum by the said Aluminum Company of America; that the demand on this company to supply aluminum is most urgent and insistent and practically the entire output is being taken by the United States and allied Governments for military purposes in the prosecution of the present war; that aluminum is smelted by electricity generated by water power, and the Massena plant of the Aluminum Company of America has a capacity of 85,000 horse-power generated from the water of the St. Lawrence river, but during the months of January, February, March and part of April in each year huge ice jams in the south channel cause practically a shut-down of the said plant and an actual reduction of the output amounting to over six million pounds, and that these serious ice difficulties can be remedied by the construction of the weir, that the company applied to the Secretary of War of the United States for permission to extend to Long Sault island by means of a submerged weir its jetty or deflecting dyke in the south channel, which permission was granted subject to the approval of the Commission, by permit dated September 10, 1917; that the jetty, the site of the proposed submerged weir, the south channel, Dodges shoal, the rapids, the power canal, power-house, Grasse river, and all the waterways constituting the power developments are within the United States and are all separated from the international boundary by Long Sault island, which is also a part of the United States; that the effect of the proposed improvement in conjunction with the existing development will be to improve winter conditions, increase the output of aluminum, maintain public service and establish navigation to the town of Massena, without making diversion of water materially different from what it has been in the past and without materially affecting the level of the boundary waters on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence river; and the applicant therefore prayed that the Commission approve of the construction of the said submerged weir.

REQUEST FOR A PROMPT HEARING.

This application was first presented to the Commission at Atlantic City, N.J., on August 12, 1918, having been filed in the offices of the Commission a few days previously, and Mr. George W. Koonce, of council for the United States, applied to the Commission, at the instance of the Government of that country, for an immediate hearing of the application, representing that aluminum is urgently required by the United States Government and all the allied Governments for the prosecution of the present war, being used in the construction of aeroplanes, motor trucks, mess utensils, camp outfits; that owing to ice troubles last winter at Massena, the output of the company was cut down to 28 per cent in January, and to 11 per cent in February, of the normal production, and that the proposed submerged weir is designed to correct these ice troubles and to allow the production of aluminum to be maintained at the highest efficiency during the winter months. He added that the company furnishes 60 per cent of the aluminum used by Great Britain in the present war, 33⅓ per cent of that utilized by France, and 75 per cent of that used by Italy, and that the United States Government gets its whole supply from the company. In support of his application for an immediate hearing, he produced letters from Mr. B. M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, and from Mr. M. W. Kellogg, Acting Director of Aircraft Production, urgently requesting a speedy and favourable consideration of the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company. These letters are printed in the appendix to this opinion.

Mr. Frank H. Keefer, of counsel for the Dominion of Canada, was present when Mr. Koonce applied for this hearing, but he stated that he was not authorized to give his assent thereto.

The Commission did not grant an immediate hearing to the applicant company, but it considered that the urgency of the occasion called for a suspension of its rules of procedure so as to expedite as much as possible the hearing of the application, and, by its order bearing date August 13, it ordered that the hearing be held on the 29th day of August, at 10 a.m., at Montreal, Que., and that all statements in response to the application be filed on or before the 26th day of August.

THE HEARING.

The hearing took place at Montreal, as arranged, on August 29 and 30, and the following appearances were announced:—

Mr. George B. Gordon, Pittsburg, representing the applicant;
Mr. Leighton McCarthy, K.C., Toronto, representing the applicant;
Mr. George W. Koonce, Washington, representing the United States Government;
Mr. John C. Churchill, Washington, representing the Corps of Engineers, United States Army;
Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Ottawa, Solicitor General for the Dominion of Canada;
Mr. Frank H. Keefer, K.C., M.P., Ottawa, representing the Dominion of Canada;
Mr. William J. Stewart, Ottawa, chief hydrographer of the Dominion of Canada;
Mr. S. J. Chapleau, Ottawa, representing the Department of Public Works of Canada;
Mr. James White, Ottawa, representing the Commission of Conservation of Canada;
Mr. Arthur V. White, consulting engineer of the Commission of Conservation of Canada;
Mr. George H. Kilmer, K.C., Toronto, representing the province of Ontario;
Mr. H. G. Acres, Toronto, representing the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario;
Mr. Marshall McLean, New York, special deputy attorney-general of the State of New York;

Mr. A. H. Perkins, division engineer of the Conservation Commission of the State of New York;

Mr. Francis King, K.C., Kingston, Ont., representing the Dominion Marine Association;

Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C., Montreal, representing the Montreal Harbour Commissioners;

Mr. John Baillie, Montreal, representing the Montreal Board of Trade.

STATEMENT IN RESPONSE TO THE APPLICATION.

Formal statements in response were filed by most of the governments (other than the United States government, on behalf of which Mr. Koonce asked that the application be granted) and interests represented.

The position taken by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as well by its statement in response as by the argument of counsel on its behalf, may be briefly summarized by stating that it denied the jurisdiction of the Commission to grant the application, on the ground that the proposed submerged weir would entirely close to navigation the south channel of the St. Lawrence river at the Long Sault, and that by Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842, it was agreed that this channel "shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties," and also that by Article 1 of the Treaty of January 11, 1909 (hereafter called the Waterways Treaty) it was stipulated that "the navigation of all navigable boundary waters shall forever continue free and open for the purposes of commerce to the inhabitants and to the ships, vessels and boats of both countries equally." It is proper to add that counsel for Canada stated that the government of that country was ready to take up with the government of the United States the question of increasing for war purposes the supply of aluminum.

A great number of questions were raised by the statements in response filed by other interests, the main points submitted, which were also emphasized by the representatives of Canada, being the necessity of preserving the navigation of the south channel and the inadvisability of allowing a private corporation to make therein a power development that might prove detrimental should a larger scheme of development be adopted by two countries. It should be added that the statement in response filed by the State of New York opposed the application on the ground that the construction of the submerged weir would be an invasion of the rights of the citizens of that State in and to the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence river, and that it would necessitate the taking of a portion of the bed of the river belonging to the State.

At the hearing, evidence was offered on behalf of the applicant company as to all the pertinent facts it had alleged. No testimony whatsoever was adduced by any of the governments or interests opposing the application, their counsel having merely cross-examined the applicant's witnesses. It may be that it was considered that no further testimony was required for their purposes, but the Commission cannot but feel that the course thus pursued by those opposing the application has not aided in the discharge of the important duty imposed on the Commission by the Treaty, in the very urgent and entirely exceptional emergency under which it was obliged to discharge this duty.

Before referring to the facts established at the hearing, it will be useful to briefly describe the locality where the weir is proposed to be constructed, and also to mention the different permits obtained by the applicant from the Secretary of War of the United States.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCALITY.

There are in the St. Lawrence river at this point, four islands, Croil island, Long Sault island, Barnhart island, and Sheek island. The first three were placed in the

United States and the fourth in Canada by the award, dated the 18th June, 1822, rendered by the commissioners appointed under Article VI of the Treaty of Ghent. On both sides of these islands are the rapids known as the Long Sault, and the international boundary runs along the main channel of the St. Lawrence river north of Croil island and of Long Sault island, and along the channel separating Sheek island from Barnhart island, locally known as the Little river. This latter channel carries however only five per cent of the water of the whole river, while the rest of the water flows south of Barnhart island, so that the main channel of the St. Lawrence river at this point is entirely in United States territory. Between Croil island and Long Sault island is a passage in which there is a small island called Delaney island, the water passage bearing the name of Little Sny and Big Sny, and the current flows north through the Big Sny towards the north channel of the river. Four-fifths of the water of the St. Lawrence river flows north of Long Sault island in the main or north channel, and one-fifth south of Long Sault island in what is known as the South Sault channel, and it is here that the proposed weir is to be built, a short distance to the east of the intake of the power canal of the applicant. This power canal was excavated several years before the Waterways Treaty was made, and runs in southeasterly direction to the power-house at Massena, some three miles from the intake, where it discharges into the Grasse river, which thus forms the tail race, and through this river the diverted water flows easterly to the St. Lawrence river near Cornwall island. On the north side of the St. Lawrence river is the Cornwall canal, the intake of which is at lock 21, north of Long Sault island, and further down stream than the intake of the power canal of the applicant on the south shore. The applicant has a jetty, to the east of the inlet of its power canal, which was built in the South Sault channel under a permit obtained in 1903 from the United States Government, and it is proposed to extend this jetty to Long Sault island by means of the submerged weir. It may be added that the power canal has a depth of thirty feet and the Grasse river below the power-house has been dredged to a depth of sixteen feet.

PERMITS OBTAINED BY THE APPLICANT FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The applicant, it appears, made one application to the Secretary of War of the United States covering three things:—

1. The dredging of the South Sault channel to a width of 150 feet and a depth of 20 feet at Dodges shoal, which is about 4,000 feet above the intake of the power canal;

2. The construction of a removable ice boom supported by permanent stone filled timber cribs between Delaney island and Talcott's point on the south shore of the river at Dodges shoal, with a wing dam extending from the main shore above Talcott's point to the upstream margin of the dredged channel for the purpose of directing the flow of water and ice across for ice diverting channels which will connect deep water with the channel to be dredged;

3. The construction of the submerged weir.

These three things really formed but one proposition, the object of which was to remedy the ice troubles, but the War Department engineers, Mr. Kroonce, says, decided to separate them. Consequently two permits were granted by the Secretary of War, one dated September 10, 1917, covering the dredging of the channel at Dodges shoal and the construction of the ice boom (filed as Exhibit 10), and the other, also dated September 10, 1917, authorizing, subject to the approval of the International Joint Commission, the construction of the submerged weir. A copy of the latter permit was attached to the application by the Commission and another copy was filed at the hearing as Exhibit 7. Subsequently, the applicant having modified its plans as to the construction of the ice boom and the dredging, it obtained from the Secretary of War

another permit, dated April 20, 1918, and filed as Exhibit 9, under which the construction work will be carried out.

It is to be remarked, however, that the dredging of Dodges shoal is now practically completed, as it was the first work started. The piers and ice boom will be put in only if the construction of the submerged weir is authorized, so that when the matter was submitted to the Commission, an important part of the work originally considered by the applicant as constituting part of one project, had been completed.

Considering merely the dredging of a channel 150 feet wide and 20 feet in depth at Dodges shoal, that is to say the work completed under the permit of April 20, 1918, there is no room for doubt that this dredging would affect the natural level and flow of the St. Lawrence river on both sides of the international boundary, which by the terms of Article III of the Treaty is prohibited except when authorized by special agreement between the High Contracting Parties, or first approved by the Commission. Mr. James W. Rickey, chief hydraulic engineer of the Aluminum Company of America, in his evidence before the Commission, admitted that this dredging, without the compensating influence of the submerged weir, would affect the level on the north shore by possibly a couple of inches.

Mr. Koonce, when he came before the Commission at Atlantic City, said that the engineers of the War Department had satisfied themselves that the only part of the work which should be submitted for the approval of the Commission was the submerged weir, and they thought that the dredging at Dodges shoal and the construction of the piers for the ice boom would not affect the levels on the north shore so as to require the approval of the Commission under Article III of the Waterways Treaty. It is obvious, in view of the evidence, that this conclusion was erroneous, and the Commission is of the opinion that the whole of the work, and not merely the part concerning the submerged weir, should have been submitted for the approval of the Commission, as required by Article III of the Treaty. Whether or not the effect on levels of the dredging would be compensated by the construction of the submerged weir — and the approval of the Commission is necessary when merely the flow of boundary waters is affected, even supposing their level remains the same — it certainly seems strange that only the compensating work, and not the dredging requiring this compensation, should have formed the subject of the application to the Commission. Under normal conditions and under the evidence submitted — without the stress of the emergency which confronted the Commission when application was made to it to issue an order of approval, which had to be issued at once to be of any use for the coming winter — it would have been the duty of the Commission under the Treaty to consider the whole work as one project, and to have required the application to be amended accordingly. The attention of the applicant was several times during the hearing called to the requirements of Article III of the Treaty with respect to this dredging, and the Commission is of the opinion, in view of the prohibition of this article, that unless some action be taken by the applicant to meet these requirements, the dredging work cannot be considered to have been done lawfully or in accordance with this provision of the Waterways Treaty, because it admittedly affects the "level" and "flow" of boundary waters.

It may perhaps be further remarked that those in authority in either of the countries should not lightly take upon themselves the responsibility of determining whether a proposed use, obstruction or diversion of boundary waters will or will not affect the level or flow of such waters on the other side. The High Contracting Parties, in the absence of a special agreement between them in respect thereto, have created a tribunal before which all such questions should be brought, and it would not be conducive to that spirit of fairness and of mutual co-operation with which the Treaty should be carried out, for one side to determine in an ex parte manner, and without reference to the other side, questions involving the use, obstruction or diversion of these boundary waters now prohibited by the Treaty except as therein provided.

EVIDENCE SUBMITTED AT THE HEARING IN MONTREAL.

As stated above the only testimony submitted was that of witnesses examined by the applicant. A very brief summary of this testimony will be sufficient, because as stated by Hon. Mr. Guthrie, there was not much between the parties upon the facts.

In the first place there is no doubt that the construction of the weir, if it be permanently maintained, will close to navigation the South Sault channel unless some alternative route be available. As to its effect on levels in the north channel, the following excerpt from Mr. Rickey's testimony is sufficiently explicit:—

> "We will consider three stages of flow in the St. Lawrence river. We will first take the minimum stage, about 200,000 second feet. The effect of the submerged weir will be to prevent a large proportion of the water that would otherwise flow down the South Sault channel from passing through that channel and divert that water through the Big Sny channel into the main channel on the north side of Long Sault island. This statement assumes that the same quantity of water is drawn through the Massena power canal. When analyzing the elevations of the water at the weir for the stage of 200,000 second feet, we find that the water level at lock 21 will be raised about 3 or 4 inches, which is an improvement to navigation, because every inch of increased draft there is an assistance to navigation and particularly at low water periods of the year when in times past boats have had to lighten their draft in order to pass over the upper sill of lock 21. . . . .
>
> "The average stage of the St. Lawrence is about 250,000 second feet. At such stage the water level at lock 21 will be similarly raised, but it is of no benefit to navigation because you already have some fifteen and a half or sixteen feet depth of water over the sill, but it is no detriment because it is at a little greater elevation and will allow boats to enter the locks somewhat more freely than they otherwise would.
>
> "If now we pass on to the maximum stage of water in the river, we find that the rise at lock 21 is again substantially four inches. . . . Analyzing the river levels under these conditions, we then find that the coping of lock 21 will be about a foot and a half higher than the water level, so there is no danger of the water flooding the coping of the lock. Now having analyzed the low water conditions where we find an improvement, the average water stage where there is no detriment, and possibly just a little easier entrance to the lock, and the flood water stage where there is no damage done to the lock, it is my opinion that these works will be an improvement to navigation."

There is another effect of the construction of the submerged weir, and that is the raising of the level of the water in the power canal. As to this point Mr. Rickey says:—

> "At an average stage of 230,000 second feet, with the canal discharging about 28,000 to 29,000 second feet, which is the quantity of water used when we are developing 89,000 horse-power, the water level without the submerged weir will be substantially at elevation 198. . . After the submerged weir is built the water level under the same conditions will be elevation 202.5. The rise at the inlet to the canal will therefore, be 4.5 feet"

Further on he adds:—

> "The Massena power-house is very well equipped with turbines and generators to determine the amount of water that we can apply to the coupling between the turbine and generator shaft, because if we put any more power on we will burn up the generators. In fact, we did that the other day. There was a slight accident, and it will take a few days to make the repairs. After the

submerged weir is built the level at the inlet to the canal will be 202·5, and the level at the power-house in the fore-bay will be elevation 201; whereas, under present conditions, the level would be 195. Consequently, there will be 6 feet additional head at the Massena power-house. Now since we have 6 feet greater head and are developing the same power, we will use correspondingly less water. So water that is now being diverted to Grasse river through the Massena power canal will be correspondingly diverted to the Big Sny and help raise the level at lock 21, particularly under low water conditions. The head at the power house will be increased about 6 feet. We now develop a maximum of 86,000 horse-power. If we increase the head, that reduces the quantity of water, because the higher the head the less quantity of water required."

On cross-examination, Mr. Rickey stated that the present head is in the neighbourhood of 35 feet, and admitted that with the additional head of 6 feet, 16,000 more horse-power could be obtained, provided, of course, more turbines were added.

It may be observed that the application does not call for, nor does the order of the Commission grant, any approval whatever of diversion of water from the St. Lawrence river through the power canal of the applicant. This is clearly shown by the final paragraph of the order. If the applicant has no right to divert water from the St. Lawrence river—and no evidence was made of any protest against the diversion which it has been making since a number of years, for the power canal was constructed and was in operation long before the Waterways Treaty—the order of the Commission gives it no such right. It will therefore be open to the state of New York or to any other interest to question this diversion. Under the order of approval adopted, no vested rights of diversion will be acquired by the applicant and no existing right to object to this diversion—if such right exists to-day—will be prejudicially affected.

ICE CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH SAULT CHANNEL.

In his evidence Mr. Rickey fully explained what are the ice conditions in the South Sault channel at the present time. About the end of December, to use as much as possible his own language, ice jams start to form in the vicinity of Cornwall island and build up both channels. In severe winters these ice jams will continue following up the South Sault channel. In addition there is a different set of ice jams that are formed by ice coming down the main channel of the St. Lawrence river which divides into two parts, some of which will go between the northwesterly end of Croil island and the main shore through what is known as Farrans Point channel. The remainder of the ice goes through the main channel on the south side of Croil island. It there splits. Part of the ice will go down the Big Sny and into the main channel north of Long Sault island. The remainder will go down the South Sault channel on the south side of Long Sault island. When a strong northwesterly wind is blowing, substantially all of the ice of the river will be blown into the channel south of Croil island, and in such cases a very large part of the ice will be diverted into South Sault channel near Peppermill point, about one mile east of the intake of the power canal. Immediately below that point the channel widens out and is deep and the current slow. The ice is thereby not carried off as fast as it is brought into the channel and the ice jams begin to form in the vicinity of Peppermill point.

The way in which the proposed weir in connection with the dredging above will remedy these ice troubles was explained in detail by Mr. Rickey and by Mr. B. F. Groat, a hydraulic engineer of the Aluminium Company. Certain channels have been dredged out in the bed of the river and the wing dam, mentioned in the permit above described, will throw the surface currents across these channels, while the bottom of the channels will carry the water down that dredged channel underneath the surface currents so that it will be comparatively free of ice. The surface currents with the ice

go down the Big Sny, and the subcurrents continue free from ice down the South Sault channel. The object of the submerged weir, says Mr. Groat, is to raise the level of the water at the intake of the power canal and reduce the slope passed down over the shoals, so that there will not be such a strong draft under and across the boom tending to sweep the ice under it. The pool of water below the boom and extending down to the crest of the submerged weir will freeze over, and the water will flow under the ice and into the mouth of the canal.

There was no attempt to contradice the statements of Messrs. Rickey and Groat, and in a case of this importance, with new problems of engineering under discussion, one would have thought that engineers would have been called on to testify by the opposing interests. The only suggestion made was that Mr. Rickey himself several years ago had stated that it would be entirely practicable, with properly equipped gangs of men, to keep the South Sault channel open in winter. But Mr. Rickey replied that when he made this statement he had only three year's experience, and that his much longer experience to-day led him to change his mind. If any other means of dealing with the ice troubles than the construction of the submerged weir is available to the applicant, the opposing interests would no doubt have introduced testimony to show that another remedy could be adopted. The same remark seems to dispose of the contention made in some of the Statements in Response, that the applicant could procure electrical energy elsewhere to make up for the winter shortage of power. No evidence of the availability of this power was made. Mr. Davis, President of the Aluminum Company, testified that it was not available, and the Commission is left with the testimony all on one side, and can only resort to this testimony to decide the points in issue between the parties.

Also, with regard to the effect of ice troubles on the production of aluminum during the winter months, and the possibility of increasing the output by at least 6,000,000 pounds if the weir is put in, there is no contradiction of the sworn testimony adduced by the applicant. The Commission therefore must accept these important factors as being conclusively established by the evidence submitted at the hearing.

There is just another point on which the witnesses produced by the applicant were uncontradicted, and that is with respect to the navigability of the South Sault channel. From the statements of several witnesses, it appears that up to approximately ten years ago there was some navigation on the South Sault channel, but that to-day, except for an occasional motor boat, this channel is not used for navigation purposes, certainly not for the transportation of freight. It cannot, however, be said that the South Sault channel is unnavigable, but it is so little navigated under present conditions that, apart from the question whether Canada can insist on its remaining open as a matter of absolute right, its value is much greater for the development of power than for navigation purposes. The evidence adduced does not permit the Commission to determine what effect this development may have on a larger scheme of development of the whole river, at the Long Sault. Fortunately, under the form of order adopted, these question remain open and can be determined at a later date and with a better knowledge of all the conditions.

There remains the consideration of the very important legal questions discussed by the eminent counsel who appeared for the different interests.

The question should be dealt with immediately for if the Commission be without jurisdiction it is without power to adjudicate on the application under consideration.

The Dominion of Canada, as well by its Statement in Response filed before the Commission, as by the oral argument of counsel on its behalf, has denied the jurisdiction of the Commission to grant this application.

The grounds of this denial of jurisdiction are that by Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842, it was stipulated "that the channels of the River St.

Lawrence on both sides of the Long Sault island and of Barnhart island . . . shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels, and boats of both parties." From this it was urged that any interference with the free and open navigation of the south Sault channel is not within the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, but should be dealt with by direct negotiations between the High Contracting Parties.

Briefly stated this denial of jurisdiction contends that inasmuch as it was agreed that the South Sault channel should be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties, the Commission has no jurisdiction to grant the prayer of the applicant.

If this means that because of Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, the Commission should not, as a matter of international right, grant the present application, the point is one that can be very properly urged before the Commission, but if the objection to the jurisdiction of the Commission to consider and pass upon the application and to grant the prayer of the same, if the applicant has justified the right thereto, the Commission is unable to agree with this contention.

It is obvious that the whole foundation of the jurisdiction of the Commission is to be found solely in the Waterways Treaty. A stipulation made in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty may be binding on the High Contracting Parties, and may be so considered by the Commission, but it is certainly without effect on the jurisdiction conferred on this Commission by the Waterways Treaty.

Looking therefore at the latter Treaty alone, Article VIII determines the jurisdiction of the Commission over all boundary waters, and gives it jurisdiction over and power to pass upon "all cases involving the use or obstruction or diversion of the waters with respect to which under Articles III and IV of this treaty the approval of this Commission is required."

Article III refers to boundary waters and to their use, obstruction and diversion, and before any new use, obstruction or diversion can be made, saving the case of a special agreement between the High Contracting Parties, the authority of the country in which the use, obstruction or diversion is made and the approval of the Commission are required. The South Sault channel is a boundary water within the definition of the Treaty, the Preliminary Article of which defines boundary waters,

> "as the waters from main shore to main shore of the lakes and rivers and connecting waterways, or the portions thereof, along which the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada passes, including all bays, arms, and inlets thereof, but not including tributary waters which in their natural channels would flow into such lakes, rivers, and waterways, or waters flowing from such lakes, rivers, and waterways, or the waters of rivers flowing across the boundary."

Therefore the Commission has jurisdiction with regard to any obstruction intended to be placed in this channel, which is undoubtedly a boundary water, and the proposed weir is such an obstruction.

It is unnecessary to refer to Article IV (which applies to waters flowing from boundary waters and the waters at a lower level than the boundary, within which description the Long Sault channel does not come) further than to say that this Article emphasizes the wide jurisdiction which is conferred upon the Commission by the Treaty.

Even assuming that the Webster-Ashburton Treaty prevents the construction of the proposed weir, the prohibition of this Treaty can give rise to no objection to the jurisdiction of the Commission to hear the application but may be merely urged as a reason why the application should be denied.

This sufficiently disposes of the objection that the Commission is without jurisdiction, which objection in the opinion of the Commission is groundless.

THE WEBSTER-ASHBURTON TREATY.

The main contention of the Canadian Government and of the other interests 1842 is an absolute bar to the construction of the proposed weir in the South Sault channel. This Article is in the following terms:—

> "VII. It is further agreed that the channels in the river St. Lawrence on both sides of the Long Sault islands (Croil island was then called "Upper Long Sault island") and of Barnhart island, the channels in the river Detroit on both sides of the island Bois Blanc, and between that island and both the American and Canadian shores, and all the several channels and passages between the various islands lying near the junction of the river St. Clair, with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties."

On the one hand it was contended that this provision absolutely prevents the construction of the proposed submerged weir, and on the other hand, while there was some discussion as to the exact meaning and effect of Article VII, the chief contention was that this Article has been superseded by the provisions concerning navigation of the Waterways Treaty, and is no longer a binding enactment.

It is needless to say that the legal problem thus submitted to the Commission is an extremely important one. Without any idea whatever of reflecting in any way on the arguments of counsel, it may be added that this question should be most exhaustively argued, and that before deciding it the Commission should have ample time for full consideration.

Neither of these requirements has been available to the Commission. The arguments of counsel—probably on account of the very magnitude of the interests involved and the many questions of fact arising out of the testimony, and also on account of the number of those who desired to be heard—did not deal exhaustively with this question. Giving the fullest possible effect to Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, it still remains to determine whether the words "free and open" have the absolute and unqualified meaning contended for. These words are used in other provisions of the same treaty, especially in Article II where it is stated that "all water communications and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods, and also Grand Portage, from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon river, as now actually used, shall be *free and open* to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries." These words are also used in the Treaty of Washington of 1871, as to the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, from the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude to the sea, and this is a treaty right secured by the citizens of the United States. Would it be contended that the closing of the Rainy river at International falls for power development, which has been done, or of the St. Lawrence river at the Lachine rapids, where an alternative navigation route exists via the Lachine canal, would be a violation of treaty rights? And there is a further question whether the High Contracting Parties, in 1909, did or did not, by the navigation provisions of the Waterways Treaty, extending to all navigable boundary waters as defined by this treaty.—and the South Sault channel is a navigable boundary water—supersede or at least absorb the prior and incomplete navigation provisions of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842? It is sufficient to simply state these questions to show that they should not be hastily decided, but only after the most exhaustive argument and the fullest consideration.

Time was wanting for this full consideration. A sudden emergency had arisen. The Secretary of War of the United States, in a letter dated August 23, 1918, and addressed to the Commission urged that the permit he had granted to the applicant be approved. He stated that "the War Industries Board is apprehensive that the

supply of aluminum will not be adequate for the requirements of the Government and of our Allies, and is therefore wisely encouraging the increase of output. The War Department is, I need not say, vitally interested that there shall be at all times an adequate supply of this product to meet the requirements of our military program and the program of our Allies." (See the whole of this letter printed in the appendix to this Opinion). The uncontradicted evidence showed that this weir had to be immediately commenced, and that if the authority to construct it should come later than the 15th of September, it would be very doubtful whether it could be completed this year. (See the statement of Mr. Rickey at the close of the Montreal hearing). Under these circumstances the Commission had to take the responsibility of acting immediately so as to cope with this sudden and very urgent emergency. It is confident that while discharging its duty so as to fully provide for this emergency, it has so framed its order of approval that no rights of either country or of any of its citizens can possibly be jeopardized by its action.

SCOPE OF THE ORDER OF APPROVAL.

The principle which dominates the order of approval granted by the Commission is that the construction of the submerged weir is approved merely for a term of five years or until the termination of the present war, whichever shall last occur. The order of approval is adopted "as an interim measure," and the Commission does not, at the present time, finally decide the question whether it should approve of the construction and permanent maintenance of the weir. In other words, following the practice of courts familiar to all lawyers, an interim order is made, and the whole question of the right of the applicant to construct and maintain the weir is not finally passed upon. The question therefore remains an open one, and no right of any Government or interest to object to the weir as a permanent structure is affected by the order of approval.

The order goes further and obliges the applicant to remove the weir at the expiration of the period specified. By constructing it under the terms of the order, the applicant accepts this condition, and without any further order of the Commission is bound to remove the weir. There does not seem therefore to be any ground for the fear expressed by Hon. Guthrie, in his argument before the Commission, that "if it goes in, it will never come out," for it must come out unless the Commission, on a new application, and after hearing all parties interested, allows it to be maintained. The removal of the weir, at the end of the term fixed, is not even conditioned on the reimbursement to the applicant of the moneys it has expended in constructing it. In other words, if the applicant builds the weir, it can only build it as a temporary structure, and must remove it unless a new order is obtained from the Commission, and if the company applies for a new order, the whole question of its right to place an obstruction in the South Sault channel will be examined anew as if this order of approval had never been granted.

It is to be further observed that the applicant is identically in the same position should the Secretary of War of the United States order the removal of the weir. The permit of the War Department contains the express condition,

> "that if future operations by the United States require an alteration in the position of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, it shall cause an unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of said water, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Secretary of War, to remove or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby without expense to the United States, so as to render navigation reasonably free, easy and unobstructed; and if, upon the expiration or revocation of this permit, the structure, fill, excavation or other modification of the watercourse hereby authorized shall not be completed, the permittee at his own

expense, and to such extent and in such time and manner as the Secretary of War may require, shall remove all or any portion of the uncompleted structure or fill and restore to its former condition the navigable capacity of the watercourse. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of such removal or alteration."

Mr. Gordon, in his argument before the Commission, stated that if the company does not remove the structure within the time specified by the Secretary of War, it would be liable to a fine of $5,000 a day. Looking at the matter from any viewpoint, it is clear that the applicant acquires no vested right by virtue of the order of the Commission, and the condition imposed by this order is even more rigorous than that contained in the permit issued by the Secretary of War, for the expiration of the term specified, without any further order of the Commission, compels the applicant to remove the weir.

As a matter of fairness, however, and because the order of the Commission is a mere interim measure, this order reserves to the applicant or any other interested party the right to apply to the Commission, at least one year before the expiration of the period specified, for a further continuance of the submerged weir. It will make this application without having acquired any vested right by reason of the present order, and then the Commission may approve of such continuance on such terms and conditions as it may deem appropriate and equitable for the protection of the rights and interests of the people on both sides of the line in accordance with Article VIII of the Waterways Treaty. It is not easy to see how the rights of the people in both countries could be more carefully safeguarded; and if, on such application, the continuance of the weir is not allowed, the applicant will be obliged to remove it.

An important condition of the order is that whereby, for the purpose of protecting the rights, property and interests on either side of the boundary from any injurious effect resulting from the construction and maintenance of the weir, the Commission, during the term of its approval, retains jurisdiction over the subject matter of the application, and may make such further order in the premises as may be necessary.

A fear has been expressed that some damage may be caused to Canadian interests by reason of the construction of the weir. Should such damage occur, and the opposing interests did not introduce any testimony to show that it is seriously to be apprehended, the commission can be and should be appealed to. Before the making of an application for the continuance of the weir there will be at all events ample time to ascertain whether there has been any detriment to navigation or other interests. And there appears no doubt that the questions which have been discussed before the Commission will then receive from all interests the attention they deserve, and that the Commission will be assisted in the discharge of its duty by full and complete testimony concerning any possible effect of the construction and maintenance of the submerged weir.

With respect to the Statement in Response filed by the State of New York, and its claim that the construction of the weir would be an invasion of the rights of its citizens in and to the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence river, and of its rights of ownership of the bed of the river, it will be sufficient to say that no such rights are in any way affected by the order of approval.

It has not escaped the Commission that there is some vague fear that a powerful company will obtain, under the order of approval, some rights, powers, and privileges which properly belong to the public. It is hoped, however, that a careful examination of the order of approval will convince any unprejudiced critic that the Commission has not sanctioned any real invasion of sovereign or public rights. It was called upon to discharge its duties under circumstances which required it to take full responsibility for the order of approval it has granted. It feels that when all these circumstances

are calmly considered and the order of approval is carefully read, any feeling of apprehension of impending detriment to the public weal will be dispelled.

There is just another matter which may be mentioned, if only to show that the Commission did not refuse to give it all the attention to which it was entitled. When the Commission met in New York on September 12, to consider its decision on the application, Mr. Frank H. Keefer, K.C., on behalf of the Government of Canada, applied for leave to lay before the Commission an Order in Council of the Canadian Government bearing date September 2, whereby that Government proposed to the Government of the United States to withdraw the whole matter from the purview of the Commission and to make it immediately the subject of diplomatic negociations between the two Governments. Mr. George W. Koonce, of counsel for the United States, who was present when Mr. Keefer came before the Commission, stated that the view of the latter Government was that the Commission should dispose of the application which was regularly before it. Inasmuch as the Commission can entertain no doubt as to its full jurisdiction, it is obvious that, unless a special agreement had been made under the treaty, and there was no suggestion that any such agreement had been entered into, the duty of the Commission was to pass upon the application. This it has done, but it may be permitted to say that it has given to the Order in Council of the Canadian Government its most serious and respectful consideration.

The order of approval is granted subject to the conditions therein mentioned.

Opinion by Mr. Mignault.

## APPENDIX.

### I.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD,
WASHINGTON, August 8, 1918.

The Chairman,
International Joint Commission,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SIR,—The War Industries Board is apprehensive that the supply of aluminum may not be adequate to the demands of the Allied Governments, and is therefore particularly desirous that any opportunity for increasing the output be taken advantage of. While there is at present just about a balance between the demand and the supply of aluminum, it would be a great advantage to increase the output, especially as the demand is likely to be increased, while the output cannot be increased except by new construction. Such an increase would be an insurance against fire, strikes, and other causes.

In addition I may state that there is practically no available stock of aluminum on hand. During the winter we expect not only interruptions in transportation but also interferences in power, and especially at Niagara Falls, New York.

We therefore recommend that the application of the Aluminum Company of America, for which permit was received from the United States Government, to build a submerged weir in the St. Lawrence river near Massena, New York, be granted. As this weir is in a boundary stream the permit has also to be approved by the International Joint Commission and we therefore beg that you approve this application.

The construction of the weir will increase the horse-power at Massena by some few horse-power all the time, but its object is the remedial effect on ice conditions. The plant now produces 80,000 horse-power for nine months in the year, but is reduced by from 5,000 to 15,000 horse-power during the months of January, February and March. The construction of a weir will substantially relieve that condition and if work can be permitted on the construction of the weir a large increase in output for the first three months in 1919 will be effected,—the time when we most need this increase in output, especially in the production under the Aircraft program.

It is believed that there will be absolutely no disadvantage to Canadian navigation, and for reasons given above we beg that you approve the application for the submerged weir on the St. Lawrence river at Massena, N.Y., asked for in the application.

Yours very truly,

B. M. BARUCH,
*Chairman War Industries Board.*

II.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION,
Washington, August 9, 1918.

*From Office of the Director of Aircraft Production*

*To Chairman, International Joint Commission of the United States and Canada, Southern Building, Washington, D.C.*

SUBJECT:

1. It seems very advisable to increase the production of aluminum, and we understand this can quickly and easily be done by allowing the permit that the Aluminum Company of America have made application for to construct a submerged weir in the St. Lawrence river at Massena, N.Y.

2. As this matter is of the greatest importance and as we understand the International Joint Commission of the United States and Canada meets next Monday, we heartily recommend immediate and favorable action on the application of the Aluminum Company of America, unless there are some specific and important navigation difficulties that present themselves to make this action inadvisable.

By direction of the Director of Aircraft Production.

M. W. KELLOGG,
*Acting Director of Aircraft Production.*

III.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Washington, August 23, 1918.

THE HONOURABLE,
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION,
Washington.

SIR,—The War Industries Board is apprehensive that the supply of aluminum will not be adequate for the requirements of the Government and of our Allies, and is therefore wisely encouraging the increase of output. The War Department is, I need not say, vitally interested that there shall be at all times an adequate supply of this product to meet the requirements of our military program and of the programs of our Allies.

I am informed that the Aluminum Company of America has made application for a permit to build a submerged weir in the St. Lawrence river near Massena, New York, with a view of increasing the horse-power at that point during the months of January, February and March, to meet the interference in power at Niagara which normally occurs during the winter months. As the proposed weir is in the boundary stream, the permit, which I understand has been received from the United States Government, requires the approval of your Commission. It is believed that no disadvantage to Canadian navigation will result from such a construction.

In view of these facts, may I respectfully urge that this permit receive your approval, if consistent with the practice of your Commission.

Respectfully yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
*Secretary of War.*

## INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POWER COMPANY FOR APPROVAL OF PERMIT No. 38786 64 GRANTED 10th SEPTEMBER, 1917, BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES TO EXTEND TO LONG SAULT ISLAND, BY MEANS OF A SUBMERGED WEIR, THE JETTY OR DEFLECTING DYKE IN THE SOUTH CHANNEL OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AT THE SOUTH OF ITS POWER CANAL AT MASSENA, NEW YORK.

To the Honourable the International Joint Commission,
Washington, D.C., and Ottawa, Canada.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has given this matter most careful consideration. The Government of the Dominion of Canada realizes the importance of internationally co-operating with the Government of the United States in any manner that is conducive to the maximum of war efforts of each nation, and if such were all that were involved in this application there would be no difficulty as to same. There are, however, other questions affecting (*a*) the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, Canada's great artery to the sea, and (*b*) the future development of great potential water-powers along and upon the St. Lawrence.

At the Long Sault Rapids there is a potential development of some 700,000 horse-power if developed internationally by the Governments of the United States and Canada. Of this potential horse-power there has been developed by the applicant only 85,000 horse-power. The Government of Canada would readily enter into intimate negociations with the Government of the United States leading to the immediate development and utilization by both countries of this large potential water-power. The Government of Canada believes that such a question involving as it necessarily does the question of navigation and canal systems, should only be dealt with internationally. The Government of Canada has been advised that navigation interests at this point will be seriously affected by the construction of the proposed works.

Therefore the undersigned as Counsel for the Dominion of Canada, respectfully submits:—

(1)

The Applicant Company is a corporation chartered by the State of New York, with principal office at Massena, New York. It is believed to be a subsidiary corporation of the Aluminum Company of America. It has for some years developed hydro-electric-power in its power-house at Massena, New York, by diverting water through its power canal, from the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence River to Grasse River. The diverted water later returns to the St. Lawrence River above St. Regis, Quebec.

(2)

The Company represents that whilst it has a capacity of 85,000 horse-power at Massena, during normal conditions, generated from the water diverted from the St. Lawrence River, this is reduced to between 5,000 and 15,000 horse-power during the winter months by huge ice jams in the South Sault Channel, and the Company represents that in the production of aluminum this means a loss of six million pounds every winter.

The Company has applied for approval of plans for the construction of a weir in the South Channel of the St. Lawrence River at the mouth of its power canal.

(3)

In forwarding the application the Acting Secretary of State enclosed letters from the Chairman of the War Industries Board and the Acting Director of Aircraft Production to the Chairman of the International Joint Commission pointing out the urgent necessity of increasing the production of aluminum and asking that the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company be favourably considered and acted upon with all celerity provided navigation interests are unaffected thereby.

(4)

A copy of this Application was filed with your Commission at Washington on the 9th of August, 1918, but copies were not filed with the Government of Canada until Monday, 19th August.

The rules of procedure of your Commission call for the filing in response to such application, a statement "setting forth any fact or facts bearing on the subject matter of the application and tending to defeat or modify the order of approval sought, or to require that the same be granted on condition, and setting forth whether the order of approval is opposed, in whole or in part, and if in part only, to what extent, and if it be desired that the approval be on condition, setting forth the particular condition or conditions upon which it is thought the order of approval should be granted" and that such statement be filed within thirty days. The said rules also provide that the time for the filing of any paper or the doing of any act required thereunder may be extended.

In the meantime Counsel of the War Department of the United States appeared before your Commission in session at Atlantic City, on the 12th August and moved for the suspension of Rules 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of your Rules of Procedure and prayed that the hearing on said application proceed forthwith at that session of the Commission.

Counsel of the Dominion of Canada and Counsel for the Canadian Marine Association appeared and opposed the motion, whereon it was ordered that the hearing be fixed for the 29th August, at Montreal, Canada.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA is unable to agree to the proposed works for the following reasons:—

(*a*) Both the Channels at the Long Sault stand in a different position to others in the St. Lawrence River, in that by Article VII of Treaty commonly known as "The Webster Ashburton Treaty of 1842," it is stipulated "That the channels of the River St. Lawrence on both sides of Long Sault Islands and of Barshart Island. . . shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties."

(*b*) Any interference with the free and open navigation of the South Sault Channel specifically mentioned in, and covered by said Treaty is not within the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, but should be dealt with by direct negotiations between the high contracting parties to said Treaty.

(*c*) Furthermore, the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain relating to boundary waters, Treaty series No. 548 is the foundation of the jurisdiction of your Commission.

In Article I thereof, it was agreed that "The navigation of all navigable boundary waters shall forever continue free and open for the purpose of commerce to the inhabitants and to the ships, vessels and boats of both countries equally. Subject, however, to any laws or regulations of either country within its own territory not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation, and applying equally and without discrimination, to the inhabitants, ships, vessels and boats of both countries."

(*d*) It is respectfully submitted that all boundary waters of the two countries are to continue free and open and that your Commission has no jurisdiction to alter the Treaties subsisting between the high contracting parties relating to same.

(*e*) Any attempt to close this Channel of the St. Lawrence River specifically agreed to be kept open for navigation, is of much more importance to the Dominion of Canada than to the United States, in that the St. Lawrence River is the main artery for navigation to the Sea by Canada and almost the entire traffic of this river is carried in Canadian bottoms.

(*f*) The South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence River has been used by a number of boats, and freight has been transported down such stream, and if it is alleged by the Applicants that it is not now used for navigation it can only be that the said Applicants have diverted about half the natural flow of the waters that should go down this Channel into their power Canal, thereby interfering with navigation to that extent and now seek to entirely close the navigation thereof.

(*g*) That even now it is the only Channel that can be used for the carrying of logs in rafts and province to the outbreak of the present great European War was so used extensively and when this class of business revives the proposed weir would compel the passing of rafts through the Canal at Cornwall which will be to the detriment of the rafting, the general freight, and passenger business.

(*h*) That the closing of this Channel, as proposed, will alter the level of the river above, but to what extent the engineers of the Canadian Government have not had an opportunity to definitely satisfy themselves.

(*i*) That the closing of this Channel will throw the burden of caring for the ice entirely upon the Lorg Sault Rapids, and possibly create worse conditions than at present in the river above.

(*j*) That whilst the company asks for permission to construct this weir for the alleged purpose of improving ice conditions in the South Sault channel and at their power plant, evidence shows that it is practicable to handle the ice in a manner so as to render the proposed weir unnecessary for ice protection purposes.

(*k*) That if the applicants desire more electrical energy during the months of January, February and March as is represented to your Commission, that the blocking of this channel is not the only way by which such additional power may be obtained.

(*l*) That whilst the increased output is alleged to be necessary to meet an emergency, the words proposed will close the channel for all time.

(*m*) At present there is only developed at this part of the St. Lawrence river about 85,000 horse-power, and that by private interests, whereas there is capable of international development by the two countries some 700,000 horse-power.

(*n*) The present applicants without the concurrence of Canada or without the order of this Commission (which it is respectfully submitted should be first obtained) are dredging a channel through Dodger shoal, and it may be that this proposed dam instead of being solely for ice protection is rather a part of the entire scheme to obtain more power at Massena.

(*o*) If the Dodger shoal be dredged, as the applicants seek to do it will materially affect the level of Canadian waters above the Dodger shoal and the canal system of Canada at this point on the north shore.

(*p*) If the submerged weir be constructed in the South Sault channel by way of compensation for the dredging at Dodger shoal, then the control of the high and the low water levels at this part of the St. Lawrence river will pass from international territory and control to the power-house at Massena.

(*q*) That the proposed works are sought to be erected by and then will remain the property of a private corporation, and are situated in the public domain in a large and important channel of a great highway, and it is contrary to the public interests to permit such to be done by private corporations.

(r) That in connection with the deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, to which Canada is practically committed, the Governments of both countries should keep control of the level and full flow of the river so that private corporations may not acquire vested interests therein to be afterwards expropriated or repurchased.

As has been repeatedly stated to your Commission, Canada is opposed to any piecemeal development of the St. Lawrence particularly by private corporations.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK H. KITTEE.
*of Counsel for the Dominion of Canada.*

# REPORT

OF

# THE WAR TRADE BOARD

FEBRUARY 8, 1918

TO

MARCH 31, 1919.

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

65339—1

*Chairman:*

Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., Minister of Trade and Commerce.

*Vice-Chairman:*

Mr. F. P. Jones, Montreal.

*Members:*

Mr. C. B. McNaught, Toronto.

Mr. J. W. McConnell, Montreal.

Mr. J. H. Gundy, Toronto.

Mr. Joseph Gibbons, Toronto.

Sir Hormisdas Laporte, Montreal.

Mr. C. Magrath, Ottawa.

Mr. W. K. Thower, *Secretary.*

Mr. J. H. Wilkie, *Assistant Secretary.*

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Report of the Vice-Chairman of the War Trade Board, up to March 31, 1919.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

A. K. MACLEAN,
*Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.*

OTTAWA, March 31, 1919.

# REPORT

OF

# THE WAR TRADE BOARD

FEBRUARY 8, 1918 TO MARCH 31, 1919.

OTTAWA, March 31, 1919.

HON. A. K. MACLEAN,

Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to report on the activities of the War Trade Board as follows:—

## INTRODUCTORY.

Canada, as the war progressed, found it necessary to develop and establish industries which supplied munitions and equipment to her own army and to the armies of her Allies. During the first three years of the struggle the necessary raw material and semi-finished articles required were easily obtained from our neighbours in the United States.

Their advent into the war as an ally, however, changed the situation for various reasons. They then engaged actively in the conservation of essential materials and supplies necessary for the proper and vigorous prosecution of their war effort. For the production of munitions and essential supplies, Canada and the United States were, in a great measure, dependent on each other. Thus, pig iron, iron ore, steel sheets, coal, cotton, and many other essential commodities are imported by Canada from the United States; while on the other hand Canada exports to the United States nickel matte, asbestos, pulp, and other raw materials of an essential character, as well as power.

As the various Allies had evolved machinery to make adequate provision for the maintenance of more essential industries as distinguished from those that may be regarded as less essential for the purpose of the war, it was incumbent on Canada, in order that her full war effort might not be lessened, to establish control, co-operating and co-ordinating with those of the Allied countries, and at the same time provide for the continuance, as far as possible, of all Canadian industries so essential to the post-war period in order to provide diversity of occupation and work.

Great Britain and the United States were controlling and conserving both their raw material and manufactures. In addition, they were controlling their imports with the view of conserving shipping tonnage for the transport of troops, munitions, and stores to Europe. That being so, it was necessary to have some body established in Canada to see that Canada was supplied with the necessary raw materials and manufactured articles, to control her exports into channels which would best serve the Allied cause, and generally to act as advisers to the Government in regard to conditions of trade, industry, and production under war conditions.

FORMATION OF THE BOARD.

On the 8th of February, 1918, under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, Order in Council P.C. 337 was passed constituting the War Trade Board and appointing its personnel, which was as follows:—

The Minister of Trade and Commerce.
Frank P. Jones, Esquire, Montreal.
John W. McConnell, Esquire, Montreal.
James H. Gundy, Esquire, Toronto.
Charles B. McNaught, Esquire, Toronto.
Joseph Gibbons, Esquire, Toronto.
Charles Magrath, Esquire, Fuel Controller.
Hon. now Sir Hormisdas Laporte, Chairman, War Purchasing Commission.

The Order in Council appointed the Minister of Trade and Commerce chairman of the Board, and authorized the other members to elect a vice-chairman. Mr. F. P. Jones was elected by his colleagues.

POWERS AND DUTIES.

The powers and duties of the Board were defined as follows:—

(*a*) To have direction of licenses for export and to make recommendations with regard thereto.

(*b*) To have direction of licenses for import and of applications to the proper authorities of exporting countries for permit to export to Canada and to make recommendations with regard thereto.

(*c*) To undertake and carry out such supervision as may be necessary of all industrial and commercial enterprises and by co-operation with producers to prevent waste of labour, of raw materials, and of products.

(*d*) To make recommendations for the maintenance of the more essential industries as distinguished from those of a less essential character.

(*e*) To investigate and keep records of the country's stock of raw materials, partially finished products, and finished products and when necessary to direct their distribution so as to obtain the best results in the national interest.

(*f*) To consider and recommend means of curtailing or prohibiting the use of fuel or electrical energy in the less essential industries.

(*g*) To direct priority in the distribution of fuel, electrical energy, raw materials and partially finished products.

(*h*) To investigate generally the conditions of trade, industry, and production (except food production), and to make recommendations with regard thereto.

[illegible] to co-operate with the Canadian War Mission at Washington, and through that Mission or otherwise, to co-operate with the War Trade Board of the United States or other bodies constituted for the like purpose with a view to securing the most effective unity of action by the two countries for war purposes.

The above powers were augmented by several subsequent Orders in Council, [illegible]

*Distribution of Tin Plate.*—Order in Council, P.C. 578, dated March 9, 1918, authorized the War Trade Board to purchase on behalf of His Majesty such quantities of tin plate as might be required for consumption in Canada, and to distribute the same amongst the purchasers of tin plate in Canada, as they might deem advisable; taking such steps as were considered necessary to prevent loss by obtaining letters-of-credit from purchasers.

*Commandeering Powers.*—Order in Council, P.C. 579, dated March 9, 1918, authorized the War Trade Board to require any person, manufacturer, incorporated company, firm, or association, to furnish it with any information and with such statements in such form, on or before such date or dates, and containing such information as the Board or its representative might from time to time prescribe with respect to any premises, factory, manufactures, products of manufactures, raw material, fuel, electrical energy, transportation or other commercial matters. Further, it authorized the Board to order any person, manufacturer, incorporated company, firm or association to place at its disposal or to make such distribution or sale as it might deem advisable of raw materials, semi-finished or finished articles, of facilities for the production or distribution of same, including machinery plant equipment, coal and coke or fuel of any kind. It further instructed the Board to fix prices of articles requisitioned subject to an appeal to the Exchequer Court.

*Instructed to negotiate for re-opening of Dormant Blast Furnaces.*—Order in Council, P.C. 1187, dated May 18, 1918, asked the War Trade Board to enter into communication with responsible parties for the rehabilitation of dormant blast furnaces and the construction of new undertakings for the production of pig iron in Canada on the basis of a government guarantee for the purchase of their product for a series of years, and at such reasonable prices as might be agreed upon.

*Control of Platinum.*—Order in Council, P.C. 1299, dated May 29, 1918, authorized the Board to control the sale, purchase and use of platinum.

*Financing of Australasian Wool Imports.*—Order in Council, P.C. 2055, dated August 22, 1918, authorized the Bank of Montreal to advance $3,500,000 to finance the import of wool from Australasia, the distribution of which is handled by the Wool Commission under the supervision of the Board.

*Control of production and distribution of Iron and Steel.*—Order in Council P.C. 2095, dated September 3, 1918, empowered the Board to control and regulate the production and distribution of iron and steel and the products thereof.

*Bounties on Linen Yarns.*—Order in Council, P.C. 2136, dated September 3, 1918, provided for the payment of certain bounties on the production of linen yarns in Canada for the three years ending 31st March, 1922, such bounty not to exceed $25,000 in any one year.

*To stimulate production of Chrome Ore.*—Order in Council, P.C. 2438, dated October 12, 1918, empowered the Board to take possession of, appropriate, undertake, and carry on the management of chrome ore-producing properties for a period of five years.

*Prohibited Exports.*—The following Orders in Council prohibited the export of various commodities from Canada except under license issued by the Commissioner of Customs on the recommendation of the War Trade Board:—

P.C. 577, dated 9th March, 1918.
P.C. 823, " 5th April, 1918.
P.C. 881, " 11th April, 1918.

P.C. 882, " 11th April, 1918.
P.C. 1216, " 22nd May, 1918.
P.C. 1218, " 29th May, 1918.
P.C. 1454, " 13th June, 1918.
P.C. 1507, " 15th June, 1918.
P.C. 1775, " 18th July, 1918.
P.C. 1868, " 27th July, 1918.
P.C. 2040, " 17th August, 1918.

*Prohibited Imports.*—The following Orders in Council prohibited the importation of various commodities into Canada except under license issued by the Commissioner of Customs on the recommendation of the War Trade Board:—

P.C. 1193, dated 3rd June, 1918.
P.C. 1506, " 15th June, 1918.
P.C. 1776, " 18th July, 1918.
P.C. 1869, " 29th July, 1918.

GENERAL.

Conferences with representatives of many industries were held with reference to the endeavours of the Board to correct the adverse trade balance. Meetings with representatives of industries affected by the shortage of raw material were held and consultations with manufacturers concerned in the conservation of materials were frequent.

The personnel of the Board has remained as it was at its institution, with the exception of the chairman, Sir George E. Foster, who was replaced during his vacation and since his departure to Europe to attend the Peace Conference, by the Hon. A. K. Maclean.

Mr. Magrath and Sir Hormisdas Laporte acted as consulting members to the Board throughout.

EXPORT LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

At the time of the inception of the War Trade Board a restricted export list was in operation modelled along the same lines as the British list, and the number of [illegible] contained in the List were added to considerably by the aforementioned Orders in Council.

The limitation of exports was necessary to conserve the products of this country for the use of our own people and the peoples of the Allies. Any surplus was disposed of [illegible] as to aid, so far as possible, those countries which we have been in the habit of supplying; taking care of course, to see that neither Germany nor any of her Allies derived any benefit therefrom. The question of return cargoes had also to be kept in view.

Another factor was the shortage of shipping and the necessity of transporting troops, supplies, and munitions to Europe to maintain the army in the field in fighting trim.

The underlying principle governing the policy as regards exports was the conservation of essential commodities for war purposes. Licenses were only issued for shipment of such materials when a surplus existed in Canada. Provided Canadian requirements were taken care of, this department endeavoured to assist the Canadian exporter as far as possible, keeping in view the necessity of conserving tonnage.

In the case of many commodities we endavoured to maintain a clearing-house whereby we were enabled to refer applicants for export licenses to Canadian firms. By this method we were able to dispose of large quantities of material to Canadian consumers who required the material which it was proposed to export. This was particularly the case in regard to machinery essential to war purposes, scrap of all description, tankage, bones, etc. Many firms were thus enabled to purchase their requirements through the instrumentality of this department. In all such cases sales were effected in a manner satisfactory to both seller and purchaser.

The Board invited trade organizations directly concerned in war work to discuss problems with a view to rendering assistance in their solution. The following are a few of the commodities presenting problems of supply and demand—wool, military equipment, clothing suitable for war purposes, hides, leather, machinery, fertilizers, metals, etc., and we wish to place on record an acknowledgment of the assistance and advice given by the various departments of the Government and by the Imperial Munitions Board, the Canadian Wool Commission, the War Purchasing Commission, the Canadian Tanners' Council, the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, the Canadian Wool Growers Association, Steel Manufacturers, Wool Manufacturers, etc., which were of great value to the Board in effecting satisfactory solutions of many difficulties.

In consequence of the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, it was no longer necessary to control exports with the exception of those to enemy countries, Northern European neutrals, and to parties appearing on the Statutory Black List, and on the 20th January, 1919, all restrictions were removed. However, it was found necessary to re-impose these so far as neutral countries were concerned in order to co-ordinate our export policy with that of Britain and the United States, and this was done on 1st March, 1919.

The number of licenses recommended by the Board was 21,007.

### INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

It was found necessary to establish a department to inspect the materials sought to be exported in order that the Board might be satisfied that the materials exported corresponded to the description given in the applications for export.

For this purpose two resident inspectors were appointed, one stationed in Montreal and the other in Toronto. These inspectors supervised exports from Quebec and Ontario, and so far as exports from other points were concerned the supervision of these was undertaken by Customs collectors.

### IMPORT LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

This department was created on June 5, 1918, primarily for the purpose of curtailing imports of non-essential articles in order to correct the unfavourable trade balance against Canada. Later it was found necessary to further control the import of the less essential articles where ocean tonnage would be involved in transportation. The restrictions imposed by Canada, based on ocean tonnage conditions, were co-ordinated with the United States list of restricted commodities in a joint effort looking to the successful prosecution of the war.

From the beginning, it was the endeavour of the Board, in imposing restrictions, to avoid all unnecessary inconvenience to or disturbance of established trade, and with that end in view information was obtained by interviews, correspondence, and conferences between members of the Board and representatives of the various industries. A general readiness and willingness to co-operate with the Board in carrying out the import restrictions were found amongst all those affected.

The restrictions arising out of ocean tonnage conditions did not affect importations from Europe, as a surplus of steamer space always existed as back haul. Imports from South America, South Africa, Australia, India and the Orient were scrutinized with a view to reducing such imports to actual requirements.

Owing the the changed conditions brought about by the signing of the armistice the regulations were relaxed and licenses were being freely granted. On January 20, 1919, all restrictions were removed (with the exception of those upon a few food products of which the Canada Food Board still found necessary to retain control).

Up to this date import applications dealt with have numbered 30,176.

### BRITISH PRIORITY DEPARTMENT.

In December, 1916, a meeting of representatives of British Overseas Dominions and the Ministry of Munitions was held in London, the outcome of which was that a system of priorities covering material to be exported to the different overseas Dominions was instituted. The Department of Trade and Commerce was nominated to act as Local Priority Authority for Canada, and carried on this work until April 1, 1918, when it was transferred to the War Trade Board. The activities of this department were directed to ascertaining the purposes for which materials were sought to be exported from the United Kingdom, and the uses to which they were to be put in Canada. Four priority ratings were established upon which all recommendations were based, depending on their degree of urgency, either for war work or for essential industries. This branch had the voluntary assistance of the Canadian importers who deal in certain commodities, and Advisory Committees were appointed to assist in the equitable distribution of linen thread and yarn, also wire rope and cable.

On December 12, 1918, upon instructions from the Ministry of Munitions, London, this issuance of British Priority Recommendations was discontinued.

Our decision was required in a great many cases, but in 1,281 cases applications were recommended between April 1 and December 12, 1918.

### [illegible] DEPARTMENT.

The importation, distribution, and control of raw wool from Australia and New Zealand, and of tops, noils, etc., from the United Kingdom was taken over from the Department of Trade and Commerce by the War Trade Board on April, 1918. The work of this branch has been administered in conjunction with the Canadian Wool Commission which maintains an office and warehouses in Toronto, at which central point, allotment, selection, and distribution to the different mills is made. All United Kingdom and Australasian wool, tops, etc., have been purchased from the Director of Raw Materials, London, and paid for, and shipped consigned to the order of the War Trade Board, which, before releasing it for distribution, obtained payment therefor. Canada's allotment of Australasian wool for the year 1918 was 16,208 bales, weighing 15,573,542 pounds, with an approximate value of ten and a half million dollars ($10,500,000). This, with the exception of a relatively small amount, has been distributed to the Canadian Woollen Manufacturers, and the remaining portion is being steadily disposed of. In addition to the above, something like five and a half million pounds of tops and noils, valued at approximately five million five hundred thousand dollars ($5,500,000) have been received from the United Kingdom and distributed to the manufacturers. The funds collected in payment for tops and noils have been turned over to the British Treasury.

Early in 1918, in view of the slow delivery of Australasian wool and the placing of large orders for woollen goods by both the Canadian and United States Governments, it was deemed advisable to utilize the use of as large a quantity of Canadian

grown wool as possible and to discourage its export to the United States. With this object in view a ruling was made that no export license should be granted for wool without the approval of the Canadian Wool Commission, through which it was to be offered to the Canadian trade at the United States fixed price, for a period of ten days. By this procedure very large quantities of domestic wool were consumed in this country which would otherwise have been exported, and a probable wool famine was averted.

Credit for the handling of wool imports is due to the members of the Canadian Wool Commission, who voluntarily gave their valuable time and advice to the War Trade Board without remuneration.

The members of the Canadian Wool Commission are as follows:—

Geo. Pattinson, Preston, Ont.
J. Bonner, Paris, Ont.
C. W. Bates, Carleton Place, Ont.
Arch. Rosamond, Almonte, Ont.
Geo. Forbes, Hespeler, Ont.
F. B. Hayes, Toronto, Ont.
H. Hodgson, Secretary, 500 McKinnon Bldg., Toronto.

### UNITED STATES EXPORT DEPARTMENT.

The United States, shortly after their entry into the war, established control over the export of all commodities. They instituted a Bureau of Exports, the function of which was to conserve for the Allies important commodities, the supply of which was less than the demand.

As Canada is dependent on the United States to a very great extent for large quantities of raw and manufactured articles, and as in many cases the United States required to be satisfied that the commodity sought to be exported was necessary for war purposes, or for essential industries, it was found necesary to co-operate with them in securing Canadian requirements. This was done through the Canadian War Mission in Washington, the War Trade Board in Canada obtaining and supplying the necessary information from Canada.

This entailed a great deal of work and investigation. Records were opened, and kept up to date; applications were followed up, and in this way Canada's industries were kept moving with the supplies obtained from the United States.

The number of applications which passed through this department was 10,833.

The Board endeavoured to impress on Canadian importers the necessity of economizing in the use of all imports, and wherever practicable, the utilization of substitutes was strongly urged.

### UNITED STATES PRIORITY DEPARTMENT.

The War Industries Board of the United States established control over the production of various industries. In order to distribute effectively the output of these industries a system of priority was inaugurated. Classifications were laid down based upon the relative importance of the particular industry or plant to the war programme or to supplying the essential needs of the civilian population.

As manufacturers of munitions, explosives, shipbuilders, and others were dependent on the United States for certain supplies, it was found necessary, in order that the commodities required might be forthcoming, to have some authoritative body to deal with applications originating in Canada. This work was accomplished by the Board through the Canadian War Mission in Washington; 1,898 applications were passed through this department.

RAILWAY PRIORITY DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the congested condition of the railways in the United States many requests from Canadian importers for assistance in having shipments were received. These cases were taken up with the Transportation Department of the Canadian War Mission, Washington, and the United States Railroad Administration, or when the shipment was required for purposes directly connected with the War, with the Director of Inland Transportation.

Preference was of course given to the movement of material for war work for purposes contributory thereto. Material assistance was rendered to many firms engaged in munitions work.

CANADIAN PRIORITIES.

Immediately after its formation, the Board investigated as to whether it would be necessary to institute a priority system based on the same lines as that of the United States. After consultation with the chairman of the War Purchasing Commission and the chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, and with the manufacturers of munitions, explosives and army equipment, the decision was reached that such would be unnecessary as the Board had power to order manufacturers to place their output where it could best be used. This course most effectively and promptly relieved everyone concerned.

The method adopted by the Board was to scrutinize each application and after full investigation, to issue a priority order to the firm concerned. The Board feels that it is due to the manufacturers to acknowledge their loyalty and co-operation in carrying out its orders.

GENERAL.

Whilst the above mentioned departments covered the general administration of the Board, there were a number of special commodities to which particular attention was given. The details in connection with all these the Board does not consider of general interest but it may be desirable that some particulars be furnished in connection with certain commodities of which there was a serious shortage in Canada, the steps taken by the Board to remedy the situation, and the general policy of the Board.

*Investigation of Trade Imports.* The duties imposed on the War Trade Board by the Government to recommend means of correcting the adverse trade balance necessitated the investigation of all imports into Canada, which, without undue hardship to Canadian citizens, could be curtailed or done without altogether. An analytical study of the entire situation was undertaken and certain well-defined principles were arrived at.

The Board approached this task in a spirit of co-operation with Canadian trade and industry, keeping in mind the objective to be reached and being sincerely desirous of imposing no unnecessary hardship or restrictions on trade. In the majority of cases, the procedure followed was to confer with representatives of the various trades and industries in order to receive their recommendations as to how the curtailment of the imports they dealt in could best be accomplished.

Considerable [illegible] of various manufacturing trades was aimed towards standardizing certain manufactured lines, reducing size of samples, both of cloth and of the quantity of leather used in the manufacture of boots, etc. The [illegible] responded readily to the suggestions, and the Board, owing to this spontaneous co-operation on the part of manufacturers, found it unnecessary to issue any definite orders in this respect.

Investigations of Canadian production and trade practice in regard to the use of various raw materials were undertaken with a view to increasing or directing the same and finding substitutes or improvements with the object of conservation. A few of the commodities investigated were:—

Sulphur
Tungsten
Talc
Quartzite
Platinum
Pyrites
Molybdenum
Coal conservation
Mica
Graphite
Ferro-alloys
Chrome ore
Chilian Nitrates
Benzol
Fertilizers.

The Board all along gave its assistance to dealers and manufacturers of essential requirements.

*Pig Iron and Steel.*—In 1913 and 1914 Canadian steel production was roughly speaking 1,000,000 tons. When the Armistice was signed it was practically 2,000,000 tons. This increased production has been obtained to a large extent by new acid and basic O. H. furnaces and electric furnaces intended to furnish steel slugs for projectiles by direct casting process.

Our increased production in steel has not been accompanied by a similar increase in pig iron production. This was not possible owing to the considerably longer time required for blast furnace construction and it must be remembered that for the first three years of the war supplies were readily obtainable in the United States.

*Basic Pig Iron.*—The production in Canada at the formation of the War Trade Board was confined to six companies, viz.:—

*Algoma Steel Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*—Production used entirely for their own steel output which was practically all going into projectile steel.

*Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, Ont.*—One stack for pig iron and one for basic, which entire steel production of 28,000 to 30,000 ingots monthly was devoted to producing steel sheets, shell steel, rods, bars, etc., for cars, shipbuilding, locomotive and other essential needs.

*Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., New Glasgow, N.S.*—One steel stack, used entirely for their own needs producing sheet steel, shell steel, light plates, and bars for their own car shops, and for shipbuilding, etc.

*Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Sydney, N.S.*—Steel production used for their own output for projectile steel, rails and rods.

*Canadian Furnace Co., Port Colborne, Ont.*—One stack.

*The Standard Iron Company, Deseronto, Ont.*—One small stack.

The basis of our control of the steel output of Canada was directed towards its production into forms required for munitions and war essentials. Preference was given to projectile steel and all materials for munitions. Special arrangements were made for car and locomotive needs, while the control of steel for domestic needs and the control of exports has been directed from the standpoint that all facilities for producing war requirements must first be filled to capacity.

Notwithstanding the production of these furnaces, it was necessary to obtain large supplies from the United States, but in the spring of 1918 the United States authorities owing to their large munitions and shipbuilding programme only granted export licenses when they were satisfied the manufactured product was to be used in work directly connected with the war. Tentative arangements were made, however, with the United States authorities for the supply of pig iron necessary for essential

purposes, and as at this time it was anticipated that the war would continue for a considerable period, provision had to be made for Canada producing the pig iron required by her own steel manufacturers.

In the first place the Board proceeded to control the output of existing furnaces by distributing it to manufacturers of munitions, ships, and other essential industries which contributed to the most effective prosecution of the war.

In the second place the Board deemed it advisable, in order to replace the supplies which could not now be obtained from the United States, to arrange for the re-opening of dormant blast furnaces (see Order in Council P.C. 1188, 18th May, 1918). Negotiations were thereupon entered into with the Midland Iron and Steel Co., Limited, Midland, and the Parry Sound Iron Company, Parry Sound, for the re-opening of their furnaces and the purchase of their output for two years. Contracts with both these Companies were entered into (see Orders in Council P.C. 1690 and 1712, July 19, 1918).

It was also arranged to enter into a contract with the Atikokan Company, Port Arthur, for the reopening of the Port Arthur blast furnace, but owing to their being unable to procure the necessary coal supplies the contract was never concluded. Under war conditions the output of these furnaces could easily have been absorbed by manufacturers in Canada.

*Steel Plates.*—No steel plates wider than 4 feet are rolled in Canada. Owing to the shipbuilding programme adopted by the United States, such an acute shortage of plates of all qualities developed in Canada that something had to be done to relieve the situation. Arrangements were made with United States authorities for what was known as the Canadian Plate Allotment, which permitted Canada to receive at least 1,000 tons plates per week at first, which was later increased to 3,500 tons.

Unfortunately shipments were not made in accordance with allotment for some time. In an endeavour to overcome the difficulties which arose in having sufficient tonnage shipped, an agreement was made whereby Canada's requirements could be scheduled each month. This Steel Plate Scheduled at first covered 8,000 tons, two-thirds of which was for shipbuilding, and the balance for other essential purposes, such as locomotive construction, agricultural implements, etc. This schedule was increased each month until 15,000 tons per month was reached.

*Steel Plate and Boiler Tube Stocks.*—Conservation of these stocks in Canada was absolutely necessary owing to the great difficulties in having same replenished, due to shortage of steel commodities. However, as plates and boiler tubes were necessary to the continued operation of essential industries, releases from stocks were obtainable on authorization by the Board when request was made on forms provided for this purpose. These applications were all entered in the records and carefully examined as to their merits. When refused, the application was returned to the applicant with a full explanation of the reason for such action by the Board.

Several complaints were received from users of steel plate, alleging that holders of this stock were charging exorbitant prices for steel plates to consumers. Inquiries were instituted and in some cases the complaints were well founded. It was accordingly found necessary, before releasing plates from stock, to obtain from the dealers the bald gross cost of the plates to them and the price at which the proposed sale was to be made. When this routine was adopted it was found necessary, in many cases, to ask the dealers to revise the quotation they had given to ultimate users of the steel plates.

*Plates for Car construction.*—Owing to the impossibility of obtaining supplies of car plates from the United States, steps were taken to relieve the situation by producing at least a portion of the smaller plates in Canada. That this was found possible was due in a large measure to the whole-hearted co-operation of the Steel Companies,

and under authorization of this Board the Car Companies were supplied with all the plates required. As a result of this, not only was the Canadian Government car programme not held up, permitting a large number of railroad cars which were so urgently needed being put into operation, but the plate situation was also relieved to the extent of tonnage involved, which would otherwise have had to have been taken care of in our plate allotment. This course would have resulted in the plate situation becoming, if possible, more acute than it was.

Reports were made each week by the producers, namely, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and Dominion Foundries and Steel Co., Limited, to this Department, and care was taken to see that no shipments were made which would interfere with the production of cars.

*Control of Production and Distribution of Iron and Steel.*—By Order in Council, P.C. 2095, dated 8th September, 1918, power was given the Board to control the production and distribution of iron and steel. A preliminary investigation as to the methods to be adopted by the Board to achieve this object was made and arrangements for carrying out the instructions of Council were being made when the Armistice was signed. This changed the whole situation, and the Board, after careful consideration, came to the conclusion that while it would have been possible to control the industry under war conditions it was inadvisable to do so when peace conditions prevailed without unduly handicapping and stifling individual enterprise.

*Ingot Tin.*—In 1917, Britain apportioned a certain tonnage of pig tin to Canada, basing it on a definite percentage of pre-war consumption. Owing to the fact that some of our importers had a large United States pre-war trade, our allotment was really more than we required, consequently Britain, learning that we were re-exporting to the United States, withdrew the entire allotment and for the time being held up all shipments to Canada.

On the formation of the War Trade Board, arrangements were made through the High Commissioner's office in London for the necessary supply, provided applications were endorsed by this Board and the distribution supervised by us. This arrangement worked quite satisfactorily, and the distribution of ingot tin imported from China and the Straits Settlements was also controlled.

*Ferro-manganese.*—On account of the extreme shortage caused by the excessive demand for this commodity for war work, it was found necessary to control the distribution of this material. Prior to the organization of the War Trade Board the Imperial authorities required all applications to be endorsed by the Imperial Munitions Board. This arrangement, however, was not altogether satisfactory as it worked a hardship on firms who were not direct contractors with them. Arrangements were therefore made with the Imperial Munitions Board and the British Ministry of Munitions to have the control centred in the War Trade Board, and distribution was controlled in the same way as that of ingot tin.

*Tin Plate.*—The question of Canada's requirements was taken up with the United States authorities by this Board, and arrangements made whereby the United States authorities were to allocate 40,000 tons for Canada. This arrangement was later withdrawn, and superseded by an agreement to allocate 5,000 tons when urgently required for essential industries in addition to outstanding orders which Canadians had placed with United States mills, amounting to about 28,000 tons.

As a result of tin plate supplies being obtainable at the United States fixed price, few applications were received and Canadian importers only took advantage of the allotment to the extent of 25 tons.

*Platinum.*—The platinum requirements of the Allied Governments were so much in excess of any production that was expected to be forthcoming that it was considered

both necessary and wise to make inventory of the platinum held throughout the country. In addition, the use of platinum for other than war and essential industries was forbidden. The surplus platinum held by jewellers in Canada was then sold by them to the Imperial Munitions Board. An agreement was also entered into with the United States War Trade Board that essential articles containing platinum, in manufactured or other form, would be permitted to be exported to Canada only when the equivalent weight of platinum was at the same time imported from Canada to the United States.

*Pyrites.*—There was a shortage of pyrites, one of the principal sources of sulphuric acid, in the United States. This was due to the scarcity of imports from Spain which were largely reduced owing to the lack of shipping tonnage. The Board investigated the production in Canada and arrangements were made to considerably augment the output from Canada. This campaign was prosecuted vigorously by Dr. A. W. G. Wilson of the Mines Department, Ottawa.

*Potash.*—The Board investigated the possibility of manufacturing potash in Canada, supplies of which before the outbreak of war, were obtained in Germany.

A proposal was made by the Canada Cement Company to recover potash from their cement plants and was favourably considered by the Board, but no action had been taken thereon when the Armistice was signed. It may be mentioned that this method of recovery is at the present time being operated in the United States, and we understand that the Canada Cement Company is proceeding with the development of this industry in Canada in one of its numerous plants.

*Nitro-Glycerine and Explosives.*—Following a request made by the British Ministry of Munitions in respect to the desirability of conserving available nitro-glycerine, an arrangement was made with the United States War Trade Board, Washington, restricting the nitro-glycerine content in all commercial explosives for export to 42 per cent, this restriction resulting in considerable saving.

*Chrome Ore.*—Owing to the shortage of Chrome ore in the United States, brought about by their policy of conservation of ocean tonnage, encouragement was given to production in Canada. This was most ably carried on under the supervision of Dr. R. Harvie, of the Geological Survey, as resident agent of the Board at Black Lake.

*Labour.*—A number of investigations were made by Mr. Gibbons, the Labour representative on the Board, with a view to ascertaining available supplies of labour for the various industries which were in operation and which were capable of development during the war.

*Tanning materials.*—Owing to the many difficulties encountered in securing raw materials from South America for Canadian essential requirements, such as hides and tanning materials for the manufacture of Army boots, also coffee beans, etc., which had formerly been imported from South America via the United States, it was deemed advisable to take steps to arrange a direct service between South American points and Canada. This question was taken up with the British Ministry of Shipping by the Department of Marine, when a sailing by a vessel which could not be used in the submarine zone was arranged, and a cargo of about 7,000 tons of the above named commodities was imported into Canada.

Arrangements were also made with the United States War Trade Board for supplies of other tanning materials on an equitable basis.

*Shipping space from New Zealand.*—In consequence of a number of steamers being taken off the New Zealand Canadian shipping route it was found necessary to have one authority with power to issue permits for the allocation of space available

for shipments to Canada. The Canadian-Australian Line is subsidized by the Government and consequently it was desirable that only those commodities which were required for the effectual prosecution of the war should be imported from New Zealand.

As the War Trade Board was in the best position to know what shortage existed it was decided after consultation with the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Canada Food Board that they should recommend preference for certain shipments. In this manner shipments of wool, hides, and tallow urgently required in Canada were allowed to come forward and non-essential requirements were refused permit.

This allocation of space was arranged through Mr. W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Auckland, N.Z., who performed his part of these duties in a manner which earned the approval both of Canadian importers and New Zealand exporters.

*Canadian War Mission.*—The Canadian War Mission was formed to look after Canadian interests in Washington. The entry of the United States into the war made it imperative that we should co-operate with our neighbours so that our policy both in regard to imports and exports, might co-ordinate with theirs; there were also many commodities used largely for direct war purposes, the supply of which did not equal the demand. The distribution of many of these commodities was, owing to its geographical position, largely controlled by the United States and the tendency of this control appeared at the first to be to neglect Canadian needs and requirements.

The Canadian War Mission therefore worked in co-operation with the War Trade Board, War Industries Board, and other bodies formed by the United States. They effected a fair distribution of materials of which there was a shortage and arranged that supplies necessary for explosives and munition plants were moved quickly and expeditiously. Further, they acted as a connecting link between the two Governments in securing the most effective means of pursuing and conducting the war by arranging for the development of certain industries and for increased production.

In order to maintain expeditious and effective communication with Washington a private telegraph wire was installed which was used by all Government Departments and by the Imperial Munitions Board; 8,690 messages were despatched and 9,819 received. The saving effected on the messages despatched from Ottawa alone was $9,722.

*Commandeering Powers.*—The Board did not find it necessary to exercise the commandeering powers with which it was vested very extensively. The knowledge that the Board had the power to issue a commandeering order was in most cases sufficient to secure the objective desired. However, orders were issued commandeering a planer which was being shipped to an industrial firm in India and which was required for shipbuilding purposes in Canada by Vickers Company, Limited, Montreal. Other orders were issued commandeering wire rope, pig iron, and iron ore. In all cases parties were given the opportunity of agreeing as to price but in cases of disagreement the price was fixed by the Board with an opportunity of appeal to the Exchequer Court. In every case the decision of the Board has been accepted with the exception of that of ore supplied by the Moose Mountain, Limited, to the Standard Iron Company, Limited, Deseronto, the appeal in which is now pending.

*Financing of Australasian Wool Shipments.*—An allotment of Australasian wool to Canada was made by the Director of Raw Materials, London, during the years 1916, 1917, and 1918. During the years 1916 and 1917, payment was only demanded on delivery of bills of lading to mills, but in the year 1918 payment of 90 per cent of the value of the wool was insisted on immediately cable advice was received that the wool was loaded on steamer either in New Zealand or Australia.

To meet these payments, Order in Council P.C. 2058 authorized the advance of $3,500,000 by the Bank of Montreal to the War Trade Board. Wool to the value of

this amount has been imported into Canada and disposed of to the woollen mills with the exception of 5,045 bales of faulty wool which have been shipped to the Director of Raw Materials, London, and 3,000 bales which the mills have not yet been able to absorb.

The wool thus imported was charged out to the mills at the invoiced price plus a charge to cover insurance, freight, storage, expense of sorting and distribution, and contingencies.

*Cost of Administration.* The following is a summary of the details of the expenditure of the Board:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries | $ 81,082 79 |
| Travelling expenses | 12,027 84 |
| Living allowance to members | 6,960 00 |
| Printing, stationery, office supplies and publications | 12,078 14 |
| Furniture | 2,047 47 |
| Rent, rental of private wire to Washington | 4,892 24 |
| Cables, telegrams and telephones | 18,315 21 |
| Sundry expenses | 806 03 |
| Expenses incurred in connection with commandeering orders issued | 753 25 |
| Total | $140,962 97 |

*Administration.*—The Board and its officials adopted the policy of disposing of all applications for licenses to export and import, and mail, as far as possible, on the day of receipt. This method appeared to appeal to both exporters and importers as in other countries considerable delays, which irritated merchants, were the rule.

On the termination of its work the Board received many letters of acknowledgment of the speedy and intelligent manner in which applications and the general work entrusted to it were handled.

As proof that the services of the Board were of some little value in speeding up production of war materials and supplies, letters from the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, and the Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board are herewith reproduced:—

"DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, March 22, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—Now that the work of your Board is finished, I wish to thank you on behalf of this Department for the benefits we have received through its agency.

We thoroughly appreciate the material assistance you gave us in procuring material, speeding up deliveries, arranging priority and import licenses, etc., and consider ourselves fortunate in having had such efficient co-operation in the difficult business of providing the necessary supplies for our troops.

Again thanking you, believe me to be,

Yours very truly,

EUG. FISET, Major General,

*Deputy Minister Militia and Defence.*

FRANK P. JONES, Esq.,

Vice-Chairman, War Trade Board,

Ottawa."

"IMPERIAL MUNITIONS BOARD,
TORONTO, March 25, 1919.

DEAR MR. JONES,—I would like to place on record the appreciation of the Imperial Munitions Board for the service rendered by the War Trade Board during 1918. You are aware that necessary regulations, both by the Dominion Government and the Government of the United States, interfered with the free movement of materials between the two countries. The consequent difficulties in the production of munitions and other war supplies was, as far as the work of the Board was concerned, reduced to a minimum largely through the service performed by your Board, either in granting certificates which gave freedom of action in Canada or in assisting us in securing licenses for the movement of products from the United States. In addition you gave us great assistance in establishing a preference in delivery of machinery for the necessitous requirements of the Board and generally your co-operation was of invaluable advantage in our work.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. FLAVELLE,
*Chairman.*

F. P. JONES, Esq.,
Vice-Chairman, War Trade Board,
Ottawa."

The Board desires to place on record its appreciation of the assistance afforded to it by the different Departments of the Government and the co-operation unstintedly rendered by the manufacturers and others with whom it had dealings.

*Staff.*—The staff of the Board served it in a most efficient manner. Without the loyal co-operation of all members, the work outlined in the foregoing pages could not have been accomplished, and many of them ungrudgingly sacrificed their leisure in the effort to keep the work up to date during periods of pressure.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. P. JONES,
*Vice-Chairman.*

Gov. Doc.
Can.
154207
Author Canada. Parliament.
Title Sessional Papers. Vol. 54. No. 10. 1919

University of Toronto
Library

DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET

Acme Library Card Pocket
Under Pat. "Ref. Index File"
Made by LIBRARY BUREAU